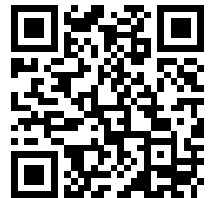

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google™ books

<https://books.google.com>



Library of



Princeton University.

American Chess Bulletin

Vol. XVIII, 1921.

Devoted to the interests of all branches of the
Royal Game, at home and abroad.

PUBLISHED BY H. HELMS

150 Nassau Street

New York City

Subscription, \$3.00 a year

AMERICAN CHESS BULLETIN

Entered as second class matter, July 18, 1904, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Publisher: H. HELMS - - - 150 Nassau Street, New York

Inasmuch as bills for subscriptions that are due are inserted in copies of the Bulletin going to those in arrears, remitters will know, from the absence of such bills, that their subscriptions have been received. In other words, the receipt of the Bulletin without a bill enclosed, barring chance omissions, means that the subscriber is in good standing.

THE HISTORIC YEAR OF 1920.

Chess historians of the future, looking back upon the year 1920, will doubtless classify the twelvemonth as one of the most important in all the annals of Caissa, not perhaps for what actually took place as for the weighty matters which pressed for attention on the part of the chess playing public and the unprecedented wave of interest which broke upon the shores of practically all countries the world over, inundating most of them to the remotest recesses of civilization. International tournament play on the Continent was resumed for the first time since Mannheim's mimic battles gave place to the sterner realities of a war that thoroughly racked and almost wrecked this old world of ours. What this resumption means to the enrichment of our store of classic chess lore need hardly be emphasized here.

Perhaps of even greater import were the pourparlers between Dr. Emanuel Lasker and Jose R. Capablanca, in the course of which the former, seemingly discouraged by lack of interest in and support of the proposed match, divested himself of his title and yielded it to his intrepid young challenger. On the strength of this action of an undefeated champion for twenty-six years, Capablanca now proclaims himself the title-holder, and as such will defend his claim in the forthcoming contest, made possible by eleventh-hour negotiations between Havana and Berlin. With what eagerness and suppressed excitement the chess world looks forward to this battle of the giants it is quite impossible to exaggerate.

And yet another figure, very small, demure, but not a bit abashed, steps forth into view—Samuel Rzeschewski, the littlest master of them all. That the title of "master" is not undeserved is shown by even a casual survey of the conquests of this tiny Polish Jew in the great land of opportunity, which have been faithfully recorded in the pages of the Bulletin. That he has created here a furore without parallel must freely be conceded, and the same may be said of the publicity he has wrung for chess from an hitherto all too unwilling press. While sharing the enthusiasm of the country at large and appreciating fully the value of the parental care he is never without, we cannot help but express the hope that managerial enterprise be given not too free a rein and that the wonderful gift bestowed upon this mite of humanity be conserved for the further enjoyment of himself, his family and the chess community at large.

The publisher takes this opportunity of extending to one and all of his readers a Happy New Year, at the same time thanking them for loyal support in times of stress, to which no magazine, devoted exclusively to chess, can hope to be a stranger.

4284
.128

MS. (1921)

LASKER-CAPABLANCA CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

Confirmation of the report that Dr. Emanuel Lasker of Berlin and Jose R. Capablanca of Havana will start their championship match on March 10th has been received through Walter Penn Shipley of Philadelphia, the temporary referee, who gave out the text of the cablegrams which brought about the consummation of the negotiations. The following message from Senor Truffin, president of the Union Club, was dispatched to Dr. Lasker on December 24:

"Will wire \$3,000 provided you cable back you will come, giving date for match to begin. Weather here fine till end of April. Capablanca already here. Our answer delayed due to absence of principal contributors."

A laconic reply came back from Dr. Lasker on December 28, which read: "Begin March 10."

The purse of \$20,000, for which the famous masters will contend, was made up by four subscriptions of \$5,000 each, as follows: Hon. Mario G. Menocal, President of the Republic of Cuba; Senor Regino Truffin, president of the Union Club and one of the leading sugar merchants on the island; Senor Anibal Mesa, who is reputed to have reaped an immense fortune from the sugar business last year, and the Marianao Casino, known as the Cuban Monte Carlo, of which Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes is the president. The general manager of the Casino is Senor Perello de Seguro, well known as one of the best singers of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. Senor de Seguro is said to be an enthusiastic chess player.

Efforts are being made to prevail upon Judge Ponce to take the position of referee of the match, as he would be most acceptable to both Dr. Lasker and Capablanca.

The Boston Chess Club.

Considerable interest is being taken by the members of the Boston Chess Club in a series of team matches between the younger set and some of the veterans. The first contest resulted in a draw, 2-2, but in the second the youngsters registered a $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ victory over their more experienced rivals. The veteran team includes two former club champions and consists of Putzman, Daly, Mitchell and Perrin. The youngsters comprise Lyons and Adams of Technology, Mott-Smith of Harvard, and Pray, a former Tech player. Substantial cash prizes are awarded to the winning team.

The club championship match has just started with twelve entries, including the above mentioned eight players.

Chess activity in the Hub has also been stimulated by the weekly inter-club matches of the Metropolitan Chess League, in which the Boston Chess Club is leading by a score of 8-0. The Boylston and Technology teams are tied for second place at 6-2. There are eight teams in the league this season, and all of the teams have completed one-half their schedule.

Arrangements are being made to have the boy wonder, Sam Rzeschewski, visit Boston in the near future. In view of his remarkable record thus far, interest in the affair is running high.

The Boston Chess Item.

The Boston Chess Item, a four-page folder, with Franklin K. Young as editor-in-chief, issued semi-monthly by the New England Chess Fund, "in the interest of the game in Boston and vicinity," has made its appearance and is doing excellent work in the chess circles of New England. The trustee of the "Fund" is F. J. Boyd, 18 Winchester Street, Boston, a well-known member of the Boylston Chess Club, who is evidently the moving spirit in the enterprise. The price of subscription is \$1.00 a year. Editor Young remarks that "locally the chessic uplift is pronounced," and that the increase throughout the land is a sure indication of a higher standard of intelligence among the people as a whole.

BREYER WINNER OF BERLIN TOURNAMENT.

An important masters' tournament, with ten entries, was concluded at the Cafe Kerkau, in Berlin, on December 16, and still another international tournament winner was developed in the person of Gyula Breyer of Budapest, who is now in his 28th year. Breyer, although he suffered defeat twice, at the hands of Tartakower and Mieses, respectively, succeeded in making a score of $6\frac{1}{2}$ points out of a possible 9, and captured the chief prize of 3,000 marks. E. D. Bogoljuboff (Russia) and Dr. S. Tartakower (Austria) tied for the second and third, 2,000 and 1,000 marks, respectively, with five and a half games each; R. Reti (Austria) won the fourth, 800 marks, with a score of five; G. Maroczy (Hungary), J. Mieses (Germany) and Dr. S. Tarrasch (Germany), tied for the fifth and sixth, 600 and 500 marks, respectively, with four and a half games each. The scores of the non-prize winners were: Saemisch (Germany), three and a half; P. S. Leonhardt (Germany), three; and R. Spielmann (Austria), two and a half. Spielmann, who finished last, is said to have been greatly handicapped through being engaged in reporting and other work in connection with chess.

"All the players," says The Field, with the exception of Leonhardt and Saemisch, who competed in this tournament also took part in the masters' tournament 'A' at Gothenburg last August, and it is interesting to note, as an example of the vicissitudes of tournament play, that Breyer, who won the first prize on this occasion, was only ninth at Gothenburg, while Reti, who was first at Gothenburg, was only fourth. There is, however, not much change in the relative positions of the other prize-winners in the two tournaments. The results of the play of the seven prize-winners at Berlin among themselves were: Reti, four and a half; Breyer, four; Bogoljuboff and Tartakower, each three; Maroczy, two and a half; Mieses and Tarrasch, each two."

PLAYERS	Breyer	Bogoljuboff	Tartakower	Reti	Maroczy	Mieses	Tarrasch	Saemisch	Leonhardt	Spielmann	Total won
Breyer	—	1	0	1	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Bogoljuboff	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Tartakower	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Reti	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1	1	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
Maroczy	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Mieses	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Tarrasch	0	0	1	0	0	1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Saemisch	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Leonhardt	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Spielmann	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Total lost	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	45

FRENCH DEFENSE.

White.	Black.		
Breyer.	Spielmann.		
1 P—K4	P—K3	11 KPxP	Kt(Q2)xP(a)
2 P—Q4	P—Q4	12 B—Kt2	PxP(b)
3 Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	13 KKtxP	P—K4
4 B—KKt5	B—K2	14 KtxP	KtxKt
5 P—K5	KKt—Q2	15 BxKtch	K—R
6 BxB	QxB	16 Kt—K2	PxP
7 Q—Q2	Castles	17 Castles(QR)	Kt—Kt5(c)
8 P—B4	P—QB4	18 KtxP	B—B4
9 Kt—B3	Kt—QB3	19 KR—K	Q—B4
10 P—KKt3	P—B3	20 Kt—K5	Q—B(d)
		21 Q—B3(e)	R—B3
		22 B—Kt3	QxQ
		23 PxQ	Kt—B3

24 Kt—Q8	P—KR4	5 P—KR3	B—R4
25 KtxP	B—Kt5	6 P—B3	P—KR3
26 R—Q6	QR—KB	7 P—K4	P—K4
27 RxR	RxR	8 B—R2	P—Q4
28 B—Q5	K—R2	9 P—KKt4	B—Kt3
29 Kt—B5	R—Q3	10—KtxP	KtxKt
30 P—B4	Kt—Kt5	11 PxKt	KtxKP
31 B—K4ch	K—R3	12 B—Kt2	Kt—B4
32 P—QR3	Kt—B3	13 Castles	P—QB3
33 B—Q5	Kt—Q5	14 Kt—Kt3	Q—Kt3
34 R—K7	R—KB3	15 KtxKt	BxKt
35 RxRP(f)	R—B7	16 Q—K2	Castles
36 B—K4	P—Kt3	17 K—R	P—B4
37 R—R6	B—B4	18 P—Kt4(b)	B—K2
38 BxB	KtxB	19 P—KB4	P—QR4(c)
39 Kt—Q3	Resigns	20 B—Kt	Q—Q

NOTES BY AMOS BURN.

(a) The alternative was to retake the Queen attacking White's Queen's pawn and forcing him either to defend it or to exchange. In the latter case Black's Knight would have been brought into the field.

(b) This seems premature, but Black had a difficult game and was probably anxious to advance his backward King's pawn without delay, fearing that otherwise it might be left permanently in the rear. Better than the text-move, however, would have been B—Q2, which would have given him prospects of attack in case White castled on the Queen's side. If White castled on the King's side, however, then 13...PxP; 14 KtxP, Q—B4; 15 QR—Q, P—K4; 16 PxP, KtxP; 17 K—R, Kt—B5; 18 Q—B, QR—K (threatening 19...Kt—K6), with a better position than he obtained in the actual game.

(c) It would have been dangerous to capture the Knight's pawn and thus open the file for White's Rook, but still it would have been better to take the risk rather than abandon the pawn, e.g., 17...PxP; 18 PxP, B—B4, and Black appears to have an adequate defense. The position is an interesting one and will repay examination.

(d) If 20...OxPch; 21 QxQ, KtxQ; 22 KtxR, KtxR; 23 RxKt, RxKt; 24 BxP, and White is still a pawn ahead.

(e) Being a pawn to the good, White prefers to simplify the game rather than risk complications by capturing the Rook.

(f) With the capture of the pawn White's victory is assured.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

White.	Black.
Saemisch.	Reti.
1 P—O4	Kt—KB3
2 Kt—KB3	P—O3(a)
3 B—B4	B—Kt5
4 QKt—Q2	QKt—Q2

5 P—KR3	B—R4
6 P—B3	P—KR3
7 P—K4	P—K4
8 B—R2	P—Q4
9 P—KKt4	B—Kt3
10—KtxP	KtxKt
11 PxKt	KtxKP
12 B—Kt2	Kt—B4
13 Castles	P—QB3
14 Kt—Kt3	Q—Kt3
15 KtxKt	BxKt
16 Q—K2	Castles
17 K—R	P—B4
18 P—Kt4(b)	B—K2
19 P—KB4	P—QR4(c)
20 B—Kt	Q—Q
21 P—QKt5	B—R6(d)
22 P—B4	PxKKtP
23 RPxP	P—R4
24 PxRP(e)	B—KB4(f)
25 PxQP	PxQP
26 QR—Q	B—K3
27 Q—Q3	R—B4
28 BxP(g)	RxPch
29 K—Kt2	BxBch
30 QxBch	QxQ
31 RxQ	R—B4
32 B—K3	R—QB
33 KR—Q	R—B7ch
34 R(Q)—Q2	R—B5
35 R—Q8ch	R—B
36 K—B3	B—B8(h)
37 P—K6	B—R6
38 P—B5	B—K2
39 RxRch	KxR
40 R—Q7	R—QR5
41 RxP	B—Q3
42 R—Q7	B—K4
43 B—B5ch	Resigns(i)

NOTES BY AMOS BURN.

(a) When, in reply to 1...Kt—KB3, White plays 2 Kt—KB3 it is better for Black to continue with 2...P—Q4. The Tchigorin defense of 2...P—Q3 is only good when White plays 2 P—QB4.

(b) A good move. If P—KB4 at once, Black would probably have played 18...P—QR4, preventing his Bishop from being driven back.

(c) But now the advance of the Queen's Rook's pawn is not good, as it weakens his pawn position on the Queen's side. Better perhaps would have been 19...Q—B2. He had a difficult game, however, and it is not easy to suggest a satisfactory move. If 19...QR—O, then 20 B—Kt, O—B2; 21 BxRP, P—Kt3; 22 Q—R6, and White should win.

(d) Opening the diagonal for his Queen

in the hope of obtaining an attack with Queen and Rook on the adverse King, but the Bishop is not well placed at R6, being liable to attack, while White's King is adequately guarded.

(e) Better than the tempting move of P—B5, e. g., 24 P—B5, Q—R5ch; 25 B—R2, PxKktP (threatening P—Kt6); 26 Q—Q3, B—Kt7 (threatening BxKP); 27 QR—K, BxBP, with an advantage for Black.

(f) If 24...Q—R5ch, then 25 B—R2, BxP; 26 Q—Q3, attacking the Bishop and winning the Queen's pawn.

(g) Making an outlet for his King. If, instead, 28 QxB, then 28...RxPch; 29 B—R2, Q—R5, and wins.

(h) Overlooking his opponent's reply and losing time, but the game was lost in any case.

(i) For if 43...K—K then 44 R—R7, threatening mate and winning easily. A finely played game by Saemisch, who took masterly advantage of his opponent's weak move of 2...P—Q3.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

White.	Black.
Tarrasch.	Tartakower.
1 P—Q4	P—Q4
2 P—QB4	P—K4(a)
3 QPxP	P—Q5
4 Kt—KB3	P—QB4(b)
5 P—K3	Kt—QB3
6 PxP	PxP
7 B—Q3	KKt—K2
8 QKt—Q2	B—KKt5
9 Q—Kt3	Q—B2
10 Castles	Castles
11 R—K	Kt—Kt3
12 P—KR3	B—K3(c)
13 B—K4	Kt(Kt3)xP
14 KtxKt	QxKt(d)
15 Kt—B3	Q—QB4
16 B—B4	B—Q3(e)
17 BxKt	PxB
18 BxB	RxB
19 Kt—K5	KR—Q(f)
20 Q—R4	P—Q6
21 P—OKt4	Q—Q5
22 KtxQBP	RxKt
23 QxRch	K—Kt
24 P—B5	P—Q7

25 KR—Q	B—B4
26 Q—Kt5ch	K—B2
27 Q—R5ch	K—Kt
28 P—Kt5(g)	B—B7
29 P—Kt6	R—Q2
30 PxPch	K—R(h)
31 P—B6	R—Q4
32 P—B7	B—B4
33 P queens ch	BxQ
34 Q—B7	R—QKt4
35 QxBch	KxP
36 P—QR4	R—QB4
37 Q—Kt4	QxR
38 RxQ	R—B8ch
39 Q—Q	Resigns(i)

NOTES BY AMOS BURN.

(a) A move played in a number of tournaments by Albin, the Austrian master, who died recently, and called after him "the Albin counter-gambit." It is occasionally adopted by players who wish to avoid the regular defense in the Queen's Pawn opening and to play for a counter-attack instead. The German "Handbuch" thinks the sacrifice is sound, but this is very doubtful, and even if White is unable to retain the pawn he should in any case obtain a good development with Black playing to regain it.

(b) Kt—QB3 at once is perhaps better.

(c) If 12...BxKt, White could have retained his extra pawn by 13 BxKt, RPxB; 14 KtxB, for if 14...Kt—R4, then 15Q—R4.

(d) If 14...KtxKt, then 15 BxPch, winning back the pawn, with the better game.

(e) The tempting move of BxP would have enabled White to win brilliantly, as follows: 16...BxP; 17 QxB, QxQ; 18 B—B5ch, R—Q2; 19 R—K8ch, Kt—Q; 20 Kt—K5, and Black's position is hopeless. Better, however, than 18...R—Q2 would have been 18...Q—K3, upon which might have followed 19 RxQ, PxR; 20 BxPch, R—Q2; 21 Kt—K5, KtxKt; 22 BxKt, K—Q; 23 BxR, KxB; 24 BxQP, and White is a pawn ahead, with a winning position.

(f) If 19...P—B3, then 20 Kt—Q3, QxP; 21 Q—R3, with a strong attack.

(g) White's pawns on the Queen's side have now become dangerous.

(h) If 30...RxP, then, of course, 31 xP, and wins.

(i) A very fine game, played by Dr. Tarrasch in his best style.

A highly interesting championship tournament is that of the Manhattan Chess Club, in which David Janowski and Morris Schapiro, Columbia varsity player, are the leading factors. At last accounts, Janowski, with three drawn games, had a total of 8½-½, and Schapiro, with one loss to Janowski and two drawn games, had a total of 9-2. Other leading scores: Black, 5½-1½; Dr. Freundlich, 5½-3½; Northrup, 5-5; Hallgarten, 5-6; Schroeder, 4½-2½.

RZESCHEWSKI EARNS RESPECT OF PHILADELPHIA.

On the evening of New Year's Day, Samuel Rzeschewski fairly took Philadelphia by storm, and at Witherspoon Hall faced twenty adversaries, including some of the most prominent of the younger generation of experts. His score comprised 16 wins and 4 drawn games—a record which one and all conceded to be little short of marvelous, notwithstanding that the referee gave him the benefit of the doubt when some of the games had to be adjudicated on account of the lateness of the hour. Perhaps no better comprehension of what took place that New Year's Day can be had than through a perusal of the reports of Philadelphia's well-known chess editors, Walter Penn Shipley and David A. Mitchell. Says Mr. Shipley in the *Inquirer*:

The editor of this column had the pleasure on the evening of New Year's Day of witnessing Samuel Rzeschewski, the Polish boy chess prodigy, play twenty games simultaneously at Witherspoon Hall. The team against him was a strong gathering of players, considerably above the average strength of players taking part in simultaneous exhibitions. The boy came on the stage about 8.30. He was slightly built, having the physical appearance of a child of about seven, but his face appeared the face of a child of 10 or 11 years of age. He was neatly dressed, carried himself gracefully and his manners were pleasing, and without any show of conceit or self-consciousness. For the first few rounds he moved rapidly, whistling softly to himself. After 9 o'clock, however, his time in moving from board to board slowed down considerably. In fact, from 9 to 11 he made but twelve rounds, an average of six rounds an hour, which is slow for simultaneous play. The loss of time, however, was due to the fact that at most boards after making his reply he would remain, hoping that his opponent would reply quickly, and at times, when his opponent did not so reply, he would pronounce clearly, though in an undertone, the word "move." If his opponent again replied, the boy would sometimes reply instantly and sometimes study the position for from fifteen seconds to a minute and a half, and again on making his move would remain standing in front of the board with the hope that his opponent might again reply without giving the game the consideration it deserved. Thus at some of the boards four or five moves would be made before the boy moved to the next table.

These tactics showed good chess generalship, as the boy's opponents are not required to make but one move at a time and, if they move more rapidly, it invariably results to the benefit of the single performer. However, no criticism can be made against the young Pole for the course that he adopted, but unquestionably

some of the boy's victories were due to hasty and ill-considered moves on the part of his opponents. During the play we watched the boy's face carefully and at no time was the slightest trace of fatigue or worry visible. As a rule he appeared to play by intuition, but at times there was no doubt in our minds that he analyzed the position with the brain of a much older person, say from 18 to 22 years.

We believe the statement made by his managers that he has not studied the books is correct. Most probably his knowledge of the openings has been acquired through the games that he has played in the last two or three years. Many of his early moves are not those recognized by the standard authorities. We note that in the French defence without the slightest hesitation he advanced P—K5 for his third move, and in his game with Sharp he was evidently not versed in the analysis of the Falkbeer counter gambit. He took considerable time against Sharp in all of the early moves, showing that the opening was not familiar to him, and the same comment applies to several of his other games which we have seen published, as well as those played at the exhibition that we witnessed.

The announcement was made during the course of the evening, at the request of his managers, that the boy was not a Pole but a Jew. We have no doubt that he is of the Jewish race. At the same time, so far as we are aware, the records show that he was born in Poland, and most probably his parents were also born there. Therefore, he would naturally be called a Polish Jew, as distinguished from an English, German, Spanish or Russian Jew. We would further add that, having carefully studied three of the games for two hours, while the boy was playing, the youngster clearly shows unusual chess development, and his managers are quite correct in emphasizing the fact, that as a chess prodigy under the age of ten years, he stands as the foremost the world has ever produced.

The list of Rzeschewski's opponents at Witherspoon Hall follows: S. T. Sharp, W. A. Ruth, E. S. Jackson, S. R. Barrett, P. B. Driver, S. Sklaroff, H. N. Albert, C. More, J. H. Longacre, H. Gabel, J. London, L. W. Flaccus, F. G. Gotwald, J. T. Blum, H. Lichtman, J. H. Stewart, B. M. Berd, B. Horwitz, A. H. Beckman and C. Jensen.

In his contribution to the *Ledger* of January 9, Mr. Mitchell describes the boy's performance entertainingly as follows:

Little Samuel Rzeschewski's triumph last week at Witherspoon Hall was a decided surprise to the chess talent of Philadelphia. Sixteen of our strongest players bowed to the superior judgment of the nine-year-old wizard, while the remaining four out of twenty only succeeded in scoring drawn games. Sammy hit us hard.

The rapidity with which the little fellow manipulated the pieces, and the emphatic manner in which he punched them down in the most delicate situations, told a story to the spectator that could not possibly be deduced from the mere printed score or written account of the exhibition. You have to see Sammy in action to realize the strength of his chess ability.

Before the exhibition the writer had a talk with Sammy, in the course of which the child

impressed us as being about thirty years in advance of his actual age. He sat patiently waiting for the test to start, with an attitude of grave concern plainly portrayed on his face. I have never seen a little chap quite so serious in all my experience. At the close of our chat we wished Sammy good luck, and when he thanked us in the most dignified manner I felt a trifle sorry for the deception, for the writer had selected most of the twenty players pitted against him.

On the stage Sammy is an artist. Aside from his chess, he has all the mannerisms and gestures of a finished performer. He moves quickly, quite as rapidly as Capablanca or Marshall, and acts when in deep thought quite as serious. Sammy is a little old man, at least when playing chess.

Of the four drawn games scored by S. T.

Sharp, H. N. Albert, J. Howard Longacre and C. More the contest with Mr. Albert was probably greatly in favor of the local player. He had the exchange ahead, and perhaps could have won it on the best of play. However, he conceded the draw without any objection in view of the fact that no one else had defeated the little fellow.

Sydney T. Sharp's game with Rzeschewski was very well played by both sides. Mr. Sharp is loud in his praise of the boy's conduct of

the game. Time after time during their engagement did the occasion to make a mistake of fatal consequence arise. Only the genius of a master chess mind could have evaded the traps set by the Philadelphia chess champion. Sammy did all this, and how well he did it while he battled against nineteen other experts is history. Mr. Longacre's game was well played and favors the local man, while Mr. More's contest, so far as we know, was about even throughout.

FALKBEER COUNTER GAMBIT.

Rzeschewski Sharp	Rzeschewski Sharp	White	Black
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K4	15 K—R	QxKP(h)
2 P—KB4	P—Q4(a)	16 QxQ	KtXQ
3 Kt—KB3	B—Kkt5(b)	17 B—K4	P—QB3
4 Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3(c)	18 B—K4(i)	Kt—Kt3
5 Q—K2	Kt—QB3(d)	19 B—Bt3	QR—Q
6 PxKP	BxKt	20 QR—Q	RxR
7 QxB	QKtXP	21 RxR	R—Q
8 Q—Kkt3	Kt—Kt3(c)	22 RxRch	BxR
9 P—K5	Kt—K5	23 K—Kt	K—B
10 KtXKt	PxKt	24 B—B5(j)	K—K2
11 P—Q5	B—K2(f)	25 K—B2(k)	K—B3
12 Q—K3	PxP	26 B—B8	P—Kt3
13 BxP	Castles	27 B—Kt8	P—QR4
14 Castles	Q—Q4(g)	Drawn	

(Played by Samuel Rzeschewski against S. T. Sharp in his simultaneous exhibition at Witherspoon Hall, Philadelphia, January 1, 1921).

NOTES BY D. A. MITCHELL.

(a) The counter gambit. Mr. Sharp shows good judgment in refusing to accept the king's gambit against the boy. This is Sammy's pet game, in which he is well posted.

(b) Here the boy made his longest pause of the evening. He was plainly in deep thought as to his proper course. His campaign hinged upon his next move, and he knew it only too well.

(c) Mr. Sharp might have continued with P—Q5, in which event an entirely different course of play would have ensued. The move he made, however, was probably the best under the uncertain conditions.

(d) Here again P—Q5 looks formidable, but it is doubtful if it would develop anything more than an even game for Black.

The move adopted is safe and shows excellent judgment. Development for Black in all the king's side gambits is preferable to experimental maneuvers.

(e) At this point B—Q3 looks stronger, but in reality it is a clever trap laid by the boy wizard. If B—Q3, then P—Q4, followed by P—K5 wins for White. Sharp's move was correct under the circumstances.

(f) Threatening to win the Queen with B—R5.

(g) Again he threatens the Queen with B—B4.

(h) At this point it seems as though White might continue with BxKt and QxQ. But Sammy saw through all this quite clearly. If BxKt, then BPxKt, and if QxQ, then RxR mate.

(i) Masterly played.

(j) Here Sammy shows splendid judgment again. The natural move of K—B2 is met with B—R5, which leaves Black with a knight against the king's bishop after the exchange.

(k) Note the threat is no longer there, and K—B2 can safely be played.

RUY LOPEZ.

Rzeschewski Longacre	Rzeschewski Longacre	White	Black
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K4	14 P—K5	B—R5ch
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	15 P—Kkt3	Kt—Q4
3 B—Kt5	P—QR3	16 B—B6	B—Kt4
4 BxKt	QPxP	17 P—KB4	B—K2
5 P—Q4	PxP	18 BxB	KtXB
6 QxP	B—Kkt5	19 P—KR3	B—Kt3
7 Q—K5ch	Q—K2	20 K—K2	Kt—B4
8 QxQch	BxQ	21 K—B2	Kt—Q6
9 Kt—K5	B—R4	22 QR—QB	KtXP
10 B—K3	B—B3	23 RxKt	RxKt
11 Kt—Q3	CastlesQR	24 Kt—B4	KR—Q
12 Kt—Q2	P—KR3	25 R—K2	B—B4
13 P—KB3	Kt—K2		

Adjudicated as a draw.

(Played between Samuel Rzeschewski and J. H. Longacre in the simultaneous exhibition at Witherspoon Hall, Philadelphia, January 1, 1921).

Paterson Impressed by Boy Expert.

Fifteen players opposed Rzeschewski on December 30 at the hall of the Young Men's Hebrew Association in Paterson, N. J., under the auspices of the Paterson Chess Club. The boy came off with flying colors, making a score of 14½-½. The drawn game stood to the credit of Paul Walbrecht, in whom Rzeschewski found a very stubborn adversary. Other opponents were Brenton Manwaring, Edward Brower, J. Bachrach, S. Holtzman, Paul Walbrecht, M. Dincin, Mr. Segal, William Wishniak, Mr. Bramson, J. Fles, Mr. Urdeutsch, Mr. Weberman, William Miller, Samuel Polak and Andrew Fodor.

The hall was crowded to capacity. As the "Paterson Morning Call" put it the following day: "The child wizard lived up to all the nice things that have been said about him."

RZESCHEWSKI PERFORMS IN PRIVATE.

After a prolonged rest, Samuel Rzeschewski, Poland's chess prodigy, was called upon for an exhibition of his skill before one hundred guests, including Judge Otto Rosalsky, at the residence of Arthur M. Lampert, No. 590 West End avenue, a prominent member of the Manhattan Chess Club. In the course of half an hour the child master, without any trouble, disposed of three opponents—Alfred A. Link and Charles Spicehandler of the Manhattan Chess Club and Dr. S. A. Bian, former secretary to Mayor Mitchel, and one of the leading players on Staten Island. Next he played a blindfold game against A. Landau of the Manhattan Chess Club. The boy declined a draw

offered after 25 moves, but, after some analysis, was prevailed upon to accept.

His third feat was to solve in a minute and a half a four-move problem, which it has taken many experts ten minutes to unravel. The rapidity of the nine-year-old boy's calculations was the wonder of all. The Rev. Josef Rosenblatt, Jewish cantor, gave a song recital and Miss Florence Stern played the violin.

Among the guests were Judge and Mrs. Otto Rosalsky, Congressman Meyer London, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Sadovsky, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Asinoff, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rothstein, Joseph H. Cohen, Prof. and Mrs. Mordecai Kaplan, H. Leonard Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Golde, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cashman and J. I. Phillips.

NOTABLE AUDIENCE OBSERVES RZESCHEWSKI.

Another private exhibition of Rzeschewski's prowess was had on the evening of January 9, at the residence of Dr. Henry Keller, 143 West Eighty-sixth street, New York, lecturer on orthopedic surgery at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and instructor in orthopedics at New York University, as well as president and director of the Harlem Forum. Dr. Keller was chief of the orthopedic department with the Zionist Medical Unit in Palestine for over a year and while there met Gen. Allenby, British Governor of Palestine, who is an ardent chess player.

Among the guests were many physicians, specialists, neurologists, ministers and lawyers, so that Sammy was the cynosure for the eyes of a very critical audience. Seemingly unconscious of the galaxy surrounding him, the nine-year-old developed the openings, laid his plots and caught the victims in his traps as though he were playing children, instead of five grown-up young men. Einar Michelsen of the I. L. Rice Progressive Chess Club and former Western champion, was the fourth to yield and at 11.45 P. M., when Leon Kussman, the Jewish dramatist gave in, there was prolonged cheering.

Dr. Marcus Neustaedter, noted neurologist, who has played considerable chess in his time, referred to Rzeschewski as a particularly precocious child, whose abnormality, he said, was fortunately bent in the right direction. He regarded Sammy as very high strung and of a somewhat neurotic temperament. Endeavoring to cross-examine him a bit, he interrogated him as to his school work, but Sammy, never overchummy with interviewers, tore himself away with a curt, "I've got a teacher at home; that's all."

Dr. Neustaedter stated that the boy's growth was a bit stunted and that he was undersize for his age. Ordinarily, this might account for the presence of some malformation or sluggishness of the mind, but not so in Sammy's case—rather the reverse. His peculiar precocity, he added, made the child a phenomenon and one with a pronounced ego, which in elder persons would pass for swelling of the head. Dr. Neustaedter laid especial stress on his ability to concentrate and work out abstruse combinations. "His genius," the neu-

rologist said, "shows itself in the fact that he is a classical player who develops problems." Dr. Keller commented upon the prodigy as follows:

"He is three years ahead of his age in mentality. Although a genius in one line, he is not abnormal in other things. He has a brilliant memory, is very witty and quick at repartee. Altogether he is a most unusual child."

Dr. Jacob Tarlau, rabbi of the People's Synagogue of the Educational Alliance, who is not unacquainted with the difficulties of chess, expressed his unbounded astonishment and commented upon the fact that Rzeschewski is most faithful in keeping up his Hebrew studies and punctiliously observes the requirements of the faith of his orthodox parents.

Among the 100 guests who witnessed the exhibition of the boy's skill were the following: Dr. David Friedman, Dr. Isaac Morway Rotenberg, Dr. David Robinson, Dr. Henry Illoway, Dr. Marcus Neustaedter, Dr. A. Sundelson, Dr. S. Neuhoff, Dr. Louis Cohn, Dr. Charles Spovak, Dr. Herman Grad, Dr. Grusklow, Dr. Rongy, Dr. Joseph Bruder, Dr. Bloch of Vienna, Dr. J. Tarlan, Dr. Joel Blau, Rabbi M. Berlin, Counselor Wolfson, Benjamin Koenigsberg, Samuel Fein, Frank Janet of Mount Vernon, Saul M. Hurwitz, Isaac Rosengarten, Charles Jaffe, Charles Azenberg, Jacob Rzeschewski, Max Rosenthal, Max Rudnick.

Summary of the chess exhibition:
 Boards. Opponents. Openings. Score.
 1—E. Michelsen, Sicilian Defense..... 0
 2—M. Treistman, Vienna..... 0
 3—J. Treistman, French..... 0
 4—Henry Asch, Two Knights..... 0
 5—Leon Kussman, King's Knight..... 0
 Total—Rzeschewski won 5, drew 0, lost 0.

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Rzeschewski	Michelsen	Rzeschewski	Michelsen
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—K4	P—QB4	18 Kt—Kt3	PxP
2 P—KB4	P—Q3	19 QKtXP	KtXKt
3 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	20 KtXKt	P—Q4
4 Kt—B3	P—KKt3	21 Kt—B5	P—Kt3
5 P—Q4	PxP	22 Kt—Q3	P—Q5
6 KtXP	B—Kt2	23 B—B2	Q—R3
7 B—K3	Kt—B3	24 Q—K2	Q—B5
8 B—K2	Castles	25 B—Kt3	KR—K
9 Q—Q2	Q—R4	26 Q—K4	P—K4
10 Kt—Kt3	Q—B2	27 PxP	Kt—K2
11 Castles	B—Kt5	28 R—Q2	Q—B6
12 Kt—Q4	QR—Q	29 QR—B2	Kt—B4
13 P—QR3	Q—B	30 B—B4	Kt—K6
14 QR—Q	BxB	31 BxKt	PxB
15 KktxB	Kt—KKt5	32 R—B7	BxP
16 P—Kt4	P—B4	33 KtXB	BxKt
17 P—R3	Kt—B3	34 Q—R4	Resigns

(Played by Samuel Rzeschewski as one of five games in a simultaneous exhibition at the residence of Dr. Henry Keller, New York City, January 9, 1920).

High School Chess League.

After a very exciting finish, the Boys' High School of Brooklyn succeeded in winning the championship of the High School Chess League of Greater New York, last year held by Richmond Hill High School. The leading scores: Boys' High, 31½; Commercial High of Brooklyn, 31; De Witt Clinton High School of Manhattan, 30; Morris High and Townsend Harris Hall, each 27½. Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded to the members of the three leading teams, the personnel of which was the following:

Boys' High—E. Tholfsen, D. Singer, L. Mendlowitz and M. Monsky.

Commercial—R. Bornholz, M. Kleiman, A. Shevsky and M. Diamond.

De Witt Clinton—J. Rosenbaum, M. Baum, W. Namenson and J. Livingston.

The Junior Association of Marshall's Chess Club of New York held its election on January 7, with the following result: M. Jacobs, president; J. Livingston, vice president; H. Taig, secretary-treasurer; A. Santassiere, captain.

RZESCHEWSKI STANDS UP FOR HIS RIGHTS.

Under the caption, "Rzeschewski Is Appeased by Judgment of Solomon," the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, in its issue of January 17, printed the following:

Seeing little Sammy Rzeschewski standing beside the piano and fairly drinking in the beautiful notes of the Rev. Josef Rosenblatt, famous Jewish Cantor, while singing for the entertainment of the child chess marvel and the assembled company, one could hardly believe that but a little while before the small head had been in deep concentration over five games of chess against a selected team in an exhibition of simultaneous play at the residence of Benjamin Winter, 725 Riverside Drive, Manhattan, last night. Sammy, himself a bit of a singer, was quite in another sphere, and seemed for all the world as if enraptured by the music and had completely forgotten an untoward incident which at one time threatened to mar his own performance to some extent.

In this instance the referee had to be called in to settle a dispute which had arisen at the fourth board, where Samuel Mishook of the champion Rice Progressive Chess Club had succeeded in working up a most promising position, so promising, in fact, that he felt convinced that he could win it. In the course of his round Sammy came along and made a move at this board, to which Mishook made instant reply, but, under the rules of simultaneous play, the single expert is not obliged to make more than one move at a time. So Sammy went on.

Samuel No. 2 should have retracted the move in question and then repeated it upon the return of the child master to his table. Instead of doing so, he permitted his mind to wander to other things and the next time Sammy came along he (No. 2) made still another move; in other words, two moves in one turn. Instantly, Sammy stepped out on the warpath and became the militant little David he can be when a big Philistine heaves in sight. In short, he claimed the game and refused to go on with the play at that particular board.

Mishook then came to and realized what he had done, quite unintentionally, but naturally he couldn't help blush a bit under the semi-accusing glances of some of the fair onlookers who, not understanding overmuch about the game, could not help but wonder how a grown-up man in the full possession of his faculties could place himself in the position of seeming to take advantage of a tiny bit of a baby boy.

However, Mishook acknowledged his error like a man, and having in mind the rules governing over-the-board play, claimed the right to rectify the position and proceed with the play.

Charles Jaffe, the referee, was of a different mind and thought that such an illegal procedure, which might easily be straightened out in ordinary play, should incur a penalty when essayed against an opponent occupied with several other games at the same time, and especially against a child. Mishook, eager to become famous by winning a game from the boy, pressed his case vehemently and several lawyers among the spectators argued in his behalf that, inasmuch as deliberate intention in falsifying the position had not been shown, Mishook was entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

So Jaffe and a couple of other experts put their heads together to decide a question which might well have puzzled Solomon. Doubtless having in mind the Biblical verdict that the baby, concerning which two women quarreled, should be cut in two, they decided that, in all fairness, the game in question (not Rzeschewski) should be amputated; in other words, divided into halves, so that Rzeschewski and Mishook might each have one.

There being no mother love involved, neither belligerent last night volunteered to save the game from dismemberment by resigning to the other. Consequently, it went on record as a draw. Rzeschewski won the other four, hands down. The summary follows:

Bds.	Opponents and Openings.	Score.
1...	Henry Asch, King's Gambit dec.....	0
2....	Edmund Farago, Four Knights.....	0
3....	Sol Hecht, Irregular.....	0
4....	Samuel Mishook, Ruy Lopez.....	½
5....	Edward Martin, Caro-Kann defense....	0
Total: Rzeschewski won 4, drew 1, lost 0.		

Among those who witnessed Rzeschewski's feat were Justice Spiegelberg of the Seventh District Municipal Court, the Rev. Josef Rosenblatt, Mr. and Mrs. Morris E. Gossett, Henry I. Cooper, Michael ohen, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Katz, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Baruch, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Baruch, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Baruch, Miss Kassner, Mrs. A. Halle, William Suseman, Charles Jaffe, Einar Michelsen, Jacob Rzeschewski and Charles Azenberg.

N. Y. S. C. A. Tourney at Syracuse.

The New York State Chess Association held a one-day "knockout" tourney at Syracuse, N. Y., on December 28, as guests of the Syracuse "Y" Chess Club. There were thirty-two entries. Scores of the leaders were:

Class A—R. J. Guckemus of Utica, won four and lost none; D. Francis Searle of Rome, won 3 and lost 2; R. W. Johnson of Syracuse, won 2½ and lost 1½; John W. Pease of Rochester and Nathan Finkelstein, won 2 and lost 2; James Cantwell of Amber, won 1½ and lost 2½.

Class B—Thomas W. Beakbane of Syracuse, won 4 and lost 1; Ernest Schaeffer of Syracuse, won 3½ and lost 1½; Clarence E. Taylor of Earlville, won 3 and lost 2; William Challinor and Orin E. Page, both Syracuse, won 2 and lost 2.

Newark Rice Chess Club.

Pitted against twenty opponents at the Newark Rice C. C., January 7, M. W. Schor, ex-champion of New Jersey, made a score of 15-5, wins being scored by F. J. Hughes, J. F. Hughes, E. T. Reid, J. Burstein and J. Zega. W. J. Vandervoort, with a percentage of .613, won the quarterly handicap continuous tourney, concluded December 31. Schor, .609, was second. H. E. Holbrook and Schor, after a tie in the championship tournament, with scores of 9-2, started a match to determine the issue between them. Holbrook won the first game.

EIGHTH AMERICAN CONGRESS AT ATLANTIC CITY.

At a meeting of the officers of the Eighth American Chess Congress, held at the rooms of the Franklin Chess Club on January 5, it was decided to select Atlantic City, N. J., for the place of the meeting, which will be begun on July 6th and continue for a fortnight. In addition to the open tournament, which was won last summer by F. J. Marshall and which it is hoped to make international in character, the program will include a minor tournament, a competition for women, problem composing and solving tourneys, a rapid transit contest and a simultaneous exhibition by a master.

Sydney T. Sharp of Philadelphia was elected secretary of the congress to take the place of E. S. Jackson Jr. James F. Magee Jr., of Philadelphia, secretary of the International Good Companion Problem Club, and H. Helms of New York were appointed a committee to select and submit a list of National field secretaries to represent the congress in various sections of the country.

Funds will be raised by means of individual and club memberships, honorary memberships and subscribing patrons. Archibald J. McClure of Lakewood, N. J., is president of the congress and Walter Penn Shipley of Philadelphia the treasurer.

Baltimore Chess Association

The Baltimore Chess Association, now located at 527 N. Charles Street, held its annual business meeting on January 3 and elected the following officers: Frank A. Newton, president; E. L. Torsch, first vice-president; Charles N. Crowder, second vice-president; C. M. Shipley, secretary; H. G. Dallam, treasurer; Dr. Harry Adler and Bernhard Cline, committeemen. These seven also constitute the executive committee. Active preparations are being made for a busy season, the programme to include a series of class tournaments. In addition, a number of visiting experts will probably be seen at the club rooms in exhibitions of simultaneous play.

NO LAUGHING MATTER.

Some laugh at you, Oh, little ivory men,
With forms so quaintly carved. With
god-like air

Each one so primly sits his little square!
Some wonder why we curse at you and
then

With our poor brains pay tribute. Even
when

Your aching tangle drives us to despair
Your frozen faces smile, so debonaire,
And watch us scheme our futile schemes
again!

Some laugh at you—but those who laugh
don't know

Your swiftly-gliding bishops, tried and
true;

Your noble rooks; your patient pawns,
so slow,
Who after tedious trials may gallop
through

To crowns: your charming, agile knights,
who go

By strange and devious ways forever
new!

—J. D. CHAMBERLAIN.

In explanation of the "stunt" described in the foregoing poem, J. D. Chamberlain, managing secretary of the Marietta Chamber of Commerce, of Marietta, O. ("The Pioneer City"), offers to the Bulletin the following ingenious explanation:

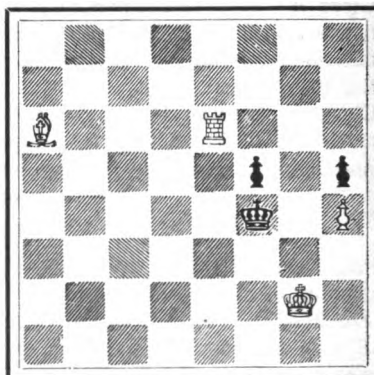
"Some question has been raised by my friends as to the use of the word 'gallop' in reference to the progress of a pawn in the twelfth line. However, I contend that anyone who has had an opposing pawn break loose in an open field at the end of a game will agree with me that, under certain circumstances, pawns do gallop. Again, a pawn, once, started,

moves at a gallop—it doesn't slide like a bishop, glide like a rook or swoop like a queen—it moves along with short, even hops or undulations—it GALLOPS.

"Aside from all that, the word FITS."

No. 1,484—By the Late Prof. Hyacinth R. Agnel, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

Black—3 Pieces.



White—4 Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED AS THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CHESS LEAGUE OF AMERICA, WITH WHICH ARE CONSOLIDATED THE NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSOCIATION, THE CHESS BY MAIL CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU, THE CHESS AMATEUR LEAGUE (CANADIAN BRANCH).

Charles L. Rand, president, 618 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles A. Will, first vice president, 127 Rutland road, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Paul J. Wortman, second vice president, 46 Burton avenue, Dayton, O.; Z. Leslie Hoover, secretary-treasurer, 599 West 190th street, New York City; J. Howard Longacre, tournament director, 1524 North 61st street, Philadelphia, Pa.

REPORT OF TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR.

In accordance with notice published in the November issue in regard to the Inter-State matches of August, 1918, and February, 1919, and the notice in regard to the New York vs. California match of June, 1917, the Tournament Director has ended up these events by scoring to each side a half point in all unreported games. A report is made in full herewith for these events. This leaves only the East vs. West match of August, 1919, on our books.

California vs. New York.

CALIFORNIA.		NEW YORK.	
N. H. Greenway..... 1	Z. L. Hoover..... 1	G. B. Wellington. 1½	D. C. Garretson... 0
P. Claudeanos..... ½	D. C. Garretson... 0	K. Mott-Smith.... ½	W. Travell..... 2
A. Hegeman..... 2	W. P. Hickok.... 0	A. H. Wechsler... 1	L. W. Palmer..... 1
F. Howard..... 1½	R. E. Brigham... 1	L. W. Palmer..... 1	H. Berman..... 1
W. H. Smith..... 0	L. W. Palmer..... 1	E. P. Hagerman... 0	N. Stern..... 1½
E. B. Adams..... 1	R. E. Brigham... 1	M. L. Neinken... 1	H. B. Caring.... 1½
E. P. Nelson..... 2	L. W. Palmer..... 1	S. Seplowin..... 2	J. S. Taylor..... 0
A. G. Pearsall... 1	H. Berman..... 1	C. F. King..... 2	H. Borochow... 2
R. Dunipace..... 1	E. P. Hagerman... 0	A. Taussig..... 2	J. L. Dodge..... 2
G. E. Hart..... 1	N. Stern..... 1½	K. B. Allured... 1	A. M. Cassidy... 1
E. A. Simard..... 2	M. L. Neinken... 1	A. Zorn..... 1	
R. C. Swink..... ½	H. B. Caring.... 1½		
E. L. Berry..... 1	J. S. Taylor..... 0		
N. H. Greenway... ½	C. F. King..... 2		
R. A. Monroe... 0	H. Borochow... 2		
J. T. Smith..... 2	A. Taussig..... 2		
J. Kane..... 0	J. L. Dodge..... 2		
A. Wordenhoff... 0	K. B. Allured... 1		
G. R. Campbell... 0	A. Zorn..... 1		
G. Farlen..... 0			
A. M. Cassidy... 1			
A. B. DeLisle... 1			
Total.....19	Total.....25		

Pennsylvania vs. New York, August, 1918.

PENNSYLVANIA.		NEW YORK.	
E. S. Maguire..... 2	F. Biersack..... 0	J. W. Brunner... 2	H. Borochow... 0
J. H. Longacre... 0	H. Borochow... 0	P. Stevens..... 1	A. H. Wechsler... 1
S. W. Bampton... 2	A. H. Wechsler... 1	N. Stern..... 0	C. Housman.... 0
A. H. Beckman... 1	N. Stern..... 0	C. Housman.... 0	H. W. Boyd.... 1½
C. F. Bauder..... 1	C. Housman.... 0	G. B. Wellington. 0	A. Brenzinger... 0
C. F. Hausmann... 2	H. W. Boyd.... 1½	J. Uliotti..... 1	J. H. Brunner... 0
H. D. Brower..... 2	G. B. Wellington. 0	E. B. Hilliard... ½	C. A. Larsson... 0
W. C. Tingle..... ½	A. Brenzinger... 0	D. C. Garretson... 0	M. H. Kuehn... 0
C. B. Berger..... 2	J. Uliotti..... 1		
G. W. Greene..... 2	J. H. Brunner... 0		
H. R. Cox..... 1	E. B. Hilliard... ½		
C. T. Sill..... 2	C. A. Larsson... 0		
W. M. Baird..... 1½	D. C. Garretson... 0		
A. T. Rex..... 1	M. H. Kuehn... 0		
F. L. King..... 2			
J. R. Baily..... 2			
Total.....24	Total.....8		

Massachusetts vs. New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio and Illinois.

MASSACHUSETTS.		ALLIES.	
H. B. Daly..... 2	S. H. Chadwick... 0	H. D. Hibbard... 1	R. E. Platt..... 2
M. Harris..... 1	H. D. Hibbard... 1	W. Eller..... 0	M. P. Hickok... 2
R. H. Toy..... 0	R. E. Platt..... 2	C. A. Ward..... 1	C. J. Bergman... 1
C. C. Lee..... 2	W. Eller..... 0		
A. H. Welton.... 0	M. P. Hickok... 2		
H. O. Pekau..... 1	C. A. Ward..... 1		
H. Voges..... 1	C. J. Bergman... 1		

A. H. Baldwin.... 0	J. H. Heinen.... 2
C. A. Will..... 1	C. A. Brown.... 1
Total.....8	Total.....10

California vs. Texas, Oregon, Colorado, Nebraska and Michigan.

CALIFORNIA.		ALLIES.	
R. Dunipace..... 0	E. M. Cobb..... 2	F. Pelouze..... ½	C. F. Reed..... ½
W. H. Smith..... 1½	F. Pelouze..... ½	M. Sterup..... ½	R. Beebe..... 1½
F. W. Johnson... ½	C. F. Reed..... ½		
R. C. Swink..... ½	M. Sterup..... ½		
E. H. Williamson. ½	R. Beebe..... 1½		
Total.....4	Total.....6		

East vs. West, February, 1919.

EAST.		WEST.	
S. H. Chadwick... 2	C. F. Reed..... 0	R. H. Willingham 1	E. S. Harvey.... 1
A. H. Baldwin... 1	R. H. Willingham 1	J. H. Longacre... 2	R. D. Hamilton... 2
H. W. Boyd..... 1	E. S. Harvey.... 1	F. L. King..... 0	C. S. Shive..... 2
R. E. Platt..... 0	J. H. Longacre... 2	C. E. Steinfort... 2	Matt Sterup.... 1
C. F. Hall..... 0	R. D. Hamilton... 2	J. H. Lavigne... 2	J. E. Orr..... 2
G. B. Wellington. 2	F. L. King..... 0	J. F. Seymour... ½	J. V. Davies.... 0
R. H. Morris.... 0	C. S. Shive..... 2	J. V. Davies.... 0	G. E. Croy..... 1½
D. C. Garretson... 0	C. E. Steinfort... 2	W. T. Kelly.... 2	J. Baily..... 0
M. Cibener..... 1	Matt Sterup.... 1	M. C. J. Bark... 2	D. E. Houck... 1½
M. C. Housman... 0	J. H. Lavigne... 2	C. R. Gordon... 0	G. H. Lane..... 2
H. M. Hewson... 0	J. E. Orr..... 2	W. H. Tomlinson. 2	F. H. Smith.... 2
V. B. Weston... 1½	J. F. Seymour... ½		
Arthur Hale.... 2	J. V. Davies.... 0		
Lewis Dean..... ½	G. E. Croy..... 1½		
H. D. Woodruff... 0	W. T. Kelly.... 2		
W. J. Wolfraim... 2	J. Baily..... 0		
W. H. Johnson... 0	M. C. J. Bark... 2		
Val Mattern.... ½	D. E. Houck... 1½		
Clymer Mills... 2	C. R. Gordon... 0		
H. W. Krapohl... 0	G. H. Lane..... 2		
E. Gagliano.... 0	W. H. Tomlinson. 2		
W. P. Hickok.... 0	F. H. Smith.... 2		
Total.....15½	Total.....28½		

East vs. West, August, 1919.

Geo. E. Lane (East) wins and loses with C. J. Shults (West); C. F. Bauder (East) wins from S. B. H. Hurst (West); present score: East 16, West 34, unreported 34.

First California State Championship.

H. Borochow, 6½-½ (winner); N. D. Baker, 3-3; H. A. Clarke, 2-2; R. Dunipace, 2-1; L. H. Kerfoot, 1½-1½; C. Barnard, 0-2; G. W. Sweetser, 0-1; S. Kenner, 0-4.

First Pennsylvania Championship.

C. French, 5-1 (winner); C. F. Bauder, 4-2; P. B. Driver, 2-2; C. F. Hausmann, 1½-1½; J. H. Longacre, 1-3; E. S. Maguire, 1½-3½; A. B. Mann, 1-3.

Eighteenth Tournament—Incid. Div.

Semi-finals. M. Cibener wins from O. Mitscher.

Eighteenth Tournament—Gen. Div.

Semi-finals: C. F. Bauder wins from H. B. Caring.

Nineteenth Tournament—Incid. Div.

Semi-finals: H. W. Boyd wins from D. H. Shutt.

Twentieth Leadership C.

Sec. 2—S. B. H. Hurst wins from W. H. Smith.

1920 Leadership B.

Sec. 1-A—Brenzinger wins from G. B. Wellington.

Sec. 2-R—E. Nelson wins from J. E. Orr.

Sixth American Championship.

Finals: G. A. L'Hommede wins from E. S. Maguire and C. A. Will; J. W. Brunner wins from E. S. Maguire and H. P. Daly.

Seventh American Championship.

Sec. 1—R. A. Scott and P. B. Driver win from S. J. Gordon.

Sec. 2—J. McClure wins from S. B. H. Hurst and A. T. Goslin; A. T. Goslin wins from S. B. H. Hurst and F. Pelouze.

First Masters' Tournament.

Sec. 1—L. Turney wins from H. T. Van Patten.

Sec. 3—C. A. Will wins from W. N. Woodbury.

Quarterly Tournaments.

No. 365—W. T. Kelly wins from H. C. Davis.

No. 375—M. Sterup wins 2 from H. Johnson.

No. 384—H. W. Boyd, 6-0 (winner); J. Uliotti, 4-2; H. C. Davis and J. T. Smith, each 1-4.

No. 385—A. W. C. Menzel wins and loses with W. Junge.

No. 389—S. Kenner wins 2 from W. R. Miller.

No. 390—W. M. Raiguel, 6-0 (winner); N. D. Baker, 3½-2½; J. E. Orr, 2½-3½; H. W. Seelye, 0-6.

No. 392—S. Seplowin, 5-1 (winner); A. H. Baldwin and M. C. J. Bark, each 3-3; E. S. Maguire 1-5.

No. 396—G. E. Morency and E. A. Carver, each 5-1 (winners); L. A. Dean, 1-5; Val Mattern, 1-5.

No. 397—W. R. Miller wins from H. Seelye.

No. 403—W. Junge wins from S. Kenner, wins 2 each from F. Lizardi and J. H. Lov- ing.

No. 408—A. W. C. Menzel loses to C. C. Caylor.

No. 410—O. Padilla wins from G. L. Bergen.

No. 417—F. A. Wardell wins from R. M. Kessler.

No. 419—V. S. Hayward wins from P. P. Jacobs; R. M. Kessler wins from V. S. Hayward.

No. 422—F. W. Page wins 2 from J. C. Marble.

No. 423—R. E. Nelson wins from S. Kenner; W. T. Kelly wins 2 from S. Kenner and wins from R. E. Nelson.

No. 430—G. B. Wellington wins from G. Foote; G. Foote wins 2 from B. B. Wattenberg and wins from V. S. Hayward.

No. 433—V. S. Hayward wins from W. H. Johnson.

No. 435—Val Mattern withdraws.

No. 442—W. T. Kelly wins 2 from J. E. Orr.

No. 444—J. E. Orr wins from G. S. Hen- derson.

No. 445—Al Mittlacher wins and draws with G. Tomecko.

No. 448—W. F. Finney draws and loses with Al Mittlacher.

No. 449—A. W. C. Menzel wins from C. H. French, wins 2 from J. L. Little.

No. 450—R. R. Brownson wins from F. Berlin; R. Dunipace wins from R. R. Brownson.

No. 451—C. I. Dearden wins from G. S. Henderson.

No. 453—W. J. Vandervoort wins from F. O. Lacey.

No. 456—Al Mittlacher wins and loses with S. J. Gordon.

No. 458—S. Nelson wins and draws with D. Gray.

No. 464—A. T. Goslin withdraws.

No. 467—W. Vandervoort wins from A. Berkowitz.

No. 469—N. D. Baker wins from H. T. Van Patten.

No. 470—Inadvertently it was published that A. T. Goslin had withdrawn; it is in No. 464 that he withdrew.

No. 487—L. Samuels wins from W. J. Vandervoort.

No. 478—W. J. Vandervoort wins from W. D. L. Robbins.

No. 492—W. J. Vandervoort wins from F. O. Currier.

RUY LOPEZ.

Lavigne	Kevitz	Lavigne	Kevitz
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K4	10 PxB	Q—B4
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	11 BxKt	QPxB
3 B—Kt5	P—KKt3	12 P—K5(b)	P—KKt4
4 P—Q4	PxP	13 PxB	PxB
5 B—Kt5	B—Kt5ch(a)	14 R—Kch	K—B2
6 P—B3	PxP	15 Q—Q8(c)	B—B4
7 KtPx	P—B3	16 QxR	KxP
8 B—KR4	Q—K2	17 Q—Q8ch	K—Kt2
9 Castles	BxKt	18 Q—Kt5ch	Resigns

NOTES BY J. W. BRUNNEMER.

(a) P—B3 at once is much better. The Bishop should be developed at Kt2.

(b) Well played, and gives Black no time to defend himself.

(c) The finishing touch. White has carried out the attack in fine fashion.

(Played between J. H. Lavigne, Burlington, Vt., and A. Kevitz, Ithaca, N. Y., in March Quarterly, No. 414, of the C. C. L. of A.)

VIENNA GAME.

Borochoh	Kenner	Borochoh	Kenner
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K4	9 Castles	Castles
2 Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	10 Q—K	P—R3(b)
3 P—B4	P—Q4	11 Q—KR3	K—R
4 BPxP	KtPxP	12 P—KR4	P—B4
5 Kt—B3	KtPxKt(a)	13 PxB	RxB
6 KtPxKt	Kt—B3	14 B—KKt5	R—B2(c)
7 P—Q4	P—K2	15 BxB	Resigns(d)
8 B—Q3	B—QR3		

NOTES BY J. W. BRUNNEMER.

(a) Not correct. B—QKt5 is the best procedure.

(b) There is no time for slow moves of this character in the swift attacking Vienna game. All of Black's pieces should be developed as quickly as possible.

(c) If PxB, the attack would become irresistible.

(d) For if 15...QxB or 15...RxB; 16 Q—Kt6, etc. Or if 15...KtxB; 16 Kt—K5, RxRch; 17 RxR, B—K3; 18 R—B7, etc.

(Played between H. Borochoh, Los Angeles, and S. Kenner, in the California State championship match, 1920, of the C. C. L. of A.)

PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE.

Brunner	Patton	Brunner	Patton
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K4	15 Kt—B	Kt—R2
2 Kt—QB3	P—Q3	16 P—Kkt3	P—B3
3 Kt—B3	Kt—KB3	17 B—Kt3	Kt—B4
4 P—Q4	QKt—Q2	18 BxKt	BxB
5 B—QB4	P—KR3	19 Q—R4	Q—K2
6 B—K3	P—B3	20 Kt—R4	B—Q3
7 PxB	PxB	21 RxB!(b)	QxR
8 Q—K2(a)	Q—B2	22 Q—B7ch	K—Q
9 P—QR4	B—K2	23 Q—Kt7	Q—B(c)
10 Castles	P—Kkt4	24 R—Qch	K—K
11 P—KR4	P—Kt5	25 Q—B7(d)	Q—K2
12 Kt—KR2	P—KR4	26 R—Q8ch!!	QxR
13 KR—Q	Kt—B	27 Q—B7ch	
14 P—R5	QKt—Q2	Mate!!!	

(Played between Stanley B. Wilson, West-

mount, Quebec, and Frank W. Page, Verdun, Quebec, in the Fourth Canadian Championship Tournament of the C. C. L. of A.)

NOTES BY J. W. BRUNNEMER.

(a) White might have continued with 8 BxPch, KxB; 9 KtxPch, K-K; 10 Kt-Kt6, KR-Kt; KP-K5, etc.

(b) Black's game is wrecked with a single blow, on account of his poor development.

(c) Black yields to the temptation of defending his "loose" pieces, instead he should have moved the R and abandoned the Kt.

(d) A "problem-like" move, to which there is no defence.

(Played between J. W. Brunner, Brooklyn, N. Y., and J. W. T. Patton, Truro, N. S., in the Sixth American Championship Tournament of the C. C. L. of A.)

QP OPENING.

Roberts	Lavigne	Roberts	Lavigne
White	Black	White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	13 KR-Q	KtR
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 QxKt	P-QR3
3 P-B4	P-K3	15 P-QR4	Q-B2
4 Kt-B3	P-B4	16 Kt-K5	KR-Q
5 P-K3	Kt-B3	17 Q-R3	Kt-Q2
6 B-Q3	B-K2	18 KtxKt	RxKt
7 Castles	Castles	19 P-Q5(b)	QxP(c)
8 P-QKt3	P-QKt3	20 PxP	RxR(ch)
9 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	21 RxR	QxK
10 Q-K2	BpxP(a)	22 QxQ	PxQ
11 KPxP	PxP	23 R-Q7	Resigns
12 PxP	QKt-Kt5		

NOTES BY J. W. BRUNNEMER.

(a) It is not advisable to make these exchanges.

(b) The pressure of White's pawns, reflecting back on Black's tenth and eleventh moves, now bears on the center.

(c) Pxp seems to be his best chance.

(d) Losing at once, R-Q might have been tried.

(Played between J. W. G. Roberts, Ottawa, and L. J. Lavigne, Detroit, Mich., in the final of the Sixteenth Semi-Annual Tournament of the C. C. L. of A.)

FOUR KNIGHTS GAME.

Hausmann	Nuttman	Hausmann	Nuttman
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 Kt-R4	P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 PxKP	KtP
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	16 Kt-B5	Q-B(b)
4 B-Kt5	B-Kt5	17 Q-Q3(c)	P-B5
5 Castles	Castles	18 Q-K3	P-QKt4
6 P-Q3	BxKt	19 P-B3	KKt-B4
7 PxB	P-Q3	20 B-QR3	B-Kt2
8 B-Kt5	Q-K2	21 Kt-Q6	RxKt
9 R-K	Kt-Q	22 Pxr	QxP
10 P-Q4	Kt-K3	23 B-R3	Q-B3
11 B-QB	P-B3	24 QR-Q	P-KR3
12 B-B	R-Q	25 R-Q2	Resigns
13 P-Kt3	P-B4(a)		

NOTES BY J. W. BRUNNEMER.

(a) The cause of his later troubles. He might have proceeded with Q-B2 and, after White's 14 Kt-R4, P-Q4.

(b) Q-B2 is safer.

(c) To encourage the P to advance and, at the same time, posting the Q to good advantage.

(Played between C. F. Hausmann and J. H. Nuttman in the Leadership Tournament, Group A (Hickok Memorial) of the C. C. L. of A.)

BLACKMAR GAMBIT.

Wilson	Page	Wilson	Page
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-KB4	12 KtxKtP	R-R2
2 P-K4	PxP	13 KtxB	QxKt
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	14 Q-Kt6	R-Kt2
4 B-KKt5	P-B3	15 BxKt	RxQ
5 P-B3	PxP	16 BxQ	Kt-R3
6 KtxP	P-K3	17 R-B8	K-R2
7 B-Q3	B-K2	18 QR-KB	KR-Qt
8 Kt-K5	P-KKt3(a)	19 KR-B4	P-Q4
9 Castles	Castles	20 QR-B3	B-Q2
10 BxP	PxB	21 R-R4t(c)	
11 Q-Q3	Q-K		

NOTES BY J. W. BRUNNEMER.

(a) Lasker vs. Pillsburg, Paris, 1900: 8... Castles was played at this point.

(b) As is usually the case in the Dutch Defense, Black's cramped position causes his downfall.

(c) White announced Mate in six.

The Cuttlefish.

The cuttlefish of correspondence chess circles bobs up serenely at least once a year, and invariably his picayune efforts personally to conduct a "continental" tournament are accompanied by scurrilous propaganda in printed form which he sends broadcast throughout the land to persons, the possession of whose addresses he thus shamelessly abuses. However, there is much to be thankful for. Whereas in the past he aimed his attacks indiscriminately at all and sundry who had been unfortunate enough to be fellow-members in associations from which he had been expelled, his latest diatribe, in which he seeks support of his pathetic venture, is aimed at the publisher of the Bulletin alone. Cuttlefish-like, he attempts to becloud his environment in the hopeless endeavor to escape the consequences of his early sins, which were of such a nature as to make him persona non grata North, South, East and West. In desperation, he, like many another upon whom ostracism has laid its heavy hand, sought refuge across the border, but was not long in being found out. The individual is so utterly insignificant that merely to mention him were a shameful waste of space, but the publisher has a clear-cut duty to perform in warning the uninformed portion of the chess playing public against the machinations of a moral anarchist who, despised by all who really know him, would ingratiate himself with the unsuspecting by means of slanderous propaganda to the use of which the very lowest alone would stoop. Of such stuff is the man, capable of mailing an impudent postal card to a woman competitor when asked to abide by one of the rules he had long before learned by heart, and of such cantankerous disposition as to be rebuffed by no less than six organizations of truly national scope, who now spends his worthless time in abuse and villification under the cloak of a "tournament director," whose shallow love of Caissa is overshadowed by his hate of those who know him for what he really is.

LOS ANGELES, 7; SAN FRANCISCO, 5.

Because of several unfinished games, awaiting adjudication, the report of the telegraphic match played between San Francisco and Los Angeles, May 30, 1920, furnished to the Bulletin by Stasch Mlotkowski, chess editor of the Los Angeles Examiner, who headed the Los Angeles team, was first held up and, later, unfortunately side-tracked, thus accounting for

this somewhat belated chronicle of one of the most important contests in the far West. The competition for inter-city honors was of the keenest, but, finally, when adjudication of the few unfinished games had been completed, the Los Angeles players were found to be victors by a margin of 2 points in a total of 12 games.

The complete summary follows:

SAN FRANCISCO		LOS ANGELES.	
Boards.	Score.	Boards.	Score.
1 A. J. Fink.....	0	S. Mlotkowski....	1
2 E. W. Gruer.....	½	H. Borochow.....	½
3 B. Smith.....	0	E. R. Perry.....	1
4 C. Woskoff.....	1	J. A. Drouillard. 0	
5 W. H. Smith.....	½	G. A. L'Hommede ½	
6 A. Stamer.....	½	E. W. Grabill....	½
7 E. W. Rosenblatt 1		S. W. Peterson... 0	
8 J. O. Chilton... 1		A. L. Burnett.... 0	
9 Dr. Haber.....	0	B. V. B. Dixon... 1	
10 F. Huber.....	½	J. W. Smith..... ½	
11 E. J. Ford.....	0	W. A. Lewis..... 1	
12 K. Barhaus....	0	W. Struve.....	1
Total	5	Total	7

San Francisco played White on the odd-numbered boards.

The openings: 1, Ruy Lopez; 2, Caro-Kann Defense; 3, Ruy Lopez; 4, Scotch; 5, Ruy Lopez; 6, Ruy Lopez; 7, Scotch; 8, Vienna; 9, Four Knights; 10, Ruy Lopez; 11, Center Counter; 12, Three Knights.

FOUR KNIGHTS GAME.

Dr. Haber		Dixon		Dr. Haber		Dixon	
San Francisco	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Los Angeles
White		Black		White		Black	
1 P—K4	P—K4	18 P—KKt4	PxP(ep)				
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	19 BfxP	P—Kt5				
3 Kt—B3	Kt—B3	20 Kt—B4	Q—Kt4				
4 B—Kt5	P—Q3	21 QR—K	QR—K				
5 P—Q4	B—Q2	22 Q—K3	B—B3				
6 BxKt	BxB	23 QxP	R—R				
7 P—Q5	B—Q2	24 QxP	RxP				
8 Castles	B—K2	25 QxP	RxP				
9 Q—Q3	Castles	26 QxQP	Q—R3				
10 Kt—K2	Kt—R4	27 Kt—Kt6ch	BPxKt				
11 Kt—Kt3	Kt—B5	28 P—R4	BxBP				
12 BxKt	PxB	29 R—K6	B—Kt2				
13 Kt—K2	P—KKt4	30 P—B6	BxP				
14 KKt—Q4	B—KB3	31 QRxB	Q—K6ch				
15 P—QB3	B—K4	32 Kf—B2	R—Kt8ch				
16 Kt—B5	BxKt	33 K—Kt2	Q—K5ch				
17 PxB	K—R	34 QR—B3	RxR				
			Resigns				

(Reported as the most brilliant game in the match between San Francisco and Los Angeles).

The Good Companion "Folder."

"Our Folder," for January, published in good season by the Good Companion Chess Problem Club International, contains an especially valuable article, contributed by E. Z. Adams of New Orleans, dealing with the early history of the Morphy family, from which was descended Paul Morphy of imperishable fame. As many as ten cuts of photographs of his ancestors, with two of himself, illustrate the article, which brings out many highly entertaining incidents generally not known among even the best informed chess players.

The "Folder," in which Alain C. White reports his January Award, is, as usual, rich in two-move compositions and a credit to James F. Magee Jr., the indefatigable editor. Among other photographs that of Charles Fuller, the aged Baltimore composer, is given.

The members of the Staten Island Chess Club mourn the loss, through death, of their late president, Gustav A. Barth, who was one of the organizers of the club thirty years ago. The deceased had been secretary of the first Metropolitan Chess League in 1894, but besides being an efficient executive and a good player, he was a composer of chess problems of high merit. Mr. Barth was born in 1868 at Stapleton, the home of the Staten Island Chess Club.

At the annual election of the Staten Island Chess Club, held on January 7, the following were elected for the ensuing year: Paul A. Drucklieb, president; M. I. Lockwood, vice president; Charles Broughton, secretary; H. Nielsen, treasurer; W. J. Litzenger, librarian; H. C. Hagedorn, John Martin, K. Drucklieb and M. I. Lockwood Jr., executive committee.

What should establish a world's record in the way of team matches is planned to be held between Kent and Surrey, 200 on a side, at the Central Hall, Westminster, April 16.

METROPOLITAN CHESS LEAGUE.

Twelve clubs, including three colleges, have entered teams in the annual inter-club championship competition of the Metropolitan Chess League of New York, the first round of which has been scheduled for February 5. Columbia, City College and New York University will again be represented. The newly organized Cooper Union Chess Club will take part and the Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn and the Newark Rice Chess Club are also new entries. The other teams are those of the I. L. Progressive Chess Club, champions for the last three years; Brooklyn Chess Club, Marshall Chess Club, Staten Island Chess Club, Ocean Hill Chess Club and Swedish Chess Club. Neither the New York Athletic Club nor the Manhattan Chess Club have entered teams this season. A schedule was drawn up on January 13.

A new league in Chicago is the Inter-Club Chess League, in which teams from the Elks' Club, Engineers' Club, City Club, Hamilton Club, Press Club and Illinois Athletic Club are competing. These clubs have organized on a more social basis than has formerly been the case. The older Chicago Chess League continues and is prospering.

The New Jersey State Chess Association announces its annual meeting for Washington's Birthday at the rooms of the Newark Rice Chess Club, 184 William street, Newark, N. J. The program will include the contest for the State championship and the various class tournaments.

Count Invariably From Your Own Side.

A question that has caused a considerable amount of discussion, says the London Times, has now been cleared up through a decision of the British Chess Federation, reported in the Magazine. The point arose through a correspondence player being able to capture a Kt at his K4 and another Kt at his K5, in each case with a pawn. He wrote PxKt (K4), meaning to capture the Kt at Black's K4. The rule was not definite on the point, hence the discussion, many contending that it is permissible to count from Black's side of the board when mentioning a black piece. The Federation has now made the rule more definite and clear, explicitly stating that a player, whether moving a piece to a particular square or making a capture on that square, must in all cases count from his own side of the board. This decision takes the common sense point of view, as it is obvious endless confusion would arise if a player had to call a square the fourth when moving a piece to it and the fifth when capturing a piece on it. Our own correspondence has several times revealed the haziness of chess players on this point, and it is just as well that a definite case has enabled the Federation to give a clear ruling.

The British Chess Magazine, now in its forty-first year, has decided to carry on, and for the next year will be printed and published by Whitehead & Miller, Ltd., of Leeds, for so many years the publishers of Great Britain's old standby in the field of chess literature. R. H. S. Stevenson, 45 Clapham Road, London, S. W. 9, has taken over the management in co-operation with the following editorial staff: R.C. Griffith, editor, British news and end games; Sir G. A. Thomas, games; B. G. Laws, problems; P. W. Sergeant, foreign news. In recognition of the valuable services of I. M. Brown, for so many years the editor, subscriptions are invited to the cost of an illuminated album to be presented to him shortly.

Newell W. Banks, checker and chess expert, who expects to visit Scotland in April to play against Stewart, famous draughts champion, has been engaged to give an exhibition at the Brooklyn Institute Chess Club on the evening of February 5.

INTERCOLLEGIATE TOURNAMENTS.

The two annual intercollegiate tournaments, those of the "C. H. Y. P." League and the Triangular College Chess League, were held as usual during the Christmas holidays in New York city at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club. Altogether nine colleges were represented. Columbia and Cornell were the respective winners. A full report will appear in the February Bulletin. Meanwhile the scores of several games are appended:

K B OPENING.

Nelson White	Cohen Black	Nelson White	Cohen Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 Kt-Q4	B-QB4
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	15 B-K3	BxKt
3 P-Q3	Kt-B3	16 BxB	PxP
4 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	17 B-B5	R-B2
5 Kt-K2	B-K3	18 KtXP	Kt-Q3
6 B-QKt5	P-QR3	19 QR-K	Q-Kt2
7 BxKtch	PxB	20 Q-B4	Kt-Kt2
8 P-B4	PxP	21 R-K3	R-K
9 BxP	B-K2	22 R-Kt3	Q-Q 4
10 Q-Q2	Castles	23 KtxPch	RxKt
11 Castles	Kt-K	24 RxPch	KxR
12 Kt-Kt3	P-B3	25 QxRch	K-Kt
13 QKt-K2	P-Q4	26 B-Q4	Resigns

K B OPENING.

Mott-Smith Columbia White	Schapire Columbia Black	Mott-Smith Harvard White	Schapire Columbia Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	15 Q-B	R-Kt2
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	16 Q-R3	KR-Kt
3 P-Q3	Kt-B3	17 P-4	K-B
4 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	18 QR-Q	P-B3
5 B-Kt5	BxKtch	19 R-B2	B-Q2
6 PxP	P-KR3	20 K-Kt2	Q-B2
7 BxKt	QxB	21 R-KR	Q-B5
8 Kt-K2	P-Q3	22 P-R4	K-Kt2
9 Castles	P-KKt4	23 PxKtP	RPxP
10 B-Kt5	Castles	24 PxP	BPxP
11 BxKt	PxB	25 Q-B	R-Kt
12 P-B3	B-K3	26 QxPch	K-B
13 P-Kt4	Q-K2	27 Q-Qsch	B-K
14 Kt-Kt3	QR-Kt	28 R-R7	Resigns

FRENCH DEFENSE.

N. Y. U. Cohen White	Adelsberg Cornell Black	N. Y. U. Cohen White	Adelsberg Cornell Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	19 QxQ	KtxQ
2 P-Q4	P-QKt3	20 Kt-K2	P-KB4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	21 P-QR3	P-KKt4
4 Kt-B3	Kt-KB3	22 P-QB4	Kt-K2
5 B-Q3	P-Q4	23 BxP	B-B5
6 P-K5	Kt-K5	24 B-Q2	P-R6
7 BxKt	PxB	25 P-Kt3	BxP
8 Kt-KKt5	B-Kt5	26 PxP	PxP
9 Castles	BxKt	27 BxP	Castles QR
10 PxP	P-KR3	28 Kt-Kt3	RxP
11 Kt-R3	Kt-B3	29 B-K3	RxP
12 Q-Kt4	Q-Q4	30 B-Kt5	Kt-B4
13 Kt-B4	Q-Q2	31 KtxKt	PxKt
14 Kt-K2	Kt-K2	32 P-K6	RxP
15 Kt-Kt 3	Q-Q4	33 P-K7	B-B3
16 R-K	P-K6	34 QR-Q	R-Kt7ch
17 P-B3	P-KR4	35 K-B	B-Kt4ch
18 Q-K4	P-R5	Resigns	

RUY LOPEZ.

Garfinkel Cornell White	Sternberg C. C. N. Y. Black	Garfinkel Cornell White	Sternberg C. C. N. Y. Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 RxKt	B-R5
2 Kt-KB3Kt-QB3	P-Q3	17 P-KKt3	B-K2
3 B-Kt5	P-Q 3	18 P-B5	B-Kt4
4 BxKtch	PxB	19 Kt-KB3B	K6
5 P-Q4	PxP	20 QR-KBQ	Q-Q4
6 QxP	P-QB4	21 K-Kt2	BxR
7 Q-Q3	B-K2	22 RxB	QxRP
8 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	23 P-Kt3	Q-R3
9 B-K3	Castles	24 Q-K4	Q-Kt2
10 Castles	P-KR3	25 P-B6	P-Kt4
11 Kt-Q2	P-B3	26 KtxKtP	PxKt
12 P-B4	P-Q4	27 R-B5	R-Q
13 P-K5	Kt-Kt5	28 RxPch	K-B
14 Kt-K2	P-Q5	29 R-R7	B-R6ch
15 B-B2	KtxB	30 QxB	Resigns

H. R. Bigelow, an American, hailing from Minnesota and studying at Balliol College, was re-elected as honorary secretary of Oxford University Chess Club, with T. H. Taylor (Balliol), president, and T. A. Staynes (Brasenose), honorary treasurer. There are some forty members in the club, of whom twenty-seven entered the tournaments to decide the places on the varsity team, which includes five who played for Oxfordshire last year.

Mr. J. H. Blackburne gave a display of simultaneous chess on December 18 at Wilson's Grammar School, Camberwell, against fifteen opponents, ten of them being Old Boys and five present boys of the school. He won thirteen games, drew one (against G. E. Smith, an Old Boy), and lost one to J. C. A. Owen, one of the present boys. Mr. Blackburne described his loss as "a very fine game.—The Field.

The Norfolk Chess Club, which meets Tuesdays at the Fairfax Hotel, Norfolk, Va., was organized at a meeting of twenty devotees held on January 7, when, after an enjoyable session of play, the following officers were elected: Wilbur Tillit, president; L. V. Judson, treasurer; C. Z. Overstreet, secretary. The following Friday the first annual championship tournament, with twenty entries, for a silver cup donated by Tillit Bros., got under way. W. G. Ware, one of the old guard of the Mercantile Library Chess Association of Philadelphia, is an aspirant for the title. Readers of the Bulletin are cordially invited to drop in.

PHILADELPHIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

Rzeschewski having departed, leaving behind him vivid memories of historical happenings at Witherspoon Hall, the more ambitious and active of Philadelphia's experts resumed their participation in a tournament at the rooms of the Franklin Chess Club, 1604 Walnut street, for the city championship, won last year by Sidney T. Sharp. The latter is once more a competitor and bids fair to hold all rival claimants at bay. E. S. Jackson Jr. scored a notable triumph over W. A. Ruth, State champion, in the opening round.

SICILIAN DEFENSE.				BUDAPEST DEFENSE.			
Jackson	Ruth	Jackson	Ruth	Sellers	Sharp	Sellers	Sharp
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	19 P-B3	R-B2	1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 Q-Q3	KtxPch
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	20 Q-Q4	QxQ	2 P-QB4	P-K4	19 BxKt	QxB
3 Kt-B3	P-KKt3	21 RxQ	Kt-K4	3 PxB	Kt-Kt5	20 QxQ	RxQ
4 P-Q4	PxP	22 B-K2	KR-B	4 P-K6	BPxP	21 R-KKt	QR-KB
5 KtxP	B-Kt2	23 R-K	K-B	5 P-K4	Kt-KB3	22 R-Kt2	B-Q6
6 B-K3	Kt-B3	24 P-KB4	Kt-Q2	6 B-Q3	Kt-B3	23 K-K2	R-QKt6
7 B-K2	P-Q3	25 P-B4	Kt-B4	7 Kt-KB3	B-B4	24 R-QKt	P-R6
8 Castles	Kt-Q2	26 P-QKt3	P-QR4	8 P-QR3	P-QR4	25 P-KR4	K-B2
9 P-KR3	Castles	27 B-Q	P-B4	9 B-KKt5	P-Q3	26 PxB	PxB
10 Q-Q2	KtxKt	28 B-B2	Kt-R3	10 Q-B2	P-KR3	27 R-KR	RxPch
11 BxKt	BxB	29 P-KKt4	PxB	11 B-R4	Castles	28 K-Q3	K-K3
12 QxB	Q-Kt3	30 P-KB5	PxRP	12 Kt-B3	P-K4	29 R-R6ch	K-Q2
13 Q-Q2	Kt-B3	31 PxB	PxB	13 Kt-B5	P-KKt4	30 R-R7ch	K-B3
14 QR-Kt	B-K3	32 R-B4ch	K-Kt2	14 KtxKtch	QxKt	31 BxB	PxB
15 B-B3	Kt-Q2	33 R-K6	P-KKt4	15 B-Kt3	B-KKt5	32 R-R6ch	K-B4
16 KR-Q	QR-B	34 R-Kt6ch	K-R2	16 B-B2	BxKt	33 R-Kt3	QRxP
17 Kt-Q5	BxKt	35 RxKtP dis. ch.	K-R3	17 PxB	Kt-Q5	34 Resigns	
18 PxB	Q-B4	36 R-Kt3	Resigns				

MISCELLANEOUS GAMES.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE.				TWO KNIGHTS DEFENSE.			
Christenson	Forsberg	Christenson	Forsberg	Belhoff	Schapiro	Belhoff	Schapiro
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	10 Kt-K2	Kt-Q2	1 P-K4	P-K4	22 P-K4	BxPch
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	11 Castles	Kt-B	2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 K-B	QxQ
3 Kt-QB3	PxB	12 Kt-B4	Q-B2	3 B-B4	Kt-B3	24 PxB	BxKt
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	13 P-B4	QR-Q	4 Q-Q3	B-B4	25 PxB	Kt-Q4
5 KtxKt	KPxKt	14 Kt-R5	BxPch	5 B-KKt5	P-KR3	26 P-QR3	K-B2
6 B-K3	B-Q3	15 K-R	B-Q3	6 B-R4	P-Q8	27 B-B2	KR-K
7 B-Q3	Castles	16 B-R6	PxB	7 QKt-Q2	Q-K2	28 BxB	P-Kt3
8 P-QB3	R-K	17 QxKBP	Resigns	8 Kt-B	P-KKt4	29 R-Q	R-Q2
9 Q-B3	B-K3			9 B-Kt3	R-KKt4	30 BxB	KtxB
				10 Kt-K3	Kt-QR4	31 RxRch	KtxR
				11 P-B3	BxKt	32 K-Q2	Kt-K4
				12 PxB	KtxB	33 R-KB	R-Qch
				13 Q-R4ch	P-B3	34 K-K2	R-Q6
				14 QxKt	P-Q4	35 R-QB	R-Kt6
				15 PxB	KtxP	36 R-B2	KtxP
				16 K-Q2	Kt-Kt3	37 R-B3	RxR
				17 Q-K4	P-B3	38 PxB	KtxP
				18 K-B2	B-K3	39 P-R4	K-K3
				19 P-Q4	PxB	40 P-R5	K-Q3
				20 QxQP	R-Q	41 P-R6	K-B2
				21 Q-QKt4	B-B4ch	Resigns	

The above most instructive gamelet was recently contested between two members of the Swedish Chess Club of New York City, with headquarters in Brooklyn: Messrs. J. Christenson and B. Forsberg. The latter's capital showing at Albany last summer will be recalled and makes Mr. Christenson's performance the more noteworthy.

Following is the score of one of M. Schapiro's victories in the Manhattan C. C. tournament:

Dudley H. Prentice, formerly identified with the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. and the Exchange Chess Club, which won the championship of the old Brooklyn Chess League, was the victim of a drowning accident during last July while bathing at Oak Island Beach, near Babylon, L. I. He was in his forty-fifth year.

A somewhat unpleasant setback for Richard Reti, victor at Gothenburg, was experienced by him in a brief match with Dr. Tartakower in Vienna during October. The final score was: Dr. Tartakower, 3; Reti, 0; drawn, 3. Bogofjubow defeated Niemzowitsch in a match at Gothenburg by 3-1.

Decatur, Ill., now has a chess club, organized at the Y. M. C. A. on January 10, with the following officers: William Wolf, president; George B. Marshall, vice president; A. A. Mayer, secretary-treasurer. The club started out with twenty-five members, who meet on Monday evenings.

PROBLEM AND END GAME DEPARTMENT.

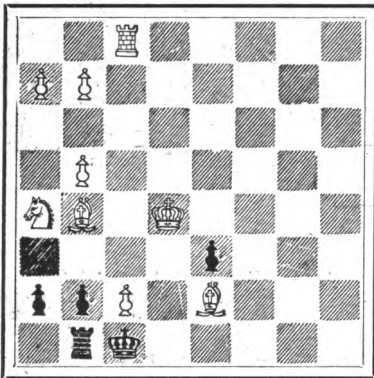
Problems, solutions and all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed to the Problem Editor, H. W. Barry, 601 Washington Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Problem No. 1,476—By Jos. C. J. Wainwright.

“The Indian Suite” (P)

P. A. W. N.

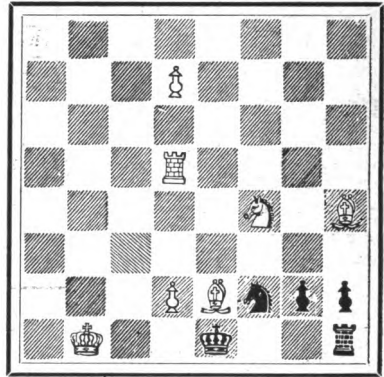
Black—5 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.
White mates in three moves.

Problem No. 1,477—By Jos. C. J. Wainwright.

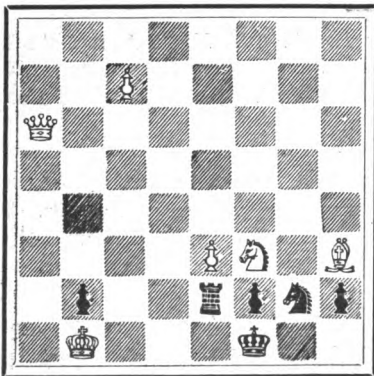
Black—5 Pieces. (A)



White—7 Pieces.
White mates in three moves.

Problem No. 1,478—By Jos. C. J. Wainwright.

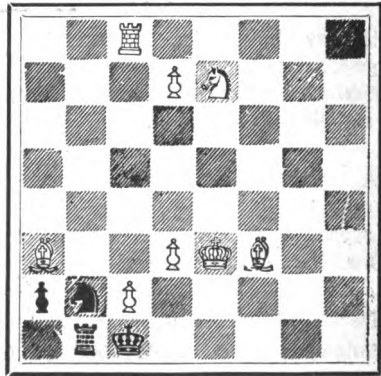
Black—6 Pieces. (W)



White—6 Pieces.
White mates in three moves.

Problem No. 1,479—By Jos. C. J. Wainwright.

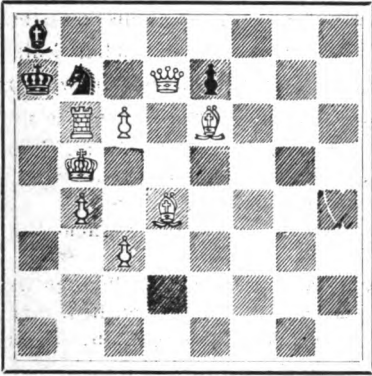
Black—4 Pieces. (N)



White—8 Pieces.
White mates in three moves.

Problem No. 1,480—Composed for the
Bulletin by George E. Carpenter of
Tarrytown.

Black—4 Pieces.



White—8 Pieces.

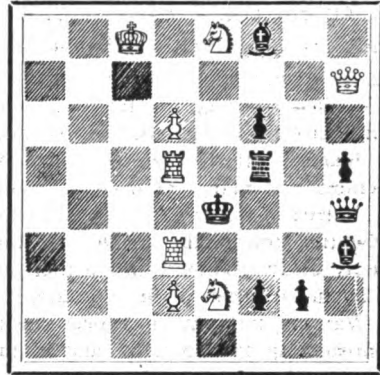
White compels Black to mate in seven
moves.

Problem No. 1,481—By Arnold Ellerman,
Buenos Aires.

For "Dr. Dalton Theme Tourney."

Original to American Chess Bulletin.

Black—9 Pieces.



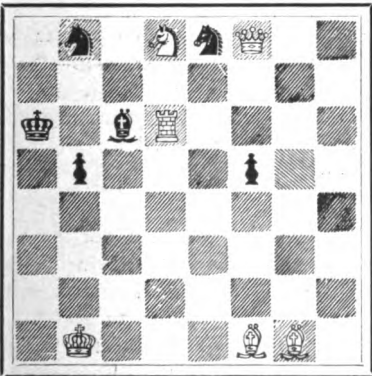
White—8 Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem No. 1,482—By E. S. Harvey,
Lebanon, Ind.

Entry in Dr. Dalton Contest.

Black—6 Pieces.



White—6 Pieces.

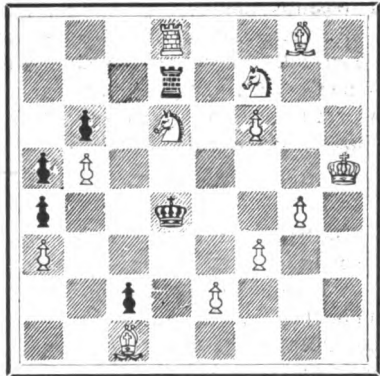
White mates in two moves.

Problem No. 1,483—By H. W. Barry.

Composed for the Boston Transcript.

Motto: "Via Media."

Black—6 Pieces.



White—12 Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

PROBLEM CHAT.

The comparatively brief conversation in this number may be regarded as a sort of dessert after the voluminous Christmas fare.

New Year greetings are in order, whether we materialize on time or not.

Our old and valued faithful contributor, Mr. J. C. J. Wainwright, extends greetings in a more practical manner by once more regaling our solvers with one of his characteristic little "Chessic Symposiums," as he styles them, in the form of "An Indian Suite" of graceful, novel and highly original three-movers, based upon his beloved "Pawn Formations." He is, as ever, the Philidor of Problems, and is in his glory when bestowing the titles of royalty upon sundry humble but deserving Pawns. Let "The Indian Suite"—P—A—W—N—speak for itself, and we need offer no special prize inducement for solving them, since no solver would agree to refrain from the anticipated pleasure.

Readers will also be glad to see Mr. George E. Carpenter re-enter the field with the ingenious self-mate promised last month.

Entries in the novel composing contest, instigated last spring by Dr. W. Inge Dalton of Seattle, continually arrive and interest grows apace. It will be recalled that the novelty of Dr. Dalton's proposition lay in a curious release of, followed by a counter-pin by the released of the releasing piece—if you follow me!

Various, thus far, have been the individual conceptions of the most effective manner of presenting this thought, and in the current number we give two additional entries, leaving still a number in reserve. Here is a word from the Doctor himself upon the matter which, we are sure, will prove of interest: "Your arrangement, and C. W. Shepard's, in further elucidation of the Dalton theme, please me beyond measure. I'm delighted with the results attained. Some of the entries are unique in design, splendid in construction, artistic as to keys and altogether 'things of beauty and a joy forever!' Selah! Also Bully! Likewise Gal-orious! and whoop-la! Babson, too, ought to step in, as well as Wainwright, Janet and other noted composers, and give us examples of their wonderful skill.

You deserve highest commendation, dear Barry, for the excellent work you are accomplishing in the conduct of the problem department of the A. C. B. Old Seneca, I think it was, who said: 'Id facile laus est quod decet, non quod licet'—which quotation aptly fits your labor upon behalf of Caissa. * * * So good Phil Richardson—I fairly loved him—has passed to the other shore. A noble man, sincere friend, 'A man amongst men.' Peace to his ashes!"

In keeping with Dr. Dalton's gracefully expressed sentiment comes the following, anent both the lamented Mr. Richardson and the equally lamented Dr. Samuel Gold, who also recently died:

Mr. Carpenter writes: "Two of the oldest composers in America have just answered the last call. Both were adopted authors of this country. I liked them both—the men and their works. Dr. Gold was apt at Gold-plating, and had a master touch, and everything he touched he turned into gold. Richardson I always liked best as a mathematician. He had a wonderfully large brain and long head—peace to them both."

International Problem Tourney.

The Haagsche Post announces an international problem competition under the following conditions: Each competitor may send in from one to four problems, two in two moves and two in three moves. The problems must be direct unconditional mates, hitherto unpublished, on diagrams with full solution attached, and under the motto system. The prizes will be: Three-movers, first, F.35; second, F.25; third, F.15. Two-movers, first, F.25; second, F.15; third, F.10. J. Hartong and H. Weenink, of Amsterdam, will act as judges. The problems to be sent by registered letter not later than April 1, 1921, to H. Strick van Linschoten, Leeuwendaallaan, 53, Rijswijk (Z. H.), Holland.—The Field.

AMERICAN CHESS BULLETIN

Entered as second class matter, July 18, 1904, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Publisher: H. HELMS - - - 150 Nassau Street, New York

Inasmuch as bills for subscriptions that are due are inserted in copies of the Bulletin going to those in arrears, remitters will know, from the absence of such bills, that their subscriptions have been received. In other words, the receipt of the Bulletin without a bill enclosed, barring chance omissions, means that the subscriber is in good standing.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH AT HAVANA.

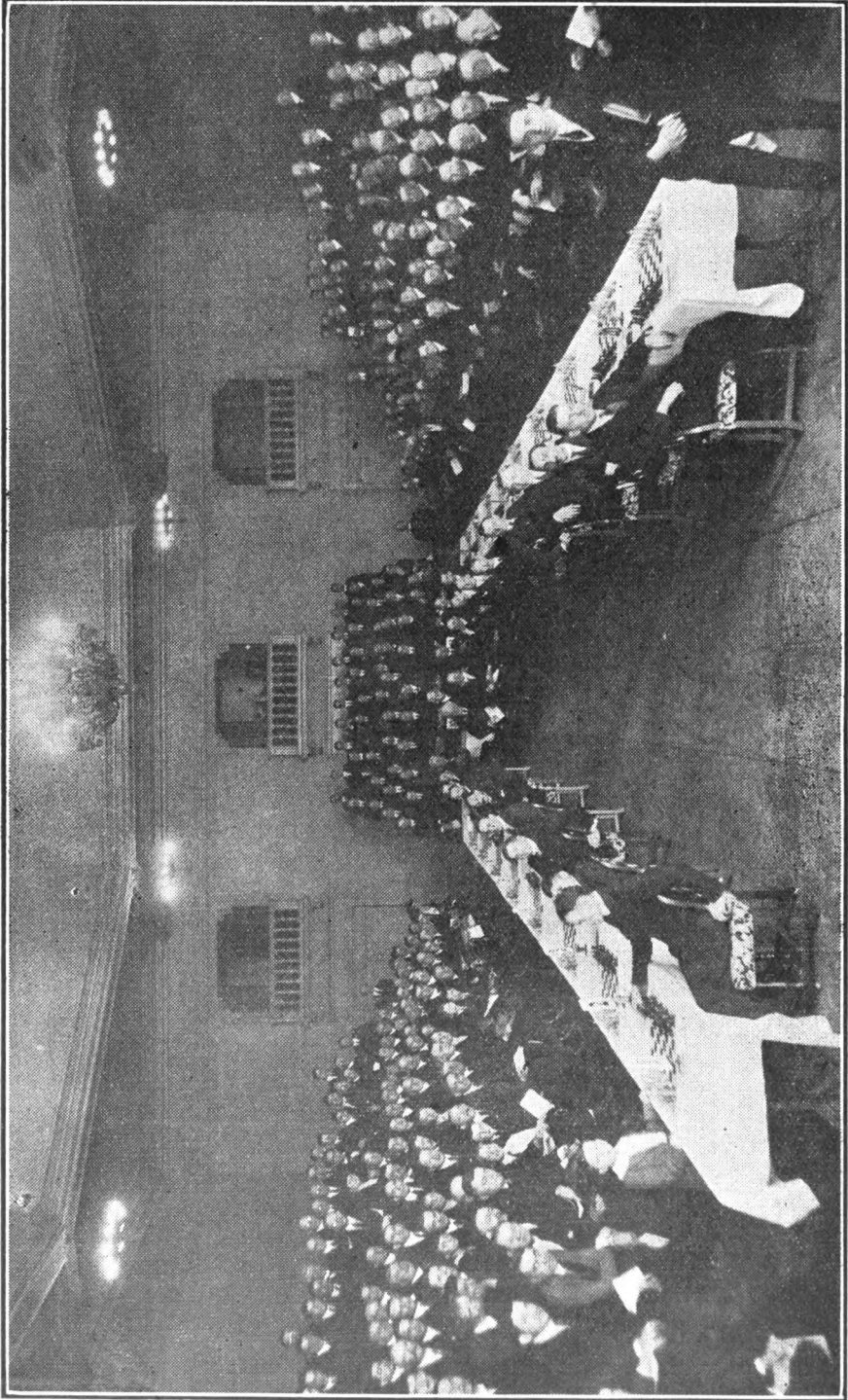
By the time this number of the Bulletin reaches its readers, Dr. Emanuel Lasker of Berlin will doubtless have set foot on Cuban soil, for, during the evening of February 16, the good news was flashed underneath the sea that the famous master had that day set sail from Amsterdam, bound direct for Havana, which for the next few weeks is to be the scene of an encounter between him and Jose R. Capablanca, acknowledged by common consent as the two greatest exponents of their art living today. Inasmuch as Dr. Lasker had been looked for to come by way of New York, the report, to which reference has been made, caused considerable surprise, but at the same time served to allay all misgivings concerning the possibility that the much desired encounter might not be consummated.

Fears as to this had been aroused anew on February 1, when a report came from Washington to the effect that the State Department had passed adversely upon the application of Dr. Lasker for permission to come to this country. It was stated that, in view of the fact that technically a state of war still existed between this country and Germany, and a sufficient reason had not been advanced, the permission asked for could not be granted.

Subsequently, the situation was brought to the attention of the Manhattan Chess Club, which, through Mr. Limburg, its president, laid the matter in its proper light before Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby, formerly a member of the club. Favorable action soon followed, but just too late to enable Dr. Lasker to change the plans he had made in the meantime.

Thus it came about that the great player, who for twenty-six years was undisputed champion of the world, took passage on board the good ship *Hollandia*, determined, so far as lay in his power, to do his full share to make possible this match with his youngest and likely the most formidable rival, for which the chess fraternity has waited more or less patiently for many a long year.

Their admiration goes out equally to both participants in what the present generation is pleased to regard as the greatest championship match of all time—to the veteran for his self-confidence and good sportsmanship in traveling 3,000 miles to meet the challenger on his own ground; to his more youthful adversary for his intrepid daring in consenting to enter the arena with a man whose good buckler has turned aside the weapons of all who have come out against him.



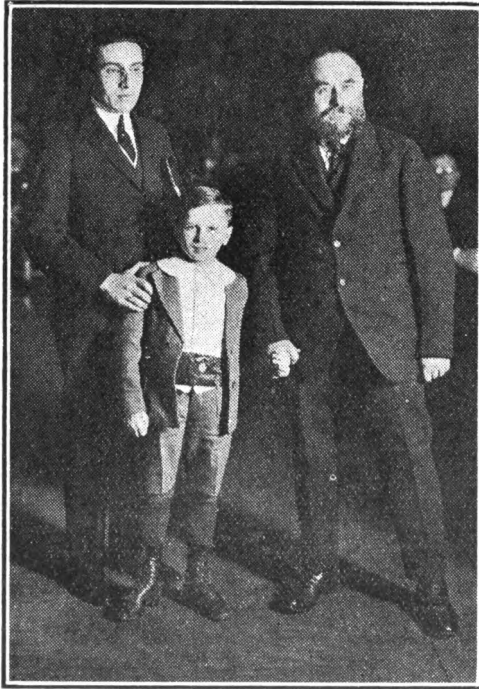
AT THE CITY CLUB OF CLEVELAND.

Samuel Rzeschewski is here shown ready to start operations against a strong team of twenty Ohio players.

RZESCHEWSKI CAPTURES HEART OF CLEVELAND.

Nowhere in this country, during his brief sojourn among us, has Samuel Rzeschewski met with a warmer reception than in Cleveland, O., where, it appears, an enthusiasm for chess has taken possession of the inhabitants, the equal of which it will be very difficult to find elsewhere in this broad land of ours. At the invitation of the City Club of Cleveland, among the most influential organizations in Ohio's great industrial center, and with headquarters in the Hollenden Hotel, the prodigy made a special trip from New York for the purpose of giving an exhibition of his skill for the benefit of its members on the evening of January 27, when a team of twenty, including many of the best players in the State, tried out the skill of the child-player, concerning whose prowess in the East so much had been heard in the Middle West. So nothing would do but that Clevelanders must see for themselves to be convinced and, a most attractive offer having been made to the management, several dates that had been held in abeyance were canceled and a flying trip to Ohio decided upon.

Largely responsible for this capture of the little star for the benefit of his townsmen was Francis T. Hayes, secretary of the City Club of Cleveland, who, we understand, also



Rzeschewski posing for the camera with his father, Jacob Rzeschewski (holding his hand) and Charles Azenberg, the prodigy's secretary and manager.

fostered the plan to have the next meeting of the Western Chess Association held there. To the courtesy of Mr. Hayes we are indebted for a copy of the official program, giving a complete list of Rzeschewski's opponents, among whom were Irving Spero, city champion; Henry Lapidus, 13-year-old champion of the Jewish Orphan Asylum; John D. Fackler, president of the City Club of Cleveland; E. C. Hopwood, editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer; C. A. Mills, one-time Pacific Coast champion; S. H. Shapiro for six years Ohio State champion; and Elliott Stearns, former State champion. The remaining players were Raymond Clapp, A. M. Chatham, J. J. Hoornstra, Stanley Koch, B. F.

Loeffler, Walter Peters, E. D. Pickering, E. N. Moore, I. Laufman, Alfred Tozer, J. E. Weil, James Walton and M. A. Goldsmith.

The score made by Rzeschewski was 17 wins, 2 draws and 1 loss, which latter was recorded against him by adjudication after he had been whisked away to catch the midnight train for New York. The credit of scoring this victory fell to E. N. Moore, whose position showed a forced win at the time play stopped. Accordingly, the two referees, A. D. Hillyar and A. Schwartz, ruled in Moore's favor. The two boards at which draws were recorded were those of C. A. Mills and Elliott Stearns.

Most elaborate preparations had been made for the successful staging of this unique entertainment—so complete, in fact, that clubs elsewhere planning similar exhibitions might well follow suit. An excellent idea was that of seating the twenty players within the quadrangle and having Rzeschewski in action on the outside, thus reversing the usual custom. Not alone was Rzeschewski plainly in sight at all times for the benefit of the spectators, but the latter also obtained uninterrupted view of the various positions on the tables, which ordinarily the backs of participants conceal.

The disposition of the audience on seats in rising tiers around the walls of the room was also a happy thought and an innovation, at least so far as chess exhibitions are concerned. Two large wall boards, eight feet square, were utilized for the purpose of reproducing the moves of the games conducted by Spero and Lapidus, who sat at the first and second tables, respectively.

All in all, it was a most memorable occasion, and Cleveland set a pace which it will not be easy to emulate and hardly possible to surpass.

RUY LOPEZ.

Rzeschewski	Moore	Rzeschewski	Moore
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K4	14 Kt—KKt3	QR—K
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	15 BxB	PxB
3 B—Kt5	Kt—B3	16 R—K2	KR—K
4 Castles	KTxP	17 QR—K	P—Kt3
5 P—Q4	PxP	18 Kt—Kt3	B—Bsq
6 R—K	P—Q4	19 Q—Q3	Kt—B4
7 KtxP	B—Q3(a)	20 Kt—Kt	PxKt
8 Q—B3	B—Q2	21 RxR	RxR
9 BxKt	PxB	22 RxR	QxR
10 Kt—Q2	P—KB4	23 Q—K2	QxQ
11 Kt—B	Castles	24 KtxQ	B—R3
12 B—B4	Q—B3	25 Kt—B4	P—Q5
13 P—B3	R—K2	26 P—KKt3(b)	

(a) Establishing the Riga defense to the Ruy Lopez attack.

(b) Rzeschewski was obliged to leave for his train before Black replied to the twenty-sixth move. The judges decided that Black could win by playing either P—Q6 or P—Kt4, forcing White to surrender his Knight to prevent the passed pawn becoming a queen.

(Played between Rzeschewski and E. N.

Moore in the simultaneous exhibition at the City Club of Cleveland, January 27, 1921.)

ENGLISH OPENING.

Rzeschewski	Spero	Rzeschewski	Spero
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—QB4	P—K4	18 BxB	BxB
2 Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	19 RxB	BxP
3 P—KKt3	B—B4	20 QxKt	R—K2
4 B—Kt2	Kt—B3	21 B—Kt2	Q—Q2
5 P—K3	Castles	22 KR—KB	K—Kt
6 Kkt—K2	P—QR3	23 Kt—B4	BxKt
7 Castles	P—Q3	24 QxB	Q—K
8 P—Q4	B—Kt3	25 Q—Kt5	Q—Q2
9 P—Q5	Kt—K2	26 Q—B4	Q—K
10 K—R	Kt—Kt3	27 Q—Kt5	Q—Q2
11 P—B4	PxP	28 R—B6	QR—K
12 KtxP	Kt—K4	29 R—K6	RxR
13 P—Kt3	K—R	30 PxB	RxP
14 Kt—Q3	R—K	31 Q—Kt4	Q—B3ch
15 Kt—K4	KtxKt	32 K—Kt	R—K2
16 BxKt	Kt—Kt5	33 BxB	Resigns
17 R—B4	P—B4		

(Played between Rzeschewski and Irving Spero in the simultaneous exhibition at the City Club of Cleveland, January 27, 1921.)

The Second Trip to Cleveland.

Rzeschewski's second appearance in Cleveland was at the Globe Theater on the evening of February 3, when he had to deal with seventeen opponents, including Messrs. King, Heimlich, S. Dworkovitz, Sig. Ravinson, Louis Neimark, Biskin, J. L. Lowenberg, Pocus, Dr. B. M. Becker, Dr. H. Tabakin, Frank Zucker, L. Garvin, N. Kochman, B. Eisner, Dr. Laufman, Henry Lapidus and S. H. Shapiro. The entire company of seventeen was obliged to submit to defeat at the hands of the boy wonder. Irving Spero, city champion, and Aaron Schwartz acted as referees.

Before leaving Cleveland for New York, Rzeschewski was invited to play at the Union Club, where on February 5, a picked team of ten players made a comparatively good showing against the boy, by taking 1½ points out of a total of 10. Irving Spero, city champion, was afforded an opportunity to reverse the verdict of their first encounter at the City Club of Cleveland, and made the most of it, winning his game. A. D. Hillyar scored the draw. The other players were Elliott Stearns, A. E. Christian, J. B. Clough, Henry Corning, Dr. C. A. Mills, A. W. Thompson, C. H. Royon and E. N. Moore.

CLEAN SWEEP AT THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Samuel Rzeschewski surpassed himself on the evening of February 10 at the University Club of New York in his first exhibition given since his return from Cleveland. The boy chess prodigy took on twenty of the members of that exclusive organization and in the space of two hours and twenty-one minutes he had the scalps of every one of his adversaries, including a number of graybeards, dangling at his belt, studded with medals won in different parts of Europe and America. One of these trophies came from West Point, and this was a reminder of the defeat he administered there to Col. Beverly W. Dunn.

Colonel Dunn was given an opportunity to square accounts, but in this he failed after one of the hardest battles the boy had on his hands. Rzeschewski entered the ending with a pawn behind and a knight against a bishop. In the maneuvering that followed the boy obtained the upper hand and, quite to the surprise of the onlookers, placed the game to his credit when everyone expected Colonel Dunn at least to draw it.

N. A. Smyth was the first to succumb, at 9:15 o'clock, and John B. Gleason was the last to hold out, resigning at 11:36. Thomas C. Desmond was next to the last to give up, immediately following the defeat of Colonel Dunn. J. H. Hickey, chairman of the chess committee, introduced Frank J. Marshall as the referee of the evening and the latter in turn introduced Rzeschewski, who was received with much cheering. Charles Azenberg, the boy's manager, remained in the quadrangle with his protege throughout the long session of play. William F. Druke of Michigan was an interested spectator and was so impressed by the boy's feat that he declared he would get him to visit Grand Rapids in the near future. The summary:

Bd.	Opponents.	Openings.	Score.
1.	Col. B. W. Dunn,	Two Knights.....	0
2.	Albert G. Jennings,	Irregular.....	0
3.	William G. Lowe Jr.,	King's Gambit.....	0
4.	M. H. Alling,	Center Gambit.....	0
5.	Thomas C. Desmond,	Queen's Pawn.....	0
6.	George S. Hornblower,	Queen's Gambit.....	0
7.	G. S. Parker,	Queen's Gambit.....	0
8.	Louis Stearns,	Philidor's Defense.....	0
9.	R. T. Green,	King's Gambit.....	0
10.	John B. Gleason,	Ruy Lopez.....	0
11.	Paul N. Coburn,	Irregular.....	0
12.	T. L. Van Norden,	Ruy Lopez.....	0
13.	Dallas S. Townsend,	Ruy Lopez.....	0
14.	Dr. Schuyler S. Wheeler,	Center Gambit.....	0
15.	Louis de V. Moore,	Scotch Gambit.....	0
16.	F. H. Babcock,	Ruy Lopez.....	0
17.	A. P. Rogers,	Giucco Plano.....	0
18.	M. H. Bigelow,	Center Counter.....	0
19.	N. A. Smyth,	Scotch Gambit.....	0
20.	Dr. H. H. Fries,	Giucco Plano.....	0
Total—Rzeschewski won 20, drew 0, and lost 0.			

With the exception of the twenty players, no one in the large parlor, where the exhibition was staged, had a seat from which to view the strange spectacle, and it is the more extraordinary that the large crowd of seasoned clubmen, accustomed to all manner of entertainments a big city has to offer, stood about the enclosure in solid phalanxes from the beginning of play until the last move had been made. Each success by the boy was heartily applauded and, needless to say, an ovation was tendered the small master when he lowered the colors of the last of his adversaries.

Playing Blindfolded in New York City.

Rzeschewski returned expressly to New York for the purpose of keeping faith with the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and, after a few days of rest at his home in the Metropolis (now at No. 22 West 120th Street), reported for duty on the evening of February 1 at the Hotel Pennsylvania, where the annual meeting of the Federation was in progress. Arrangements had been made for him to display his skill as a blindfold player at the close of the business meeting, which unfortunately was not over until after 11 P. M.

However, Sammy, seated on a chair on the platform before a sea of faces all scanning him closely and with his back turned to the wall board on which the moves were reproduced for the benefit of the audience, conducted a game against Samuel C. Lamport, counsel of the Federation, who sat at one side of the platform, packed closely in by a portion of the crowd. "And still the wonder grew: How one small head could hold all that he knew."

Rzeschewski won the game after nearly an hour's play, when, owing to the lateness

of the hour, Mr. Lamport, being a pawn behind, resigned in favor of his famous little antagonist, who throughout the game was not once at sea regarding the actual position. Mrs. Isaac Kubie planned the exhibition. The prodigy was introduced to the large audience by Julius Wahrburg, president of the Federation.

As a result of the recent visit of Samuel Rzeschewski to Philadelphia, the Samuel Chess Club was organized in that city in January with a membership of thirty and headquarters at 329 Pine street. W. Hindman, a chess veteran, was elected chairman, and Messrs. Lichtman and Prenowitz, secretary and treasurer, respectively.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Rzeschewski	Beckman	Rzeschewski	Beckman
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	11 Kt-B3	P-B4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	12 Q-K2	Kt-B3
3 Kkt-B3	Kkt-B3	13 B-Q2	B-Q2
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	14 QR-B	P-Qkt3
5 P-K3	Qkt-Q2	15 Pxp	Pxp
6 B-Q3	P-B3	16 K-R	QR-Kt
7 Castles	Castles	17 P-Qkt3	B-B3
8 Kt-K5	Pxp	18 KtxB	QxKt
9 KtxP(B4)	Q-B2	19 P-K4	Q-Q2
10 P-B4	R-Q	20 R-B3	Kt-Kt3

Despite his good position, Black resigned before his departure to catch a train.

(Played between Rzeschewski and A. Beckman, Jr., of Pitman, N. J., in the simultaneous exhibition at Witherspoon Hall, Philadelphia, January 1, 1921.)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Rzeschewski	Simchow	Rzeschewski	Simchow
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 P-B4	P-Kt4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	18 B-B3	Pxp
3 P-K3	Kt-KB3	19 Pxp	KR-K
4 P-B4	P-B4	20 Kt-Q	Kt-K5
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	21 BxKt	PxB
6 P-Kkt3	B-K2	22 Kt-B2	Q-B4
7 BPxp	KPxp	23 KR-K	KtxP
8 B-Kt2	Castles	24 Rxp	KtxR
9 Castles	B-K3	25 QxKt	B-B3
10 P-Kt3	Q-Q2	26 Q-K3	RxR
11 B-Kt2	QR-Q2	27 KtxR	K-R
12 QR-B	B-Kt5	28 KtxB	Q-Kt8ch
13 Q-Q3	Kt-Kt5	29 Q-B	QxQch
14 Q-Q2	BxKt	30 BxQ	Rxp
15 BxB	Q-B4		Adjourned
16 B-K2	Q-R6		

(Played between Rzeschewski and A. Simchow in the simultaneous exhibition at the Stone Avenue Theatre, Brooklyn, January 18, 1921.)

Eight survivors of the preliminaries in the annual high school individual championship tournament played off the next round at the rooms of the Brooklyn and Marshall Chess Clubs on February 19, with the result that M. Baum of De Witt Clinton, J. Singer of Boys' High School, J. Brown of the High School of Commerce and M. Kleiman of the Commercial High School qualified for the semi-final round. The summaries: Baum, De Witt Clinton, after four draws, defeated Halper of Morris High; Singer, Boys' High, defeated Seidenberg of Commerce; Brown, Commercial, after one draw, defeated Santassier of Townsend Harris Hall; Kleiman, Commercial, defeated Taig of De Witt Clinton.

Women's Chess Club of New York.

The Women's Chess Club of New York has moved its headquarters from the Martha Washington Hotel, where the members met for so many years, to the Hotel Sherman Square, Broadway and 71st street, New York, which also houses the Manhattan Chess Club. There the members meet regularly on Tuesdays at 2 P. M. The officers of the Women's Chess Club are the following: Miss E. Somers Haines, president; Miss Mary E. Drake, vice president; Mrs. William Gordon Ver Planck, treasurer; Mrs. Natalie Nixdorff, secretary.

V. Sournin, ex-champion of the District of Columbia, tied with F. B. Walker for first place in the annual championship tournament at the Capital City Chess Club of Washington. In the play-off, Sournin won the first game. I. Turover, the new District champion, gave a successful simultaneous exhibition at the clubrooms recently against twenty-three opponents. His final score comprised 16 wins, 2 draws and 5 losses. A well-contested match between Turover and Sournin for the District championship ended in favor of Turover by the score of $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$.

With twenty opponents arrayed against him at the Baltimore Chess Association on February 15, James F. Magee Jr. of Philadelphia made a score of 10 wins, 2 draws and 8 losses—not at all bad for an expert who espouses the cause of problems in such whole-hearted fashion as does the secretary of the Good Companions. A talk on problems preceded the simultaneous play.

PROBLEM PROGRAM FOR THE EIGHTH AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Who will be developed by the Eighth American Chess Congress?" is the question put forth on the front page of The Good Companion Chess Problem Club Folder for February 1, upon announcing its comprehensive program for the part problem lovers are to play in the conduct of the meeting at Atlantic City July 6-19, and mentioning, incidentally, that the First American Chess Congress, held in New York City in 1857, gave to the world Paul Morphy, Louis Paulsen and Sam Loyd, at the ages of 20, 24 and 16. Of the fund of \$1,000 it is proposed to raise among the members of the Good Companions \$600 will be distributed among the successful composers and solvers "everywhere," on the basis of \$350 to composers, \$150 to solvers and \$100 for publication of the problems. This means that the contests will be open to all comers.

If the tournament players come anywhere near making the same success of their end of the undertaking as the problem enthusiasts give promise of doing, the Eighth American Chess Congress will go down into history as one of the greatest of its kind and one befitting the period during which was made possible such an historic contest as the Lasker-Capablanca match.

James F. Magee, Jr., secretary of the Good Companions, is showing himself to be a "booster" second to none in this country. His very comprehensive program, outlining the activities contemplated, is quoted in full from the pages of "Our Folder:":

COMPOSERS, ATTENTION!

Eighth American Chess Congress Two and Three-move Problem Composing Tourney. Alain C. White, Judge of the Tourney.

All entries should be sent to J. F. Magee, Jr., Secretary, Hamilton Court, Philadelphia, Pa. They must reach him on or before June 15th, 1921.

Each problem must have written upon it the author's name and the key. We will recopy the diagrams and send them to the Judge under numbers.

RULES OF THE COMPOSING TOURNEY.

1. Problems must be direct, unconditional mates and previously unpublished, such as might be arrived at in regular play. Pawn promotions are allowed to have taken place before arriving at the position as given in the problem.

2. Competitors may enter three, or less, problems in each of the three sections—Mate in two, Meredith (12 pieces or less); regular mate in two, problems containing more than 12 pieces; mate in three.

3. Time limit, June 15th, 1921. Before that date entries may be corrected or retired.

4. Prizes Cash. All competitors who are not members of the Good Companion Club will have deducted from their cash prizes \$3.00 as an annual subscription to Our Folder.

A. Best set of three problems (choice by Judge) in a Meredith two-mover; regular two-mover; and a three-mover. First prize, \$50; second prize, \$25; third prize, \$15; honorable mention, four of \$5 each.

B. Best set of two problems, a Meredith and regular two-mover. First prize, \$40; second prize, \$20; third prize, \$10; honorable mention, four of \$5 each.

C. Best Meredith two-mover. First prize, \$20; second prize, \$10; honorable mention, three of \$5 each.

D. Best regular two-mover. First prize, \$30; second prize, \$15; honorable mention, four of \$5 each.

E. Best three-mover. First prize, \$20; second prize, \$10; honorable mention, two of \$5 each.

It is, of course, possible that one problem may win several prizes.

The Good Companion reserves the right to make minor changes in above prospectus.

SOLVERS, ATTENTION!

EIGHTH AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS TWO-MOVE SOLVING TOURNAMENT.

We hope to have one big Good Companion Day (time and date in July to be given later) during the Congress on the Million Dollar Pier at Atlantic City, N. J.

We have 300 Good Companions who reside within 500 miles of Atlantic City, and at least 700 others living in the same district who are fond of solving problems.

If we secure the fund we hope to collect, we will distribute among the winning solvers \$150 in cash, as follows—First prize, \$50; second prize, \$30; third prize, \$20; fourth prize, \$10; honorable mention, eight of \$5 each. If a non-Good Companion wins, \$3 will be deducted from his cash prize to pay for one year's subscription to Our Folder.

On the morning of the Good Companion Day, we will bathe in father ocean, and then watch the masters at play in the big tournament.

In the afternoon a large photograph will be taken, including all players and problem lovers.

From 3 to 5 P. M. you will be given a sheet containing 12 two-move problems to solve. Those who solve the most in the shortest time will receive the "long green," \$150 (more or less as the Fund develops).

In the evening there will be a simultaneous performance, with some such expert as Frank J. Marshall, J. R. Capablanca or Samuel Rzeschewski as the single performer.

PIONEER PROBLEMS OF EARLIER CONGRESSES.

"Problems in the Early American Chess Congresses" is the title of a special article contributed to the "Folder" by Alain C. White and appropriately printed in the February number. It goes without saying that this pithy article is full of meat, from the opening paragraph to the very end, and should be read by every American who has ever made a problem or solved one. In concluding, Mr. White remarks:

"I have emphasized the two-mover in these Congress tourneys, although they were, of course, the least consideration of the composers or the judges in the several competitions; but the Good Companions have a proverbial (I hope it is not a real) dislike of anything stronger, and so I have omitted the far finer longer problems, except where they seemed imperative to quote. The keynote of these tourneys is the set system, which makes the composer try his hand at all lengths, and I am more pleased than I can say that the set system is being retained in the Eighth Congress problem tourney, to the extent of requiring three-movers. It will be the Good Companions' first corporate experiment in the style, and it is up to us all to make it such a success that the three-er will no longer be able to keep out of the Folder. The censors who have hitherto said: 'The publication of a page of three-ers would kill the Folder in three months,' have ruled the four-er out of the Congress tourney, and I agree that with our lack of practice they are right; but I hope the three-movers are at length on the point of coming to their own."

Tournaments at Atlantic City.

W. J. Faulkner of Toronto, prominent in Good Companion circles, is authority for the announcement that the news of the congress has caused quite a stir up that way and that five Toronto chess players expect to take a hand in the fray at Atlantic City. The program will be a varied one, including a masters' tournament, one or more minor contests and one for women. Three members of the Women's Chess Club of New York contemplate sending their entries and it is altogether likely that Philadelphia will also be represented in that competition.

Among the field secretaries already on the list, who will represent the congress in different parts of the country, are the following: John F. Barry, Boston; Edward Lasker, Chicago; Stasch Mlotkowski, Los Angeles; C. M. Shipley, Baltimore; the Rev. Gilbert Dobbs, Memphis; E. Z. Adams, New Orleans; P. J. Wortman, Dayton, Ohio; E. P. Sharp, Lincoln, Neb.; W. J. Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.; A. J. Fink, San Francisco. Others will be added to the list from time to time.

It will be the duty of these secretaries to canvass the country in the interest of the congress for subscribers as active and honorary members and patrons. All entries and contributions should be sent to Sydney T. Sharp, secretary, Hotel Wellington, Philadelphia, or Walter Penn Shipley, treasurer, 1421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

In this connection, the following communication from Thomas D. Molloy, of Yuma, Arizona, will be of interest:

"In response to your suggestion that it would be generally, in effect, to the advantage of chess in the United States if 100 persons could be found to contribute as much as \$10 each annually toward prizes in a National chess tournament, I believe that I can safely undertake to be one of the one hundred. In a country as great, as wealthy and as populous as the United States, there ought to be several hundred, if not a thousand persons to do likewise."

That the women's tournament, on the program of the Eighth American Chess Congress to be held at Atlantic City, July 6-19, may assume very desirable proportions is evident from the fact that four entries have already been booked. These are Mrs. Natalie Nixdorff, Mrs. W. J. Seaman and Mrs. Arthur C. Forbes of the Women's Chess Club of New York and Mrs. Frances von Haebler of Philadelphia. Doubtless, before the entry list closes, additional applications from members of the fair sex will be received.

Death of L. Forgacs.

"Deutsches Wochenschach," for January 23, reports the death of L. Forgacs, the well-known Hungarian master, who participated in many tournaments under the name of Fleischmann. For the past few years, however, he had withdrawn from chess circles. His death occurred in Budapest last December, but the circumstances surrounding his demise have not been ascertained.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE MAJOR TOURNAMENT.

Eleven contestants took part in the annual major tournament recently concluded at the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club, San Francisco. Two rounds, calling for a total of twenty games, were played by each of the entries and when, at the close, a final count was taken, E. W. Gruer was found to be the winner by a handsome margin, and that without the loss of a single game! Gruer's score of 18½-1½ comprised 17 wins and 3 draws, which were had with Bergman, Fink and Woskoff. A. J. Fink finished a good second, with totals of 16-4, followed by William Metzke, third, with 14½-5½; J. F. Smyth, fourth, with 11-9, and G. Hallwegen and C. Woskoff, tied for fifth, each with 10-10. The two brilliancy prizes were won by C. Woskoff and J. F. Smyth, respectively.

The following table shows the complete cross play:

Rank	PLAYERS	Bergman	Smyth	Fink	Ford	Gibbs	Gruer	Hallwegen	Metzke	Smith	Testa	Woskoff	Won	Lost	Percentage
8.	G. Bergman	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	11	425
4.	J. F. Smyth	1	1	0	½	1	0	1	½	0	1	0	11	9	550
2.	A. J. Fink	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	16	4	800
9.	J. E. Ford	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	17	250
11.	C. Gibbs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	17	150
1.	E. W. Gruer	½	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	1	925
5.	G. Hallwegen	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	10	500
3.	Wm. Metzke	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	5	725
7.	W. H. Smith	0	1	1	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	10	475
10.	M. W. Testa	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	200
6.	C. Woskoff	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	½	1	0	10	10	500

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Smyth White	Woskoff Black	Smyth White	Woskoff Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	25 R-Rch	KxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	26 R-Bch	K-Kt2
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	27 Q-Q6	Kt-B4
4 P-K3	P-B3	28 P-QKt4	Q-B2
5 B-Q3	B-Kt5	29 PxKt	QxR
6 B-Q2	Q-K2	30 PxP	Q-K3
7 Kkt-K2	P-QKt3	31 R-B7ch	K-R3
8 P-QR3	B-Q3	32 Q-Kt4	QxPch
9 Castles	P-KR4	33 QxQ	FxQ
10 P-B4	Kt-K5	34 B-Kt4	B-Kt2
11 Q-K	P-KB4	35 K-B2	R-QB
12 PxP	KPxP	36 RxR	BxR
13 Kt-Kt3	P-Kt3	37 K-K3	K-Kt4
14 R-B3	Kt-Q2	38 K-Q4	K-B3
15 BxP	PxB	39 K-B5	K-Q2
16 KtxBP	Q-B3	40 K-B6	K-K
17 P-K4	PxP	41 P-B6	B-Kt2
18 KtxP	Q-Kt3	42 P-Kt3	B-Q4
19 QKtBch	K-Q	43 K-Kt7	P-Kt4
20 Q-K7ch	K-B2	44 P-B6	B-B5
21 P-Q5	R-KKt	45 P-R3	P-R5
22 PxP	Kt-R3	46 P-Kt4	K-Q2
23 R-Kt3	KtxKt	47 P-Kt5	Resigns
24 KtxKt	QxKt		

(Second Brilliancy Prize game won by J. F. Smyth from C. Woskoff in the annual major tournament at the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club, San Francisco, Cal., November 6, 1920.)

RUY LOPEZ.

Woskoff White	Fink Black	Woskoff White	Fink Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	24 R-R2	QR-KKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	25 QR-R	K-B2
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	26 KtxBP	RxRch
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	27 RxR	QxKt
5 Kt-B3	B-B4	28 QxKP	Q-Kt3
6 P-Q8	P-R3	29 QxPB7	K-K
7 Castles	P-Q3	30 QxBch	KxQ
8 B-K3	P-KKt5	31 Kt-K5ch	K-K3
9 BxB	PxB	32 KtxQ	RxKt
10 BxKtch	PxB	33 K-B3	K-K4

11 P-KR3	B-R4	34 K-K3	P-R4
12 P-KKt4	KtxP	35 P-R4	R-B3
13 PxKt	BxP	36 R-R5	R-Kt3
14 K-Kt2	Castles	37 P-B4ch	K-Q3
15 Q-Q2	Q-B3	38 RxB	R-R3
16 Q-K3	P-Kt4	39 R-Kt3	K-K3
17 R-R	K-Kt 2	40 P-B3	R-R7
18 Kt-K2	P-KR4	41 P-B5ch	K-Q2
19 Kt-Kt3	K-Kt3	42 P-K5	RxP
20 Kt-R2	B-Q2	43 R-Kt7ch	K-K
21 KtxP	Q-K3	44 R-QB7	R-QR7
22 Q-Kt3	R-R	45 P-K6	Resigns
23 Kt-B3	P-B3		

(Played between C. Woskoff and A. J. Fink in the major tournament at the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club, San Francisco, Cal., December 28, 1920.)

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Woskoff White	Ford Black	Woskoff White	Ford Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	18 KtxKtch	BxKt
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 QxPch	K-B
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	20 BxKt	QxP
4 B-Q3	PxP	21 BxP	QxB
5 KtxP	QKt-Q2	22 Q-Kt8ch	K-K3
6 Kkt-B3	B-K2	23 QxRch	K-Q3
7 Castles	P-B3	24 R-Qch	K-B2
8 P-B3	Castles	26 Kt-Kt6	QxP
9 R-K	R-K	26 Kt-K7	BxKt
10 B-KB4	Kt-B	27 QxBch	K-Kt3
11 Kt-K5	Kt-Q4	28 R-Kt3ch	K-R4
12 B-Q2	Q-B2	29 R-R3ch	Q-R5
13 P-QB4	Kt-QKt3	30 Q-B5ch	P-Kt4
14 Q-R5	Kt-Kt3	31 R-R3	QxR
15 B-B4	Q-Q(a)	32 PxQ	B-Kt2
16 R-K3	Kt-Q2(b)	33 BxP	R-K
17 R-R3	Kt-B3	34 QxRPch	Resigns

(a) If 15...KtxB; 16 QxRPch, KxQ; 17 Kt-B6ch, K-R or R3; 18 KtxP mate.

(b) If 16...P-B4; 17 R-R3 wins.

(First Brilliancy Prize game won by C. Woskoff from J. E. Ford in the annual major tournament at the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club, San Francisco, Cal., December 31, 1920.)

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED AS THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CHESS LEAGUE OF AMERICA, WITH WHICH ARE CONSOLIDATED THE NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSOCIATION, THE CHESS BY MAIL CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU, THE CHESS AMATEUR LEAGUE (CANADIAN BRANCH).

Charles L. Rand, president, 618 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles A. Will, first vice president, 127 Rutland road, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Paul J. Wortman, second vice president, 46 Burton avenue, Dayton, O.; Z. Leslie Hoover, secretary-treasurer, 599 West 190th street, New York City; J. Howard Longacre, tournament director, 1524 North 61st street, Philadelphia, Pa.

REPORT OF TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR.

Entries for the Canadian and Masters' Tournaments, starting February 1, were disappointingly few, only nine entering for the Canadian and fifteen for the Masters' Tournament. On the other hand, the entries for the American Championship showed a gratifying increase, forty-three entries being received, as against sixteen last February. The list of entries for these events follow:

Second Masters' Tournament.

Section 1—A. H. Beckman, G. W. Greene, H. C. Hoyt, J. B. Little, R. F. Lyon, J. E. Narraway, G. B. Wellington, R. W. Worsley.

Section 2—S. J. Gordon, A. T. Goslin, G. E. Hart, G. A. L'Hommede, J. McClure, F. Pelouze, L. Turney.

Fifth Canadian Championship.

Section 1—J. Bergman, H. L. Lucas, W. Meinardus, G. E. Morency, H. R. Narraway, F. W. Page, J. W. T. Patton, W. Winfrey, R. W. Worsley.

Eighth American Championship.

Section 1—R. M. Amstutz, F. B. Autrieth, W. Junge, J. E. Orr, F. Pelouze, R. L. Smith, C. M. Stewart.

Section 2—C. F. Bauder, A. H. Beckman, A. Brenzinger, C. C. Caylor, C. French, Val Matern, W. Raiguel, W. J. Vandervoort.

Section 3—A. Berkowitz, D. C. Grimley, F. W. Kraft, R. A. Lamble, J. B. Little, J. H. Longacre, J. I. Pointer.

Section 4—H. Borochoy, R. R. Brownson, H. A. Clark, R. Dunipace, J. F. Moreno, G. W. Sweetser, L. Turney.

Section 5—A. H. Candee, A. T. Lelse, S. J. Gordon, G. S. Henderson, J. McClure, S. B. H. Hurst, S. A. Trotter.

Section 6—M. Cibener, F. O. Currier, H. C. Hoyt, O. Padilla, L. Samuels, C. K. Thomas, P. Zatulove.

Section 7—A. L. Hallock, A. Kevitz, H. R. Narraway, S. Nelson, G. B. Wellington, S. B. Wilson, R. W. Worsley.

Sixteenth Tournament—Incidental Division.

Finals—R. E. Platt wins from W. H. Smith.

Seventeenth Tournament—General Division.

Finals—J. W. G. Roberts wins from M. H. Kuehn.

Eighteenth Tournament—General Division.

Semi-Finals.

Section 3—S. B. Wilson wins from W. J. Taylor.

Nineteenth Tournament—Gambit Division.

Finals—J. H. Longacre wins from S. B. Wilson.

General Division—Semi-Finals.

Section 1—J. R. Chamberlin wins and loses with R. Beebe; wins and draws with R. W. Worsley.

Incidental Division—Semi-Finals.

Section 2—D. H. Shutt wins and loses against H. W. Boyd.

Leadership Group C.

Section 1—C. F. Bauder and A. H. Candee each 6½—½ (winners); W. H. Smith 4½—2½;

J. E. Orr and S. L. Thompson each 3—3; E. P. Nelson 2½—4½; Matt Sterup 2—5.

Section 2—C. F. Haussman 6—0 (winner); S. L. Thompson 5—1; J. P. Alcan and H. W. Boyd each 3—2; R. H. Toy 2—4; C. J. Bergman 1—5.

Hickok Memorial Tournament—Gambit Division.

Finals—N. H. Greenway wins from L. H. Kerfoot; S. Coates withdraws.

General Division—Semi-Finals.

Section 3—F. O. Currier withdraws.

Twentieth Leadership C.

Section 3—H. Stevenson wins from W. J. Taylor; S. B. H. Hurst draws with W. J. Taylor.

First Masters' Tournament.

Section 1—L. Turney wins from R. D. Hamilton and from J. McClure.

Sixth American Championship.

Finals—H. B. Daly draws with N. Hernandez; N. Hernandez wins from G. A. L'Hommede.

Seventh American Championship.

Section 1—P. B. Driver wins from R. D. Hamilton and draws with R. A. Scott.

1920 California State Championship.

G. W. Sweetser wins from C. Barnard, S. Kenner, L. H. Kerfoot, R. Dunipace and N. D. Baker, draws with H. A. Clarke.

1920 Pennsylvania Championship.

J. H. Longacre draws with P. B. Driver.

1920 New York City Championship.

A. T. Lelse 5½—½ (winner); Z. L. Hoover 4½—1½; P. Stevens 4—1; F. O. Currier 2—3; B. B. Wattenberg 2—4; V. S. Hayward and A. Brenzinger each 1—5.

Quarterly Tournaments.

No. 368—M. C. J. Bark wins from G. E. Morency.

No. 375—E. S. Harvey wins 2 from H. Johnson.

No. 385—H. A. Clarke wins 2 from A. Menzel.

No. 387—G. E. Morency wins from A. B. Mann, draws with P. J. Wortman.

No. 391—H. L. Lucas wins 2 from C. F. Dalman.

No. 394—M. C. J. Bark 6—0 (winner); C. F. Hall and R. Millar each 2—2; N. E. Werner 0—6.

No. 397—H. A. Clarke 5—1 (winner); W. R. Millar and H. Seelye each 3—2; C. A. Woodward 0—6.

No. 405—C. H. Stewart 6—0 (winner); C. E. Steinfeld 4—2; W. Mitchell 2—4; W. F. Tyrrell 0—6.

No. 409—M. C. J. Bark wins 2 from H. Johnson.

No. 412—H. W. Boyd wins 2 from R. M. Millar, wins from G. E. Morency.

No. 416—A. Menzel and S. Kenner each win from A. P. Kokin.

No. 417—J. R. Chamberlin 6—0 (winner); F. A. Wardell 3—3; A. Kevitz 2—4; R. M. Kessler 1—5.

No. 421—E. S. Harvey wins 2 from S. Kenner, wins from R. H. Stewart.

- No. 424—G. M. Sweetser wins and loses with L. N. Page, wins 2 from S. Kenner.
 No. 431—A. B. Mann and A. P. Kokin each win from R. L. Smith.
 No. 432—J. E. Orr wins and loses with C. G. Tomecke.
 No. 435—O. Padilla wins 2 from A. G. Krels.
 No. 437—A. P. Kokin wins from J. E. Orr.
 No. 441—F. O. Currier draws with R. M. Kessler; O. Padilla one each from F. O. Currier, R. M. Kessler and W. J. Vandervoort
 No. 443—L. H. Kerfoot wins from E. S. Harvey.
 No. 447—P. J. Wortman wins 2 from B. F. P. Horn; W. J. Vandervoort wins from B. F. P. Horn.
 No. 448—A. T. Goslip wins and draws with W. P. Finney.
 No. 449—A. Menzel wins 2 from R. D. Hamilton.
 No. 451—C. I. Dearden wins from F. L. Hutchins.
 No. 452—W. D. L. Robbins wins and loses with F. A. Wardell.
 No. 453—A. J. McClure wins from W. J. Vandervoort; wins and draws with P. J. Wortman.
 No. 454—G. B. Wellington wins from B. F. P. Horn.
 No. 455—A. P. Kokin withdraws.
 No. 463—F. O. Currier wins 2 from C. E. Wehde; P. Zatulove wins from C. E. Wehde.
 No. 464—P. J. Wortman wins and draws with R. Beebe; O. Padilla wins from R. Beebe.
 No. 465—W. J. Vandervoort wins from F. W. Page, draws with R. W. Worsley.
 No. 467—W. J. Vandervoort 6—0 (winner); A. Berkowitz 4—2; W. Junge 2—4; R. M. Amstutz 0—6.
 No. 468—E. S. Harvey wins 2 from R. L. Smith; A. Menzel wins 2 from E. S. Harvey.
 No. 470—P. J. Wortman wins and draws with R. P. Noble.
 No. 477—W. J. Vandervoort wins from S. J. Provost.
 No. 478—W. J. Vandervoort wins from R. G. Saunderson.
 No. 480—W. J. Vandervoort wins from D. Gray.
 No. 483—A. P. Kokin withdraws.
 No. 484—A. P. Kokin withdraws.
 No. 487—C. K. Thomas wins from L. Samuels; W. J. Vandervoort wins from C. K. Thomas.
 No. 488—L. Samuels wins from D. Gray, wins 2 from W. D. L. Robbins, and wins from G. B. Wellington.
 No. 489—A. B. Mann wins from W. A. Wardell.
 No. 492—W. J. Vandervoort wins from V. S. Hayward.
 No. 493—W. J. Vandervoort and O. Frink draw.
 No. 499—J. H. Lavigne wins 2 from A. R. Buckman.

Notice to Members Regarding Time Limit.

The large number of complaints during 1920 regarding the tardiness of players in answering moves is an indication of a growing neglect by

members to live up to the time limit. Something must be done to give more prompt redress to the aggrieved players in this matter. It will have to be admitted right here that 3½ years' experience with this matter by your Tournament Director has convinced him of the impossibility of proving claims of overstepping the time limit, since a player whose code of ethics allows him to flagrantly violate the time rule will not hesitate, when a claim is made against him, to state that the fault is with the other party, or his cards have gone astray, etc. The remedy must, therefore, lie along other lines, i. e., the co-operation of the players themselves, and making those who do not so cooperate suffer the consequences, even though they may not, in the particular instance, be at fault. The following method will, therefore, be adopted for the future:

1. It is understood that a definite complaint will not be made by a player until he has exhausted reasonable effort to get a reply by sending at least one duplicate card to his opponent, at the same time sending a card to the Tournament Director, advising him of the delay in the game and that he is sending his opponent a duplicate card. Then, if it becomes necessary to make the definite complaint, the complaining player should give the Tournament Director the dates of the original card and the follow-up cards, to which no answer has been received.

2. The Tournament Director will then send a card to the player complained of, advising him of the complaint, calling his attention to the rule, and warning him that a second complaint will result in the games in question being awarded to the complaining player.

If this seems at first glance to be unfair to the player complained of, in that it does not first hear his side, we must point out, as stated above, that it does not accomplish anything, since if the player is guilty he does not hesitate to charge that his cards must have been lost in the mails. Moreover, there is no danger to the player who is living up to the rules having games claimed against him, in the occasional case of a card being really lost in the mails, if he co-operates in the manner outlined in the paragraph below, and if he does not choose to so co-operate then he has no real grievance if he suffers.

Turn over your games regularly and allow no unreasonable delay without sending a duplicate card to your opponent, at the same time notifying the Tournament Director that you are so doing. This will prevent any unfair claim against you being allowed.

3. To remedy those cases in which players are constantly tardy in answering moves, a player who is thus offended against may first warn his opponent that the latter seems to be taking more time than the rules allow, and if this warning does not accomplish the desired result, he may require his opponent, in his replies, to give the date of receipt of moves and the date of answer. The Tournament Committee will back players up in this requirement, under such circumstances, even to the extent of forfeiture of the games, if opponent does not comply, when so notified.

Correspondence Games.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Turney	Hurst	Turney	Hurst
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—Q4	P—Q4	18 Q—K3	PxP
2 P—QB4	P—K3	19 PxP	B—B3
3 Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	20 P—B5(c)	PxP
4 B—K15	B—K2	21 RxB	QxP
5 Kt—B3	QKt—Q2	22 QxQ	RxQ
6 P—K3	Castles	23 BxPch	K—R
7 R—B	R—K	24 P—Q5	B—Kt4
8 B—Q3	PxP	25 B—K6	B—B5
9 BxBP	Kt—B	26 R—B7	R—QKt(d)
10 Castles	P—B3	27 R—B7	RxB(e)
11 Kt—K5(a)	Kt—Q4	28 PxR	BxKP
12 BxB	QxB	29 P—QR3	P—QR3
13 P—K4	KtxKt	30 R—K7	B—Q4
14 PxKt	Kt—Q2(b)	31 R(B)—B7	R—Kt
15 KtxKt	BxKt	32 P—Kt3	P—R3

16 Q—K2 QR—Q 33 K—B2 Resigns (f)
 17 P—B4 P—QB4

NOTES BY THE WINNER.

- (a) While Black has little mobility, it is hard to make any impression. This move is probably inferior to B—Q3 or B—B4.
- (b) Black now has equality. The advanced White Ps will be hard to maintain.
- (c) White's 17th prepared for this. It is his only chance for equality.
- (d) A blunder. B—R3 was correct.
- (e) Better was P—QKt4.
- (f) There is still a prolonged fight in the game; but the result is not in doubt. (Played between the Rev. Leander Turney, Woodland, Cal., and S. B. H. Hurst, Seattle, Wash., in the First Masters' Tournament of the C. C. L. of A.)

EVANS GAMBIT.

Antram	Dunipace	Antram	Dunipace
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 B-Q3	Q-R4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	14 BxKt	KtxB
3 B-B4	B-B4	15 QxP	Kt-B3
4 P-QKt4	BxP	16 KR-K	R-K
5 P-B3	B-R4	17 QR-B(a)	Q-Kt5
6 P-Q4	PxP	18 R-B4	Q-K3
7 Castles	PxP	19 BxPch	K-B
8 Q-Kt3	Q-B3	20 B-Q3	P-KKt3
9 P-K5	Q-Kt3	21 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q4
10 KtxP	KKt-K2	22 Kt-R7ch	K-K2
11 B-R3	BxKt	23 Q-Q6ch	Resigns (b)
12 QxB	Castles		

(a) Preventing 17...R-K3, which would lose a piece.

(b) If 23...QxQ; 24 PxQch, K-Q; White mates in 5.

(Played between A. C. Antram, Humboldt, Neb., and R. Dunipace, Menlo Park, Cal., in Section 5 of Hickok Memorial Tournament, C. C. L. of A.)

RUY LOPEZ.

Nelson	Raiguel	Nelson	Raiguel
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	22 R-K2	P-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 QR-K	QR-KB
3 B-Kt5	P-B4	24 Q-KR4	KR-B2
4 Q-K2	PxP	25 P-QR3	KtxB(b)
5 BxKt	QxP	26 P-Kt3	P-B4
6 QxP	B-Q3	27 P-K4	B-Q6
7 KtxP	Kt-B3	28 R-K3	P-B5
8 Q-K2	Castles	29 P-K5	Q-K3
9 P-Q4	BxKt(a)	30 P-R3	R-B5
10 PxB	Kt-Kt5	31 Q-R5	R-B7
11 Castles	Q-Q6	32 Kt-K2	R(B1)-B4
12 P-K6	Kt-B3	33 Q-R4	Q-Q4
13 R-K1	R-K1	34 QxR(c)	RxQ
14 P-K7	Kt-Q4	35 KxR	B-B4
15 P-B3	Q-KR5	36 Kt-B4	Q-B2
16 B-K3	RxP	37 K-Kt	B-K3
17 Kt-Q2	K-R	38 R-KB	K-Kt
18 Q-Q3	Q-R4	39 R(K3)-B3	P-QR3
19 Kt-B	B-B4	40 R-Kt3	Q-Q2
20 Q-Q4	Q-Kt3	41 Kt-R5	Resigns
21 Kt-Kt3	B-B7		

Notes by J. W. Brunnemer.

(a) Or 9...R-K; 10 P-KB4, P-B4.
 (b) Not advisable, as it gives White a free pawn.

(c) Forced, on account of B-K5 in reply to Q-Kt3, but White has the best of it on account of his passed pawn.

(Played between R. E. Nelson, Denver, Col., and W. M. Raiguel, Milwaukee, Wis., in Section 329 of the December (1918) Quarterly One Round Tourney of the C. C. L. of A.)

GRECO COUNTER GAMBIT.

Lelse	Stevens	Lelse	Stevens
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 Kt-K6	R-B2
2 Kt-KB3	P-KB4	20 KR-K	P-Kt3
3 PxP(a)	Q-B3(b)	21 Kt-Q8	R-B
4 B-B4(c)	QxP	22 R-K3	B-B4
5 Q-K2	P-Q3	23 RxRc	KxR
6 P-Q4	P-K5	24 Kt-K6c	K-B2
7 Kt-B3	Kt-KB3	25 P-Q5	R-K
8 B-KKt5	QKt-Q2	26 P-KB3	P-B3
9 Castles	B-K2	27 K-B2	BxP(i)
10 QR-B(d)	P-Q4(e)	28 Kt-Q4	RxR
11 KtxP	KtxKt	29 KxR	B-Kt3
12 BxKt	Kt-K4(f)	30 PxP	K-K2
13 KtxKt	BxB	31 P-QR3	K-Q3
14 Q-R5c	P-Kt3(g)	32 K-Q2	P-R3
15 B-B7c	QxB	33 K-K3	B-Kt3
16 KtxQ	PxQ	34 P-B4	B-B2
17 KtxB	Castles	35 P-B5	Resigns (j)
18 RxP(h)	P-KR3		

NOTES BY THE WINNER.

(a) The most favored move is KtxP, when the following is probably best: Kt-QB3; 4 KtxKt, QPxKt; 5 B-B4, Q-R5; 6 P-Q3, PxP; 7 Q-K2, B-KB4; 8 BxKt, RxB; 9 Kt-Q2, castles QR; 10 PxP.

(b) Intending, doubtless, to leave "book knowledge" by the wayside, "just to see what happens," a sporting proposition—in this case, also a losing proposition! P-K5 seems best,

e.g., 4Kt-K5, Kt-KB3; 5 B-K2, P-Q3; 6 B-R5c, K-K2; 7 Kt-B7, Q-K; 8 KtxR, QxB; 9 QxQ, KtxQ; 10 P-KKt4, Kt-B3; 11 R-Kt. If 3...P-Q3; 4 P-Q4, P-K5; 5 Kt-Kt5, BxB; 6 Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 7 P-B3, with the better game.

(c) The ancient but venerable "Chess-Player's Manual" gives Q-K2, a retrogressive improvement (ouch!) on Black's last.

(d) White has a splendid development and he speedily asserts his superiority.

(e) If P-B3; 11 KtxP, KtxKt (forced as Kt-Q6c threatens the Q); 12 QxKt, QxQ; 13 RxQ, Kt-B3; 14 BxKt, PxB; 15 KR-K wins a piece.

(f) If QxB; 13 QxP, QxQ; 14 RxQ, etc., regains the piece with two pawns plus. Or if 12...BxB; 13 BxKP wins the Q.

(g) If K-B; 15 BxKP, Q-B3; 16 BxKtP. Or if 14...K-K2; 15 Kt-Kt6c.

(h) The smoke lifts from the sanguinary battlefield and discloses the White warriors as victors; besides having captured much booty they control the position and begin to press home their advantage.

(i) Either R-QB or PxP (White sacrificing the P for simplicity) would be better; but, in any case, an exchange must be made: 27...R-QB (PxP); 28 Kt-Q4, etc.; 28 Kt-Q4, B-Q2; 29 PxP, BxB; 30 KtxB.

(j) There is no parrying the threat of P-B6, Kt-B5c, KtxP.

(Played between A. T. Lelse and P. Stevens, Jr., in the New York City Championship Tournament of the C. C. L. of A.)

DUTCH DEFENSE.

Brunnemer	Daly	Brunnemer	Daly
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	23 P-KB5	B-B2
2 P-QB4	P-KB4	24 Kt-K4	Q-K2
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	25 P-R5	Q-K
4 P-K3(a)	P-QKt3	26 R-R2	P-B4(d)
5 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	27 Kt-Kt5	Q-K2
6 B-Q3	B-Kt5	28 Q-Q2	QR-Kt
7 B-Q2	BxKt	29 Kt-K6	Q-K
8 BxB	Kt-K5	30 Kt-Kt5	P-R3
9 Q-B2	P-Q3	31 Kt-K4	Q-B
10 Castles,	QRKt-Q2	32 QR-R(e)	B-K
11 P-KR4	QKt-B3	33 P-R6	PxP
12 Kt-Kt5	KtxB	34 RxP	RxR
13 PxKt	B-B	35 QxR	QxQch
14 P-Q5	Q-K2	36 RxQ	RxP
15 P-K4	BxP	37 KtxPch(f)	K-Q2
16 BxP	KtxB	38 K-Kt2	R-B5
17 QxKt	P-K4	39 KtxB	KxKt
18 KtxP	Q-B2	40 BxB	P-R4
19 Kt-Kt5	Q-B3(b)	41 K-Kt3	RxKtP
20 P-B4	B-B4(c)	42 K-R4	R-B7
21 Q-K2	Castles,	QR43	R-K6ch
22 P-Kt4	B-Kt3		Resigns (g)

NOTES BY THE WINNER.

(a) B-Kt5 is also good.
 (b) Not QxP, on account of Q-Kt6 ch.
 (c) If 20...QxP; 21 QxQ, PxQ; 22 R-Q4, Castles; 23 R-B, with the better game.
 (d) Preventing the threatened complications of P-B5.
 (e) The only chance to break through.
 (f) The "charge" is over and it has forced the issue.
 (g) 43...K-Q2; 44 KxP, RxPch; 45 K-Kt5, etc.

(Played between J. W. Brunnemer, Hillsdale, N. J., and H. B. Daly, Boston, Mass., in the Sixth Championship ("Victory") Tournament of the C. C. L. of A.)

Q P OPENING.

Daly	Hernandez	Daly	Hernandez
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 RPxP	Kt-K5
2 P-K3	P-K3	15 Q-B3	KtxKt(b)
3 B-Q3	Kt-KB3(a)	16 KxKt	K-Kt2
4 Kt-Q2	QKt-Q2	17 R-R7ch(c)	KxR
5 P-KB4	P-B4	18 Q-R5ch	K-Kt
6 P-B3	B-Q3	19 BxP	PxB
7 Kt-R3	P-QKt3	20 QxPch	K-R
8 Kt-B2	B-Kt2	21 B-K3	BxP(d)
9 Kt-B3	Castles	22 R-Rch(e)	B-R7ch
10 Kt-Kt5	P-Kt3	23 K-K2	Q-B2

11 P—KR4 PxP 24 Q—R6ch K—Kt
 12 KPxP P—Kt3 25 Q—Kt6ch(f) Draw
 13 Q—K2 PxKt

NOTES BY J. W. BRUNNEMER.

- (a) Kt—Q2 and if 4 P—KB4, P—KB4, to shut out the Bishop, is also good.
- (b) K—Kt2 instead would seem to give Black a prosperous game.
- (c) A startling rejoinder made possible by Black's 15th move, which comes nigh carrying the day.
- (d) A good move which enables Black to draw.
- (e) Not BxB, as 22...RxBeh; 23 K—Kt3, Q—B2; 24 R—Rch, R—R5 dis ch; 26 KxR, Q—B5ch, etc. And not P—Kkt3, as 22...BxP(Kt5) dis ch; 23 K—K2, Q—B3; 24 R—Rch, B—R5; 25 RxBeh, QxR, etc.
- (f) Not RxB, on account of QxR.
 (Played between H. B. Daly, Boston, Mass., and Nestor Hernandez, Tampa, Fla., in the final round, Sixth American Championship Tournament of the C. C. L. of A.)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Bauder	Hausmann	Bauder	Hausmann
White	Black	White	Black
1 Kt—KB3	P—Q4	15 P—K4	PxP

2 P—Q4 Kt—KB3 16 KtxKP KtxKt
 3 P—B4 P—K3 17 QPxKt QR—B
 4 B—Kt5 B—K2 18 Kt—Kt3 P—Kt3
 5 Kt—B3 QKt—Q2 19 B—K4 BxB
 6 P—K3 P—QKt3 20 KtxB KR—Q
 7 PxP PxP 21 Kt—B6ch K—Kt2
 8 B—Q3(a) B—Kt2 22 Q—B6 Kt—K3
 9 R—QB Castles 23 Q—KB3 R—Q7
 10 Castles P—QR3 24 P—KR3 P—R3
 11 Q—B2 R—K 25 Q—B5 Kt—Kt4
 12 Kt—K5 Kt—B 26 Q—K3 QR—Q
 13 P—B4 Kkt—Q2 27 Kt—Q5(b) Resigns
 14 BxB QxB

NOTES BY J. W. BRUNNEMER.

- (a) White does not correctly follow up Black's weak seventh move. He wins a pawn by 8 B—Kt5, i.e., 8...B—Kt2; 9 Kt—K5, castles; 10 B—B6, BxB; 11 KtxB, Q—K; 12 KtxBeh, QxKt; 13 KtxP, and now if 13...Q—K5; 14 KtxKtch, PxKt; 15 B—R6, QxKtP; 16 Q—B3, wins.
- (b) A very neat move which takes Black by surprise.
 (Played between C. F. Bauder and C. F. Hausmann, both of Philadelphia, in the Hickok Memorial Tournament, Leadership B, of the C. C. L. of A.)

Championship Chess at Buffalo.

The Red Triangle Chess Club, with headquarters at the Red Triangle Inn, 203 Washington street, Buffalo, N. Y., has just finished a championship tournament. R. L. White, secretary of the club, informs the Bulletin that it was a stiff fight from start to finish, with the three leaders breaking even with each other, but Zigmund Stopinski doing better with the other contestants. A complete round was played among the thirteen entrants, at the conclusion of which the six highest played an extra round and the seven lowest an extra round with the members of the same group.

The score follows:

CLASS A.					CLASS B.				
Player.	W.	L.	Player.	W.	L.	Player.	W.	L.	
Stopinski ..	14½	2½	Coss	12	5	Rodenbach..	10	8	
White	13½	3½	Crow	7½	9½	Beard	9½	8½	
Engel	13	4	Sibley	7	10	Novak	7	11	
						Pierce	6½	11½	
						Sinsel	6½	11½	
						Bartoo	4	14	
						Sherwood ...	3	15	

Little Rock College Chess and Checkers Club.

J. R. Richards of Little Rock College, Little Rock, Ark., favors the Bulletin with the following communication:

The faculty of Little Rock College have recently organized among themselves a Chess and Checker Club composed of eighteen very enthusiastic and devoted members, several of whom are fairly good players; latent talent is manifesting itself, in one case very forcibly, and there is promise that Little Rock College will be fitly represented in chess tournaments at no very distant date.

The Little Rock College Chess and Checkers Club has commodious quarters, where the goddess of the "Royal Game" is assiduously and fervently wooed. Every number of the American Chess Bulletin is eagerly awaited and as eagerly read and studied; we all feel very grateful to it for bringing to us news of the "Masters" and for putting us in such close communion with the world of chess.

Empire City Chess Club.

Louis Schmidt and M. Jacobs were the respective winners in the first and second sections of the recently concluded St. Mark's Handicap Tournament at the Empire City Chess Club of New York. The following is a list of the prize winners:

Section 1—L. Schmidt, 9½; S. Schuldenfrei, 9; H. Hirsch, 8; J. A. Bassett, 6½; O. Baasch, 6, and F. W. Lyons, 5.

Section 2—M. Jacobs, 9; Dr. B. Warlin, 8; L. Wechsler and F. E. Belmont, each 7; B. Wattenberg, 6; V. Mattern, 5.

BERLIN MASTERS' TOURNAMENT, 1920.

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Reti. White.	Tartakower. Black.
1 P—Q4	P—K3
2 P—K4	P—Q4
3 Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3
4 B—KKt5	PxP
5 KtxP	QKt—Q2
6 Kt—KB3	B—K2
7 KtxKtch	BxKt
8 B—K3	Castles
9 B—Q3	R—K(a)
10 P—B3	P—K4
11 Q—B2	P—KKt3(b)
12 Castles(QR)	PxP
13 BxP	BxB
14 KtxB	Kt—B4
15 P—KR4	KtxBch(c)
16 RxKt	P—QB4(d)
17 Kt—Kt5	Q—R4
18 Kt—Q6	R—K2
19 P—R3	B—Kt5
20 P—B3	B—K3
21 Q—Q2	Q—R3
22 P—R5	R—Q2
23 PxP	BPxP
24 R—K	B—Kt6
25 R—K5(e)	QR—Q
26 Q—K3	QxR(f)
27 R—K8ch(g)	K—Kt2(h)
28 QxQ	RxKt
28 RxR	RxQ
30 RxR	B—R5(i)
31 R—Q5	P—Kt3
32 R—Q8	P—KR4
33 K—O2	P—R5
34 R—QR8	P—R4
35 R—QKt8	K—B3
36 RxPch	K—B4
37 K—K3	B—Q8
38 R—Kt5	Resigns(j)

Notes by Amos Burn.

(a) Black could not play P—K4 at once because of 10. PxP, KtxP; 11 KtxKt, BxKt; 12 BxP, ch, KxB; 13 Q—R5, ch, K—Kt; 14 QxB. Instead of the text move, however, a better way of freeing his game would have been to play P—B4, e.g., 9...P—B4; 10 P—B3 (if 10 P takes P, then 10...RxP, and White's doubled pawn at B5 would have been difficult to defend), PxP; 11 PxP, P—K4; 12 PxP, KtxP; 13 KtxKt, Q—R4, ch, followed by QxKt, with advantage for Black. If instead of 12 PxP White played 12 P—Q5 he would be in danger of losing the isolated pawn later on. In reply to 12 P—Q5 Black might even have ventured 12...P—K5; 13 BxKP, BxP; 14 BxP, ch, K—R; 15 R—QKt, B—B6, ch; 16 K—B, Kt—B3.

(b) White not having castled on the King's side, it was dangerous for Black to play either P—KKt3 or P—KR3. His safest defense would have been to defend the Rook's pawn by Kt—B,

but after 12 PxP, BxP; 13 KtxB, RxKt, he would still have had the inferior game, White having two Bishops against Bishop and Knight.

(c) A premature capture which brings White's Queen's Rook into play. Better would have been 15...Q—B3.

(d) A weak move which enables White to establish his Knight at Q6 with fatal effect. Black had now, however, a very difficult game, and it is not easy to suggest for him a satisfactory continuation.

(e) The beginning of an ingenious and subtle combination, anticipatory of Black's next move.

(f) Black fails to see through the intricacy of the position. His best move was perhaps B—B2, but White would still have retained the advantage, e.g., 26...B—B2; 27 KtxB, RxR (if 27...QxR, then 28 QxQ, RxQ; 29 KtxR, RxKt; 30 R—Q7, R—Kt; 31 R—QB7, winning a pawn); 28 R—K8, ch, RxR (if 28...K—Kt2, then 29 Q—K5, ch, and wins); 29 QxR, ch, K—Kt2; 30 Kt—K5, Q—K3 (the only move). If 30...R—Q4, then 31 Q—K7, ch, K—R3; 32 Kt—Kt4, ch, K—R4; 33 Kt—B6, ch, and wins. If 30...P—B5, then 31 Q—K7, ch, K—R3; 32 Kt—Kt4, ch, K—R4; 33 Kt—B6, ch, K—R3; 34 Kt—Kt8, ch, K—R4; 35 P—Kt4 mate! 31 Q—B7, ch; K—R3; 32 KtxR, QxKt; 33 Q—B8, ch, K moves; 34 QxP, ch, and White, with an extra pawn and the better position, should win.

(g) QxQ would have lost for White, e.g., 27 QxQ, RxKt; 28 R—K3, ch, RxR; 29 QxR, R—K8, ch, 30 K—Q2, R—Q8, ch, and wins.

(h) If 27...RxR, then 28 QxR, ch, K—Kt2; 29 QxR, ch, K—Kt; 30 Q—Q8, ch, K—Kt2; 31 Kt—K8, ch, winning the Queen.

(i) B—K3 would have prolonged the game, but Black, being the exchange down, with only even pawns, must have lost eventually.

(j) A highly interesting game.—The Field.

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Mieses. White.	Tarrasch. Black.
1 P—K4	P—QB4
2 P—Q4	PxP
3 QxP(a)	Kt—QB3
4 Q—K3	Kt—B3(b)
5 P—QB4	P—K3
6 P—KKt3(c)	B—K2
7 Kt—QB3	P—Q4
8 BPxP	KPxP
9 PxP	KtxP
10 Q—Q2(d)	B—K3
11 B—R3(e)	Castles(f)
12 BxB	PxB
13 K—B(g)	B—B4
14 Kt—R3(h)	Kt—K6ch
15 K—Kt	Kt—K4

Resigns

(a) A novelty, traceable, no doubt, to Mieses' partiality for the Center Gambit, in which the Queen is made to retreat to K3. The recognized continuation of 3 Kt—KB3 cannot well be improved upon.

(b) Preparing for the advance of P—Q4, in the attempt to prevent which White loses yet a little more time.

(c) White is making altogether too many Pawn moves before attending to the all-important business of piece development.

(d) It would not do now to play 10 KtxKt, because of 10...QxKt, to which White could only reply with the still further compromising move of 11 P—B3. In any event, Black would castle, threatening both B—Kt5ch or B—QB4.

(c) Nor does this tend to mend matters. Black, however, has by far the superior game. If, for instance, 11 B—Kt2, the play might continue: 11...QKt—Kt5; 12 KKt—K2, KtxKt; 13 PxBt, QxQch; 14 KxQ, CastlesQRch; 15 Kt—Q4, B—B3; 16 B—Kt2, B—B4, with a winning advantage.

(f) Black gains with every move. To save time, White exchanges, but opens a dangerous file for the use of Black.

(g) Black has only a choice of evils, which naturally followed the line of operation initiated with P—KKt3. If 13 KKt—K2, Black replies with Kt—K4, thereby taking advantage of the "hole" at White's KB3.

(h) If 14 Kt—K4, Kt—K6ch will win for Black, because, after 15 K—K, B—Kt5, will force the Knight back to B3, after which White cannot hold out long.

MANHATTAN C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP.

With the exception of one adjourned game and a very important one between D. Janowski and W. Malowan the schedule for the annual championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club has been completed. On the outcome of the game in question depends in a large measure the destination of the chief honors of the competition. In case of a victory for Janowski, the latter will be enabled to tie R. T. Black for first place. Black, by making an exceptional record on the "home stretch," finished with a total of 10½-1½. Morris A. Schapiro of Columbia University earned third prize with the splendid score of 10-2. He was the only one to defeat Black and he himself sustained but one loss at the hands of Janowski. The 1½ points charged against Janowski in his score represent three drawn games. Alfred Schroeder and G. E. Northrup finished fourth and fifth, respectively. The standing follows:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Black	10½	1½	Hallgarten	7	8
Janowski	9½	1½	Malowan	4½	6½
Schapiro	10	2	Dr. Sokal	4½	7½
Schroeder	8½	3½	Pokorny	3	9
Northrup	7	5	Field	2½	9½
Beihoff	6	6	Palmer	½	11½
Dr. Freundlich.....	5½	6½			

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Schapiro. White.	Janowski. Black.
1 P—K4	P—QB4
2 P—Q4	PxP
3 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3
4 KtxP	Kt—B3
5 Kt—QB3	P—Q3
6 B—QB4(a)	B—Q2
7 Castles	P—KKt3
8 KtxKt	PxBt(b)
9 B—K3	B—Kt2
10 P—KR3	Castles
11 Q—Q2	Q—B2
12 QR—Q	QR—Q(c)
13 P—B3	B—B
14 Q—B2	R—Q2
15 R—Q3	Q—R4
16 KR—Q	KR—Q
17 Q—Q2(d)	Q—B2
18 P—QKt3	B—Kt2
19 Kt—R4(e)	B—QR
20 Q—B2	Kt—R4
21 P—KKt4(f)	Kt—B3

22 B—B4	P—K4
23 B—KKt5	P—Q4(g)
24 PxB	PxB
25 B—Kt5	R—Q3
26 P—QB4	P—Q5(h)
27 P—B5	R—K3
28 Q—Kt3	P—KR3
29 B—K3	Q—K2(i)
30 B—B2	Kt—Q4
31 QR—Q2	Kt—B5
32 BxB(j)	PxB
33 QxKt	R—KB3
34 Q—R2	BxB(k)
35 R—KB	P—Q6(l)
36 Q—Kt3	B—K7
37 RxR	QxR
38 BxB(m)	Q—B8ch
39 K—R2	B—K4(n)
40 QxB	Q—B7ch

Resigns

(a) As a rule, this Bishop is better placed at K2 in White's development against the Sicilian defense. There is a superficial threat involved, for, after exchange of Knights, White proposes to

advance P—K5, with BxPch to follow in case of PxP.

(b) The exchange is not favorable to White, as Black is enabled to form a powerful center.

(c) The struggle for control of the point where Black desires to advance his QP is now on and continues for the next few moves.

(d) "They shall not pass" seems to be the battle slogan of the White forces, for the spot under fire is now within the range of not less than six of the attacking pieces.

(e) With a little more courage, White might have helped himself to his adversary's QRP with impunity. If Black then attempted to close in on the Bishop with P—B4, Kt—Kt5 would effectually release it. No doubt, he may have feared the loss of time involved, enabling Black to continue with P—K3, preparatory to P—Q4.

(f) Playing right into the hands of Black, who is content to retire and bide his time to take advantage of the weakness White himself thus creates.

(g) The time is now propitious for the fateful advance, which has the effect of turning the tide wholly in Black's favor. The position of White's KB is not exactly fortunate.

(h) Disclosing the full force of the QB upon the exposed position of the

White King. Incidentally, a powerful passed Pawn has been established.

(i) Necessary, because White threatened BxP.

(j) A valiant attempt to escape from the toils, but the net result is that White gets in even deeper.

(k) Better than RxP, on account of P—B6.

(l) Tightening the stranglehold. The Pawn cannot be captured, on account of Q—K6ch, winning a piece.

(m) Desperation, but there was nothing to be done, as his pieces were sadly helpless.

(n) A pretty touch, which seals White's fate.

RUY LOPEZ.

Black	Janowski	Black	Janowski
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K4	14 Q—K2	Q—K
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	15 P—QKt3	Kt—Q
3 B—Kt5	P—QR3	16 B—R3	Kt—K3
4 B—R4	P—Q3	17 Kt—Q5	KtxKt
5 P—B3	KKt—K2	18 PxB	Kt—B5
6 P—Q4	B—Q2	19 Q—Q2	B—Kt5
7 B—Kt3	P—R3	20 BxB	BxKt
8 QKt—Q2	P—KKt3	21 BxB	Q—Q2
9 Kt—B	B—Kt2	22 PxB	Q—R6
10 Kt—K3	Kt—R4	23 QxKt	PxQ
11 B—B2	QKt—B3	24 B—Q4	QxP
12 Castles	Castles	25 KR—K	Drawn
13 PxP	PxP		

(Played between R. T. Black and D. Janowski, January 11, 1921, in the championship tournament at the Manhattan Chess Club.)

On the evening of March 12, the members of the Manhattan Chess Club will do fitting honor to Aristides Martinez, who retired this year after serving the club in the capacity of president for twenty years in succession. The occasion will be the club's annual dinner and will be held at the Hotel Sherman Square in Manhattan, which is also the home of the club.

Sixteen members of the Manhattan Chess Club held an informal supper at the Hotel Sherman Square in honor of Dr. J. Bernstein, the eminent Russian master, prior to the latter's return to Paris in February. Rudolf Raubitschek acted as toastmaster and "a pleasant evening was had by all."

J. W. Brunner of the Brooklyn Chess Club, now residing in New Jersey, and C. E. Armstrong, former State champion, tied for first place in the annual championship tournament for State honors at Newark on February 22. Both made scores of 3½-½. Brunner drew with O. G. Horster and then won three games in succession, one of them against M. W. Schor, State champion in 1916 and 1919.

Norman T. Whitaker and P. B. Driver, each with 3-0, led after three rounds of the Pennsylvania championship tournament at Philadelphia on Washington's Birthday. S. T. Sharp and J. Gaylord, each 2½-½, also reached the finals, with six others.

The Niagara Falls Gazette for January 24 reported the result of a recent match won by the Niagara Chess Club from the Larkin Chess Club by the score of 17-5. There were twelve on a side. Thomas, who headed the victorious team, is leading in the pending Class A tournament of the Niagara Falls C. C., the rooms of which are located in the William Rogers Clubhouse on Main Street. Haine is setting the pace in the Class B tournament.

METROPOLITAN CHESS LEAGUE.

Surviving their first serious test, the team of the I. L. Rice Progressive Chess Club, champions of the Metropolitan Chess League, defeated a strong side representing the Marshall Chess Club in the second round of the annual competition at the new rooms of the former, No. 121 East Fifteenth Street, by the score of 5½-2½, on February 12. O. Chajes, champion of the home club, met defeat at the hands of A. B. Hodges, former United States champion, but A. Kupchik made up for this by wresting victory from F. J. Marshall, the present American champion.

The summary:

Bd. Rice Prog. C. C.	Marshall C. C.
1. E. Grumbach.....1	F. E. Parker.....0
2. O. Chajes.....0	A. B. Hodges.....1
3. A. Kupchik.....1	F. J. Marshall.....0
4. C. Jaffe.....1	B. Soldatenkev.....0
5. B. H. Feuer.....1	H. M. Hartshorne..0
6. J. Liebenstein...1	L. Haastedt.....0
7. E. Michelsen.....0	R. Smirka.....1
8. A. Simchow.....½	B. Forsberg.....½

Total5½ Total2½

The Marshall C. C. played white on the odd-numbered boards. The openings: 1, Giuoco Piano; 2, Philidor's defense; 3, Irregular defense; 4, Ruy Lopez; 5, Queen's gambit declined; 6, Petroff defense; 7, Sicilian defense; 8, Caro-Kann defense.

In the first round, on February 5, the following results were recorded: Columbia, 6½; Staten Island, 1½; Newark Rice C. C., 6; New York University, 2; Ocean Hill, 5; Cooper Union, 3; Rice Progres-

sive C. C., 6; Central Y. M. C. A., 2; Marshall C. C., 8; City College, 0; Brooklyn, 7½, Swedish C. C., ½.

IRREGULAR DEFENSE.

Marshall White	Kupchik Black	Marshall White	Kupchik Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	27 P-B3	B-B4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	28 Kt-B2	Q-QB2
3 B-Kt5	Pkt-Q2	29 B-Q3	BxB
4 QKt-Q2	P-K4	30 KtxB	Kt-R5
5 P-K3	B-K2	31 Kt-B	Kt-B4
6 B-Q3	P-B3	32 R-K	Q-Q2
7 Castles	Castles	33 Q-KB2	Kt-K3
8 P-B4	R-K	34 P-B4	P-KKt3
9 Q-B2	Q-B2	35 P-Kt4	Kt(B4)xP
10 QR-K	Kt-B	36 K-R	P-B4
11 B-R4	Kt-R4	37 Kt-Kt3	PxP
12 BxB	RxB	38 PxP	Q-Kt2
13 P-B5	PxQP	39 P-B5	Kt-Kt4
14 KPxB	P-Q4	40 K-Kt2	Kt(Q5)-B6
15 RxB	QxR	41 Q-K3	KtxRch
16 R-K	B-K3	42 KtxKt	Kt-K5
17 Kt-K5	R-K	43 KtxKt	PxKt
18 R-K3	Kt-B5	44 QxP	PxP
19 B-B	P-B3	45 QxKBP	R-KB
20 Kt-Q3	Kt(B5)-Kt3	46 Q-K6ch	Q-B2
21 Kt-B3	Q-Q2	47 Q-K2	R-K
22 Q-K2	R-Q	48 Q-Q2	Q-K3
23 P-KR3	B-B4	49 Q-Kt5ch	Q-Kt3
24 P-QKt4	Kt-K3	50 QxQch	PxQ
25 Q-Kt2	B-K5	51 Kt-Q3	R-K6
26 Kt-Q2	Kt-Kt4	52 Resigns	

GIUOCO PIANO.

Parker White	Grumbach Black	Parker White	Grumbach Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	22 P-R3	P-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 QR-Q	P-QB4
3 B-B4	B-B4	24 P-Q6	P-B5
4 Castles	Kt-B3	25 B-Kt	P-Kt4
5 Kt-B3	P-Q3	26 Q-K	R-KKt
6 P-Q3	P-KR3	27 Q-Q2	K-R
7 B-K3	B-Kt3	28 QR-B	R-Kt2
8 BxB	RPxB	29 R-Q	QR-KKt
9 Kt-K2	B-Kt5	30 B-B2	P-Kt3
10 P-B3	BxKt	31 P-R4	PxP
11 PxB	Kt-R4	32 BxB	P-B4
12 K-R	Q-B3	33 B-Kt5	R-QB
13 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B5	34 B-B6	K-R2
14 B-Kt3	Kt-K2	35 P-Kt3	PxP
15 P-Q4	Castles	36 R-QKt	R-QKt
16 Q-Q2	K-R2	37 RxP	R-R2
17 B-B2	QKt-Kt3	38 P-B4	R-R4
18 Kt-B5	Kt-R5	39 Q-Kt2	P-B4
19 B-Q	QKt-B5	40 Q-B2	RxBP
20 Kt-K3	Q-Kt4	41 QxR	Q-Kt8ch
21 B-B2	P-R4	42 RxQ	KtxPmate

The Late Dr. J. Russell Taber.

Through the sudden death of Dr. J. Russell Taber in his office, on February 21, the Brooklyn Chess Club has been deprived of a director, as well as one of the most valued and popular of its members, who for nearly twenty years past has been a familiar figure at local chess headquarters, where much of his spare time was spent. Prior to his adopting the practice of medicine, the deceased, who was born in Poughkeepsie seventy years ago, had been a Universalist minister, and the easy flow of language when the occasion arose for him to speak at meetings of the club attested his long experience in the pulpit. As a chess player Dr. Taber was ranked first class, and almost invariably made high percentages in the continuous tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club. It was rare, indeed, when he did not capture the special prize offered for the highest aggregate of games won during any one quarter. Many are the pleasant memories connected with the affable companionship of the departed expert.

Playing against twenty-five opponents at the University Club of Manhattan on February 21, Frank J. Marshall made a score of 22 wins, 2 draws and 1 loss, inflicted by Albert G. Jennings by means of his original and justly famous opening. Gordon Parker and J. E. Zanette Jr. drew. This is the club where Samuel Rzeschewski made a clean sweep on twenty boards.

HOWELL, WINNER AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

C. S. Howell, successively Brooklyn and New York State champion and, in addition, a prominent participant in the Anglo-American cable matches, added to his laurels recently by winning an important tournament at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where he is now a resident. Finishing, in November, with a score of 10½-2½, Howell led a strong field, including Senor Mendez Jr., Dr. Barbosa and Senor Mendez Moraes, who were placed below the North American in the order named. In view of the fact that the latter was completely out of form at the beginning and lost his first two games, his subsequent showing must be regarded little short of being extraordinary. After his initial setback, he won nine games in succession. Later he obtained one game by default and met Dr. Barbosa in the final round. Being a pawn ahead, he offered a draw, which was accepted, inasmuch as Senor Mendez, his chief rival, also drew in that round with Senor Moraes. The final score of the leaders follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Players.			Players.		
Howell	10½	2½	Dr. Barbosa.....	9	4
Sr. Mendez Jr.....	10	3	Sr. Moraes.....	6½	6½

QUEEN'S KNIGHT OPENING.

<p style="text-align: center;">Howell. White.</p> <p>1 Kt—QB3(a) 2 P—Q4 3 QxP 4 Q—QR4 5 Kt—B3 6 B—Kt5 7 Castles(d) 8 P—K4 9 PxP 10 B—Kt5 11 BxBch 12 BxKt 13 KR—Kch 14 P—Q6 15 PxP 16 RxKt 17 QxQ(g) 18 KR—K7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Schreibmansky. Black.</p> <p>P—K4(b) PxP Kt—QB3 Kt—B3 P—Q4(c) B—K3 B—K2 B—Q2(e) Kt—K4 P—QR3 QKtxB BxB K—B(f) BxKt QxP Q—R4 BxQ P—B3</p>
---	--

(a) A move somewhat out of the ordinary, which at least has the charm of novelty. In has been analyzed but little, although "Modern Chess Openings," by Griffith & White, gives it some attention. By a transposition of moves the player can lead up to the Vienna, French, Sicilian, Karo-Kann, Queen's Counter Gambit or the Center Counter Gambit. In the case of the last two openings White plays the counter gambit with a move in hand.

(b) The best reply for Black doubtless is 1...P—Q4, when may follow 2 P—Q4, Kt—KB3; 3 B—KKt5, B—KB4; 4 P—KB3, with possibilities of a most interesting game.

(c) The QP, advanced in this wise, becomes weaker than Black realizes. Instead, he should have continued with 5...B—K2, followed by castling.

(d) White has established the so-called Mieses variation in the Center Counter

Gambit, but with the important difference that he has a move in hand. As a result he wins a clear Pawn by force.

(e) There is no salvation in 8...KtxP, on account of KtxKt in reply.

(f) Not 13...B—K2, on account of 14 P—Q6, followed by Kt—Q5, etc.

(g) White might also continue with 17 Q—QB4, but the move in the text is simpler.

White announced mate in four moves, beginning with 19 Kt—Q4.

VIENNA OPENING.

	Howell	Oliveira		Resigns
White	Black	White	Howell	Black
1 P—K4	P—K4	13 K—Q3	14 B—K3(c)	B—B4
2 Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	15 K—Q4	16 KxP	Kt—Kt4ch
3 P—B4	P—Q4	17 K—B4	18 Kt—Kt3	QxQB
4 BxP	KtxP	19 Kt—QR4(e)	20 B—Q3	Q—B4ch(d)
5 Kt—B3	Kt—QB3(a)	21 Q—K	22 Q—B3	BxB
6 B—K2	B—QB4	23 P—QR3	24 Q—Q4ch	B—K7ch
7 P—Q4	KtxQP	25 K—K5ch	26 Q—B7ch(b)	QxKt
8 KtxKt	Q—R5ch	27 K—K3	28 Q—B7ch(b)	Q—Q4ch
9 P—Kt3	KtxP	29 K—K3	30 Q—B7ch(b)	Q—Q4ch
10 Kt—B3	B—B7ch	31 K—K3	32 Q—B7ch(b)	Q—Q4ch
11 KxB	Kt—K5ch	33 P—QR3	34 Q—B7ch(b)	Q—Q4ch
12 K—K3	Kt—K5ch	35 P—QR3	36 Q—B7ch(b)	Q—Q4ch

NOTES BY C. S. HOWELL.

(a) Played to get game out of more usual lines as Vienna is Sr. Barbosa's favorite opening. This trappy variation, however, is not to be recommended, as White gets a fine game by 6 B—QKt5.

(b) 12...Q—R3ch is quicker. Only reply to delay loss would be 13 Kt—Kt5, QxKtch; 14 K—Q4, Q—R5, etc.

(c) Best move here is KtxKt, when follows: 14...PxKtch; 15 K—B3, PxKt; 16 B—Q3, Q—B4ch; 17 K—Q2, castles QR; 18 QxP, QxKP and Black's position compensates for the piece.

(d) Black must be careful not to have his attack interfered with by Q—KKt, which would happen if he played R—Q now.

(e) White has no good defense. If 19 Q—KKt, Kt—Q6ch; 20 KtxKt, RxKt and Q—Kt5 and B—K3 are threatened. 19 B—Q3 would fail for same reason.

RUY LOPEZ.

	Mendez Jr.	Howell		Mendez Jr.
White	Black	White	Black	Black
1 P—K4	P—K4	17 R—KB	18 P—B3	Q—B3
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	19 Kt—R5	20 P—B5(d)	Kt—K2
3 B—Kt5	P—Q3	21 P—B6	22 Q—B3	Q—K3
4 P—Q4	PxP(a)	23 PxB!	24 Q—B4!	Q—K4
5 KtxP	B—Q2	25 PxB!	26 Q—B4!	Q—QB4
6 Kt—QB3	Kt—B3	27 PxB!	28 Q—B4!	Kt—B4!
7 Castles	B—K2	29 PxB!	30 Q—B4!	B—K2(e)

8 R—K	Castles	24 PxKt	B—KKt4
9 Kkt—K2	R—K	25 QR—K	RxKt
10 Kt—Kt3	B—KB(b)	26 RxR	R—K
11 B—Kt5	P—KR3	27 KR—K	RxR
12 BxKt	QxB	28 RxR	QxRch
13 Kt—Q5	Q—Q1	29 QxQ	BxQch
14 P—KB4	P—R3	30 K—B	B—KKt4
15 B—Q3(c)	Kt—K2	31 P—KR3	P—B3(f)
16 Kt—K3	Kt—Kt3	32 B—B4ch	Resigns

NOTES BY S. C. HOWELL.

(a) Capturing the pawn at once is not good as it allows White option of recapturing with Q, which is probably slightly better than 5 KtxP. However, White wished the game to go on regular lines in order to try 9 Kkt—K2, a move which he had not previously played in this opening. This desire also accounts for the loss of time with 8 R—K, as 8 Kkt—K2 can be played at once—another reason against 4...PxP.

(b) This and what follows is accounted for by the fact that Black has a predilection for

retaining two bishops and wanted to exchange his Knights for White's bishop. As White has rather an affection for Knights, both players were content.

(c) This bishop, however, White does not wish to lose.

(d) Premature, but White was hard pressed for time. 20 Q—B3 would leave Black helpless and with his pieces in each other's way. If 20...Q—R5, Black loses his queen.

(e) 23...QxKtch is better. White would probably have replied 24 K—R, QxQ; 25 PxBQch, KxQ; 26 RxQ, remaining with the better game.

(f) A blunder, but Black is lost in any case. It is, however, curious that if Black plays 31...B—QB3, White must not reply 32 P—B6, which would almost certainly lead only to a draw. For example, 31...B—QB3; 32 P—B6, B—QB3; 33 P—QKt3, B—Kt7; 34 P—B4, B—Q5 and White's King can not get up the board. 32 P—KKt4 would be a correct reply.

CITY OF LONDON C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Walker. White.	Scott. Black.
1 P—Q4	P—Q4
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3
3 P—B4	P—K3
4 Kt—B3	B—K2
5 B—Kt5	QKt—Q2
6 P—K3	Castles
7 B—Q3	P—QKt3(a)
8 PxP	KtxP(b)
9 KtxKt	PxKt
10 B—KB4	P—QB4
11 Castles	P—B5(c)
12 B—B2	B—Kt2
13 Kt—K5	P—QKt4
14 Q—B3	Kt—B3(d)
15 Q—R3	P—Kt3(e)
16 P—KKt4(f)	B—Q3(g)
17 B—Kt5	B—K2
18 P—B4	Kt—Q2(h)
19 BxB	QxB
20 KtxKt	QxKt
21 P—B5	QR—Q(i)
22 P—B6	P—KR4(j)
23 R—B5(k)	B—B
24 Q—R4	Q—K3(l)
25 Q—Kt5	KR—K
26 QR—K(m)	K—R2(n)
27 PxP(o)	R—KKt(p)
28 R—B4	Q—R6
29 PxPch	RxP
30 BxRch	Resigns(q)

(a) Or he might play 7...PxP; 8 BxP, Kt—Kt3, followed by Kt—Q4, etc.

(b) More usual is 8...PxP.

(c) Somewhat open to question, but the design is to establish a superiority of Pawns on that side of the board. Later,

it will be found that the play is entirely on the other side.

(d) Of course not 14...P—Kt5, on account of 15 KtxQBP.

(e) Instead, 15...B—B might be taken into consideration here.

(f) Apparently, White has decided upon a bold policy of action. The move has the additional merit of preventing Kt—R4 by Black.

(g) Losing time, whereas 16...Kt—K5 would have met the situation satisfactorily.

(h) Much better would have been Kt—K5, shutting off White's KB.

(i) White has all the better of it, as Black cannot prevent P—B6, which is bound to be a thorn in his side.

(j) Thinking to force White to play B—Q, but, as a matter of fact, the Bishop can go to B5 with impunity.

(k) A problem-like move, which forces the issue. The Rook cannot be captured, as White would reply with QxP, leading to a mate.

(l) He cannot well play Q—Q3, because White's answer would be RxRP.

(m) A necessary defensive step, before proceeding with the attack.

(n) If 26...Q—Q3 (intending to follow with Q—B); 27 RxQP, QxR; 28 Q—R6, forcing checkmate.

(o) Equally forcible would have been 27 R—B4, threatening QxRPch.

(p) As an alternative, Black might now play QxR, giving up the Queen for two pieces. White, however, had too firm a hold upon the game.

(q) White has carried through his attack in forceful and commendable style, especially in view of the calibre of his opponent.

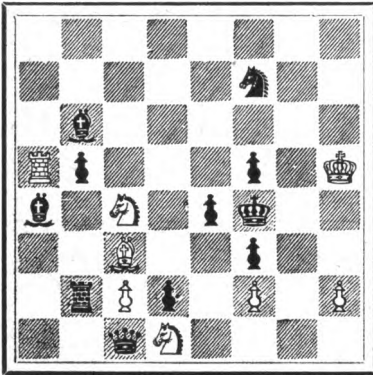
PROBLEM AND END GAME DEPARTMENT.

Problems, solutions and all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed to the Problem Editor, H. W. Barry, 601 Washington Street, Dorchester, Mass.

No. 1485—By Dr. W. R. Inge Dalton.

Inscribed to J. N. Babson.

Black—11 Pieces.



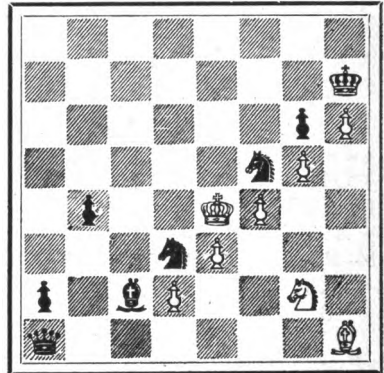
White—8 Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1486—From Staten Islander

By H. M. Robbins, Red Cliff, Cal.

Black—8 Pieces.



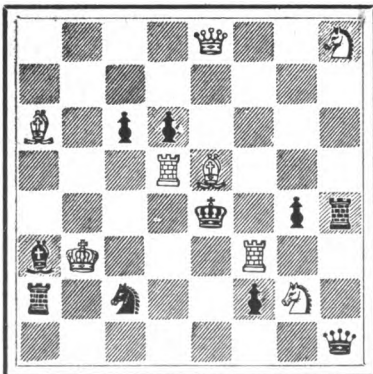
White—8 Pieces.

Black mates in three moves (See Note).

No. 1487—From Good Companion Folder.

By T. M. Brown (1859).

Black—10 Pieces.



White—8 Pieces.

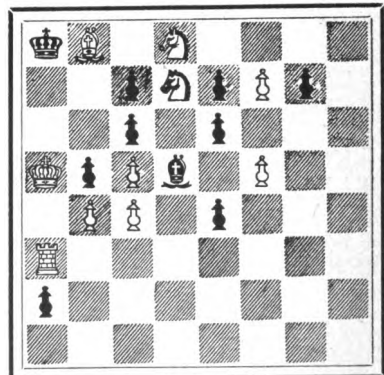
Mate in two from either end of the board.

No. 1488—Retrograde Problem.

By F. Regis Bertrand.

Reproduced in Boston Transcript.

Black—10 Pieces.



White—10 Pieces.

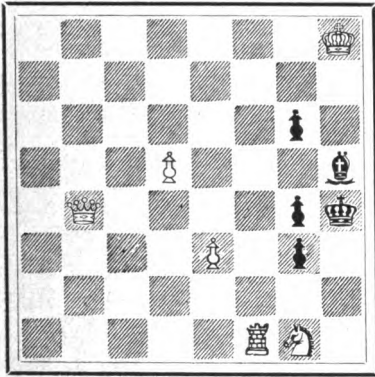
White mates in two moves.

Key: PxP (en pass). But why must Black's last have been P(Kt2)—Kt4?

No. 1489—By the Late D. J. Denimore.

First Prize Brooklyn Chess Club, 1913-14.

Black—5 Pieces.



White—6 Pieces.

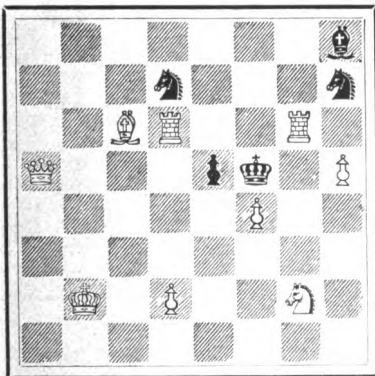
White mates in three moves.

No. 1491—By C. W. Sheppard.

For Dr. Dalton's Theme Tourney in

Chess Bulletin.

Black—5 Pieces.



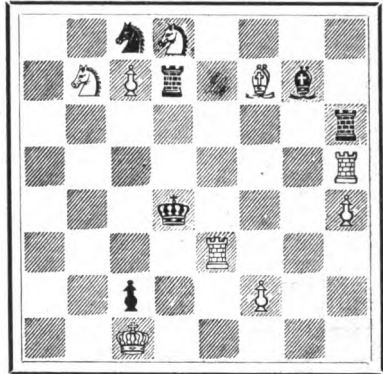
White—9 Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1490—By D. J. Denimore.

From A. C. White's Denimore Memorial
Book, Christmas, 1920.

Black—6 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.

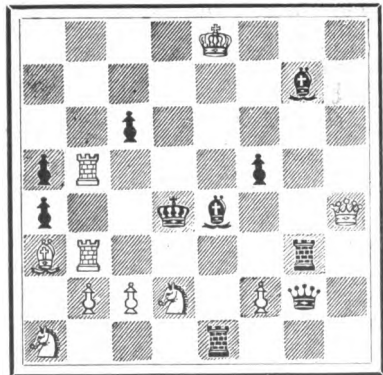
White mates in four moves.

No. 1492—By C. W. Sheppard.

For Dr. Dalton's Theme Tourney

American Chess Bulletin.

Black—10 Pieces.



White—10 Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM CHAT.

The Problem Editor is altogether too busy this month to devote much gray matter to anything outside professional duties, so must enlist, to some extent, the services of "scissors," that old reliable standby in any editorial dilemma. Consequently, in belatedly quoting from Mr. Alain C. White's already popular collection of ingenious problems by the late D. J. Densmore of Brooklyn—bequeathed to the problem world as annual Christmas gift (1920)—I cannot do better (nor at present as well) than quote here Mr. John F. Barry's comprehensive remarks about the deceased author, from a current edition of the Boston Transcript. Says Mr. Barry:

"While Darso J. Densmore, who died in 1918, stood high among America's problem composers, he was not as prolific nor did he attain as high a standard of work as some now living. This was not due to lack of genius, but largely to a late and brief devotion in this field of chess effort, at a time when "task work," so-called, was attracting more attention and so enlisting his main interest. In the brief span of four years, from 1914 to 1918, he was a tireless worker in this direction, resuming an abandoned interest in composition of many years before. 'Footprints on the sands of time' comprehends more than is found in our bare achievements. They merely attract notice and invite inquiry. So we discover individuality. Therein, I believe, was the charm which Densmore radiated, and without recounting his fine traits of character, the spontaneous response of a memorial tourney in 1918 bespeaks the personal tribute more eloquently. The philosophy of the last paragraph applies with greater force to the moving spirit of the book—the creator of chess immortals—the hewer of chess monuments—Alain C. White. The very vastness of the gratitude and honor which is due him from the problem fraternity seems to palsy its appropriate expression. When shall we wake up?"

There is no question of an universal echo of the sentiment expressed in the final two paragraphs, and in glancing through Mr. White's volume referred to in the above, whose title is: "A Memorial to D. J. Densmore," I notice a remarkable, practically unknown little three-mover (See No. 1489 in this number), to which I, officiating as judge in a tournament held by the Brooklyn Chess Club, among its composing members, in Oct., 1913-14, awarded chief honors, and which, for a period thereafter, enjoyed widespread reproduction. As one of the cleverest strategic "side-of-board" problems extant it deserves to become better known, as it doubtless now will through its place in Mr. White's Densmore collection. And, in a further quotation from the book (No. 1490) our readers may become acquainted with a multiple expression of the famous "Plachutta Theme." Possibly a brief resume of the history and nature of this finest of strategic themes may be of interest here, as given from memory:

Its earliest known setting occurred in the following familiar four-mover by Loyal, composed in 1857, winning first prize in a tourney held that year by "The Chess Monthly:"

White—K on KR7; R on KB2; R on KB3; B on KR; Kt on QKt2; Kt on KKT7; Pawns on QB2; KKt6; KR2 (9 pieces).

Black—K on K5; Q on QR7; R on QKt4; R on Q2; B on QR3; B on KB5; Kt on QR; Kt on QKt8; Pawns on QR6; K2, KB3.

Solution—1. RxBch, K—K4. 2. R—K2ch, if 1 K—K6; 2 B—Q5—"Plachutta Theme"—2 R(Kt4)xB. 3. Kt—Q Square! or if 2 R(Q2)xB, then 3 Kt—B5ch.

Although Loyd's came first, the theme received its title of "Plachutta" from the following five-mover, from the Second Prize Set, London Congress, 1862, by Jos. Plachutta:

White—6 pieces—K on KR2; Q on KKT6; R on KKT3; B on QR3; B on QKt3; Kt on QB5.

Black—14 pieces—K on KR5; Q on QR3; R on QB2; R on Q; Kt on KKT; Kt on KR8; B on KKT7; B on KR; P on QR4; QKt3, QB5, K4, KB3 and KR4 (5-mover).

We speak of the above as being the composition from which this curious rook-doubling theme received its name. But it is interesting to note that, in 1858, the same author, Plachutta, published the following (inaccurate) three-mover, containing the idea:

White—K on QB4; Q on KB3; R on KKT; B on Q8; Pawns on Q3 and K4.

Black—K on K4; R on KKT; R on KR2; Kt on QB4; B on KB3; Pawns on QB6, K3. (Pieces 6x7.)

Inaccurate because, after 1 R—Kt7, K—Q3; either 2 B—B7ch or 2 P—K5 answers. Or, if 1 KtxP; 2 QxKt or B—B7. Or, after 1 BxB; 2 Q—Kt3, or P—Q4 answers. The "theme-play," viz: R—Kt7, followed by 2B—B7ch, or Q—Kt3ch (after R (Kt) or R (R2)xR is O. K. It is apparent, therefore, that Plachutta elaborated this three-mover into the great five-mover, above quoted in notation, which afterward won the London Congress honors.

Having briefly reviewed the above well-known events concerning the theme it is further interesting to note the great stir (in uninformed problematic circles) created

by the following very pretty little three-mover, by J. R. Houghteling of Chicago, contributed (April, 1913) to the Chicago Tribune by the author, who shared the common belief that the strategy contained (Plachutta) was totally original. By "common belief" is meant that of "the vast majority" of (probably far happier) problem lovers, who had not delved into the historic, or pre-historic lore of complex Loyd and Plachutta four and five-move themes. The charming little three-mover by Houghteling referred to is well worth knowing:

White—K on KR7; R on K5; Kt on QB5; Kt on KB2. (5 pieces.)

Black—K on KB3; Q on KR8; R on QR5; R on Q6; B on QKt2; Pawns on KB2 and KR5. (7 pieces.)

Key Move—1 B—Q4, followed (after Bishop's capture by Rooks) by 2 Kt—Q7 or Kt—Kt4ch. (acc.)

It is amusing to note the Chess Problemists' effective method of disproving the advisability of doubling one's Rooks, either horizontally or laterally: for, in the "Plachutta," either arrangement proves disastrous.

What did I say about "lack of (editorial) time?" But it is curious how nimbly the mind leaps back over a chasm of years, among supposedly forgotten facts, accumulated when fascination was stronger, and ambition keener. This temporarily uncontrollable, spasmodic resumption of chess enthusiasm is cleverly expressed in a volume of satirical essays by A. A. Milne, recently called to the writer's attention. In an essay entitled, "A Misjudged Game," the author says:

Chess has this in common with making poetry, that the desire for it comes in gusts. "It is easy to go for months without writing a line of it. But when once delivered of an ode, the desire to write another is strong. A sudden passion for rhyme masters the poet, and must work itself out. It will be all right in a few weeks; he will go back to prose or bills-of-parcels, or whatever is his national method of expressing himself, none the worse for his adventure. But he will have gained this knowledge for his future guidance—that poems never come singly."

This is precisely the case with chess problem composers and chess writers. Sometimes—for months at a time—the inlaid board, with men set in battle array, though but a few feet distant, fails to tempt the erstwhile "problem-fiend" from his inertia. Nor does the ever-present bulge of the Pocket-Board Wallet cause desire, except at intervals, to draw it forth.

The author, A. A. Milne, goes on to note further that, whereas "in normal times" when a man inquired of him, "Do you play chess?" his answer was, coldly, to the effect: "Well, I know the moves." But when, once in two or three years, he happens to meet a man who succeeds in inveigling him into a game (quoting verbatim) "I push forward my King's Pawn two squares and we're off" "For a month, at least, I shall dream of chess at night, and make excuses to play it in the day" "For a month you must regard me, please, as a chess maniac."

We wish that time and space permitted publishing this chapter, in toto, as the author's recollections of the time when he won his house (school) championship and actually (acting as treasurer) succeeded in collecting the prize fund of "five solid shillings," of which feat he remained ever proud, is as humorous as his contention that chess playing forms excellent physical, as well as mental practice, through the efficiency lent to one's index finger in remaining poised for five minutes at a time upon the head of his queen "before observing the enemy's bishop in the distance and bringing back his piece to safety." This, together with the "elevation of the biceps" by stretching forth the arm, "to open with the Ruy Lopez Gambit" (sic) knocking pieces on the floor, picking them up, etc. All these things lend the humorous author to observe: "No; say what you will against chess, but do not mock at it for its lack of exercise."

Again, the author regrets that "the courtesies of the game are so few," and thinks that this must be why the passion for it leaves him after a month. He accredits a "pound of flesh" attitude to the normal chess player, and complains that: "No man has yet said 'Mate!' in a voice which failed to sound to his opponent bitter, boastful or malicious." "It is the tone of voice which, after a month, to find I impossible any longer to stand."

The above (abridged) commentary so aptly expresses the general attitude toward the Royal Game (which we all adore) that the writer could not refrain from writing this partial paraphrase.

In a recent issue of "The Staten Islander" we note a curious three-mover (see our No. 1486), regarding which we quote "The Little Black Pawn" (chess editor), as follows:

"Through the courtesy of Frank Janet of Mount Vernon, N. Y., H. M. Robbins of Red Cliff, Colo., has sent to the Chess Corner the three-move problem below, which has never before been published and is remarkable for the fact that Black, and not White, as is usually the case, has the move and mates in three. Mr. Robbins is a composer of verse."

Of course, go over to the other end (Black's end), transpose Black men to White, and vice versa, and, so far as that goes, we have an every-day affair. Still, if you try solving it from "White's" end (facing you) the Pawn formations will confuse you at first.

But in "Our Folder," G. C. C. P. C., for February 1st—a stray copy of which floats into the editorial sanctum—we learn that, upon a certain historic occasion, the celebrated T. M. Brown was showing Loyd a two-mover (see our No. 1487), hoping thereby to "stump" him, when to his claim, Loyd announced "a second solution," which eventually was shown to emanate from "the other end" (Black's) of the board. The said "Black's" solution was unintentional on the author's part, which is where the gist of the fun came in. This, of course, was more interesting than is No. 1486, eh? "L. B. P."

Regarding Problem No. 1485, this is the intended setting of our No. 1438, by Dr. Dalton, who writes by way of explanation that a slightly different form of it was highly praised by his old friend, Paul Morphy (about the year 1854). By the way, the doctor has promised us an interesting article embracing his personal recollections of the great Chess Master, to which we and our readers may look forward in joyful anticipation.

Did anybody look at the Problem Editor's three-mover No. 1483, in the last (January, 1921) number? (See page 19), "Strictly as advertised." This gem of thought was submitted to the Boston Transcript's Strategic Model-Mate Tourney. After the key: 1 S—K4, R checks! 2 S—K5! we've "American chic," plus Bohemian "Models"—also "Model," or two, elsewhere. Yet, read the following by Mr. A. C. White (tourney judge) from the Transcript of February 1, written to Mr. John F. Barry, chess editor:

"Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 28, 1921.

"Dear Mr. Barry: I have yours of the 25th, and regret with you that so small a response was made to your model mate tourney. I blame myself for having suggested something too big for your composers, or at least something that did not hit their fancy. You need feel no discouragement, as the error of judgment was entirely mine.

"The problems are not worthy of coming to an award. It would be no credit to the composers or to your column to have the entries you submit circulated as prize winners in an American tourney. The conditions would be misunderstood. On the other hand, as you suggest, you must keep faith with the composers, and having announced what are really very valuable prizes, you cannot yourself withdraw them.

"As I look at it, the best way for you is to write each of the contestants (they seem to be only three), explaining that no problems have been found worthy of the prize, and ask which of the following lines of action would be preferred:

Problems (submitted for ordinary publication in transcript) contained in the same envelope bearing No. 1483 ("Via Media") having appeared in print, it is hard to understand a non-reference to the writer's entry, a better "motto" for which would have been, "Reductio ad absurdum," since this (distinct!) "model-mate-treatment" of a theme—years ago differently expressed by the writer—is really by far less (not more) artistic than the non-model treatment accorded it by him heretofore. For example: White Bishop, if located at Q2, instead of at B Square, would be far more (ultimately) economic in effect (following reconstruction) than at its present, diagrammed post. But this, while gaining artistically, would sacrifice "Model-Mates." And as much might sincerely be said of a majority of the "Model-Mate-Willy-Nilly" convolutions, ordinarily perpetrated. Still we were asked for "Models"—plus strategy and unique effect (plan of Transcript's tourney). Result: No. 1483 (January number) promptly, apparently, regulated to the W. P. B.—and totally ignored—may we gently inquire: "Pourquor? (French for "How Come!")" It was not less "original"—for tourney starters—than countless scores of former prize-winners. Plenty of new play; totally distinct (modern) treatment. No other way in which this "Via Media"—junction of the two schools—could have been effected, in this case! We remain, CURIOUS.

NOTE—The Transcript continues its tourney for six months, ending August 15, 1921.

(Notice to Solvers): With the above few remarks we must rest content this month. Next month an unheard of lot of solutions, acknowledgments thereof, and general analysis will appear.

En passant: I am moved to reveal to solvers, interested in the "Plachutta Theme" observations, that the key move of Densmore's "Multiple Plachutta," No. 1490, is 1 B—QKt3!! Now "go ahead" and discover the various "Plachutta" effects!

AMERICAN CHESS BULLETIN

Entered as second class matter, July 18, 1904, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Publisher: H. HELMS - - - 150 Nassau Street, New York

Inasmuch as bills for subscriptions that are due are inserted in copies of the Bulletin going to those in arrears, remitters will know, from the absence of such bills, that their subscriptions have been received. In other words, the receipt of the Bulletin without a bill enclosed, barring chance omissions, means that the subscriber is in good standing.

LASKER-CAPABLANCA MATCH AT HAVANA.

On the evening of Tuesday, March 15, at 9 o'clock sharp, in the large hall of the Union Club of Havana, Dr. Emanuel Lasker of Berlin and Jose R. Capablanca of Havana sat down before a new chessboard in the midst of a large concourse of spectators and, according to the dispatches, employing a set of pieces especially turned for the momentous occasion, made the opening moves in the first game of the match for the world's championship, destined probably to go down in history as the greatest chess contest of modern times. Attendants, it is stated, were stationed in different parts of the hall for the purpose of maintaining order, as it was of the utmost importance that the masters should be assured quiet, but the interest in the players themselves, under the big white light, was so keen that disturbance, if any, amounted to very little.

Capablanca won the toss for first move and elected to offer the Queen's Gambit, which his adversary declined. The latter developed along well-known lines, bringing his QKt to Q2 and, later, fianchettoing his QB. Following a double exchange of the center pawns and some minor pieces Dr. Lasker was left with two pawns abreast at Q4 and QB4 and a Bishop against a Knight in addition to Queens and Rooks. It became an open question then whether the potential advance of these pawns outweighed the slight possibility of weakness in their location.

That Capablanca was inclined toward the latter view was evident from the circumstances that developed at the 28th turn, when he replied in the affirmative to the Doctor's query: "I presume you are playing for a win?" Play continued until 1 A. M., when Dr. Lasker sealed his thirty-second move, the game being resumed the following night at 9 o'clock.

After fifty moves in all had been recorded, the draw, which was pretty generally anticipated, was agreed upon.

AT THE SCENE OF THE GREAT MATCH.

Many, no doubt, will remark upon the unusual time selected for playing the games, but, quite likely, this was done in order to utilize the coolest part of the day. According to the agreement, reached at a meeting of the principals at the Union Club on March 9, it was decided to play on five days of each week, leaving Sunday for rest and one other day for possibly unfinished games. Judge Alberto Ponce was selected as the referee and Dr. Rafael Pazos, former president of the Havana Chess Club, consented to act as second for Dr. Lasker, with Dr. Portela acting in a similar capacity in behalf of Capablanca. The time limit is fifteen moves an hour.

After the meeting referred to, Dr. Lasker visited the rooms of the Havana Chess Club, which was crowded with members and visitors, who gave him a most cordial reception. At the time of his arrival, Dr. Pazos was engaged in a game with little Maria Teresa Mora, Cuba's girl chess expert, and the famous master sat down for a while, watching her style of play. At one stage, when she made a move of surprising accuracy, Dr. Lasker was moved to exclaim, "Well played!" Later, he graciously complimented Miss Mora upon her ability, which naturally gave her great pleasure.

"Outside of our muddled political condition," writes our correspondent, "the chess match is the talk of the town." According to a long interview printed in the Havana newspaper, *El Mundo*, Dr. Lasker, who has not been defeated for the championship since he acquired the title from William Steinitz on May 26, 1894, at Montreal, insists that his cession of the title to Capablanca at The Hague in June of last year, without playing, holds good and that he himself occupies the role of challenger, instead of his youthful rival. It follows that, unless Dr. Lasker should win the match, title to the championship will rest with Capablanca, at least so far as the ex-champion is concerned.

Asked his opinion of the chess masters of highest rank living today, Dr. Lasker naturally gave first place to Capablanca, after whom he placed Rubinstein, the great Russian exponent of the game, now living in Stockholm, who long ago challenged for the championship without being successful in arranging a match. His own most "glorious" games, Dr. Lasker thought, were those with Steinitz, and the tournament victories that gave him greatest satisfaction were St. Petersburg, 1895, Nuremberg, 1896, London, 1899, Paris, 1900, and St. Petersburg, 1914. The people of Holland he regarded as the most enthusiastic chess devotees.

It is understood that the purse of \$20,000, supplied by Havana through four subscriptions of \$5,000 each, will be divided between the two masters on the basis of \$11,000 to Dr. Lasker, whether the match be won, lost or drawn by him, and \$9,000 to Capablanca. Inasmuch as the title has already been bestowed as a free gift and Dr. Lasker, in case of victory, will in all likelihood not retain it, there is little left in the way of material incentive. Sufficient urge for the masters, however, should be their personal pride and the real joy of battle, which undoubtedly means so much to the happiness of both.

Originally, the beginning of the match had been planned for March 10, but because of the Cuban elections and late arrival of Dr. Lasker, a postponement of five days was deemed advisable.

Full Details of the First Game.

As we go to press we are in receipt of the complete score of the first game, which, after gradual exchanges had been brought about in the second sitting, drifted into a rook and pawn ending. The moves were as follows:

FIRST GAME.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Capablanca. White.	Lasker. Black.		
1 P—Q4	P—Q4	25 PxP	BxKt
2 Kt—KB3	P—K3	26 QxB	RxP
3 P—B4	Kt—KB3	27 R—B2	RxRch
4 B—Kt5	B—K2	28 QxR	R—Q
5 P—K3	QKt—Q2	29 Q—K2	Q—Q3
6 Kt—B3	Castles	30 K—R2	Q—Q4
7 R—B	P—QKt3	31 P—Kt3	Q—B4
8 PxP	PxP	32 P—KKt4	Q—Kt4
9 B—Kt5	B—Kt2	33 P—Kt3	R—Q3
10 Q—R4	P—QR3	34 K—Kt2	P—Kt3
11 BxQKt	KtxB	35 Q—B4	R—K3
12 BxB	QxB	36 QxBP	QxP
13 Q—Kt3	Q—Q3	37 P—B3	Q—Kt4
14 Castles	KR—Q	38 QxQ	PxQ
15 KR—Q	QR—Kt	39 K—B2	R—Q3
16 Kt—K	Kt—B3	40 K—K3	R—K3ch
17 R—B2	P—B4	41 K—Q4	R—Q3ch
18 PxP	PxP	42 K—K3	R—K3ch
19 Kt—K2	Kt—K5	43 K—B2	R—Q3
20 Q—R3	QR—B	44 P—KKt4	R—Q8
21 Kt—Kt3	KtxKt	45 K—K2	R—QR8
22 RPxKt	Q—QKt3	46 K—Q3	K—Kt2
23 QR—Q2	P—R3	47 P—Kt4	R—KB8
24 Kt—B3	P—Q5	48 K—K3	R—QKt8
		49 R—B6	RxP
		50 RxP	R—Kt7

Drawn.

2 hours 47 min. 2 hours 35 min.

ARRIVAL OF DR. LASKER IN CUBA.

(Special Correspondence of the Bulletin.)

Havana, March 10.—On the eve of the great chess match for the championship of the world, which is being staged in this city, where the first game will be played at the Union Club next Tuesday evening, chess players in all parts of the globe are on the tip-toe of expectancy, awaiting the outcome of the earlier encounters between Dr. Emanuel Lasker of Berlin and Jose R. Capablanca of Havana.

In the estimation of chess followers in general these famous experts are about as well matched as they possibly can be, Dr. Lasker having to his credit the remarkable experience of holding the title for an unbroken span of twenty-six years, while Capablanca, with a brilliant tournament and match record to boast of, has the advantage of twenty years in age over his rival. This will undoubtedly tell in his favor, should the match become a test of endurance rather than the highest chess strategy. In that respect Capablanca may be his equal, but hardly his superior, in the estimation of most of those capable of forming an unbiased judgment.

Very few people, however, are prepared to accept the proposition that Dr. Lasker is a 4-1 favorite, but such actually is the assertion made in a paper printed in Capablanca's home town—"La Prensa." When the statement was shown to Dr. Lasker, who is more or less sphynx-like and non-committal when it comes to drawing him out on the subject of his opponent, he merely smiled, but said not a word in the way of comment.

It goes without saying that the bulk of his compatriots hope for Capablanca's success, and he has the good wishes also of many friends he has made during his travels in North and South America and Europe, but experts who have made it a point to study the games of both masters cannot forego the feeling that there is something in the mathematical and coldly calculating style of Dr. Lasker that makes him practically invincible.

Accompanied by Mrs. Lasker, Dr. Lasker arrived on March 7, on the steamship

Hollandia, and was met by Dr. Rafael de Pazos, president of the Club de Ajedrez, and many chess enthusiasts, who extended a cordial greeting to the great player who had traveled so far to meet his rival on his own ground. In due course he visited the rooms of the Havana Chess Club, where the members greeted him most enthusiastically. He was greatly pleased with the fine accommodations of the club and praised them without stint. He was also delighted to learn that he was to play his games with Capablanca on the same handsome table used by Steinitz and Tschigorin in the match played by those famous experts in their match for the world's championship in Havana in the early nineties.

Manuel Marquez Sterling, former Cuban Minister to Mexico, a distinguished man of letters, and himself a chess player of no mean ability, was elected president of the Havana Chess Club at the annual meeting held immediately after the arrival of Dr. Lasker. The other officers elected at the same time were the following: Jose Antonio Gelabert, vice president; Jaime Baca-Arus, treasurer; Manuel Miyares, secretary; Domingo Arango, Miguel Albarran, Jose Urbizu and Eduardo Garcia, directors.

THE PRESS ON THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

Under the caption of "The Chess Championship," the New York Tribune on March 15 printed the following editorial which, though unkind in spots, brings out several telling points:

"The two first-class powers of the world at chess, Dr. Emanuel Lasker and Jose Capablanca, begin their duel for supremacy in Havana today. This meeting has been looked forward to for years by followers of the game, from the acknowledged masters down to the humblest "wood-pushers."

The combatants are without question the greatest chess geniuses since Paul Morphy. Whether or not Morphy could have defeated them is one of those speculations that tease curiosity without gratifying it. The New Orleans prodigy had little first-rate opposition; the titular champion of his day, Staunton, would not risk a match with him. So he could afford to toy with his opponents in all manner of dazzling sorties. But the coruscating style is archaic in the higher realms of chess today. The element of surprise has been almost eliminated; sound defenses have been evolved in every variation of every opening. Tedious trench warfare behind stonewall pawn formations is what one must expect in the coming battle of the giants. There is likely to be a big cluster of drawn games.

"Who will win? Capablanca has certain advantages. He is playing in his home town, where he is idolized. He has confidence in his powers that makes swelled-headedness seem like diffidence. He has youth. Dr. Lasker, for twenty-five years the champion, is in his fifties. The war disappointed him and left him enervated, for he was one of Kultur's own. He has lately talked in a despondent vein about chess and everything. If morale counts for much, the Cuban will conquer, and as a true-blue Ally most of us will wish him well. Gather your laurels while you may, Senor Capablanca, for little Sammy Rzeschewski will fast be growing up."

Manhattan C. C. Championship.

Winning his adjourned game against W. Malowan, in the annual championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club, David Janowski succeeded in making a tie for first place with R. T. Black, with a total record of 10½—1½, followed by M. Schapiro, 10—2, A. Schroeder, 8½—3½, and G. E. Northrup, 7—5. Thereupon, Janowski and Black started an extra series of three games to determine the question of supremacy between them. The first, a Ruy Lopez, opened by Black, was won by Janowski after 38 moves, when Black, through an oversight, lost a clear rook. In the second game, however, Black made amends and won a very hard fought game which went to 73 moves. Janowski adopted the opening, Black defending irregularly.

BERLIN TOURNAMENT GAMES.

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Mieses.
White.Breyer.
Black.

1 P—K4	P—QB4
2 Kt—QB3	Kt—QB3
3 KkT—K2	P—KKt3
4 P—Q4	PxP
5 KtxP	B—Kt2
6 B—K3	Kt—B3
7 B—K2	P—Q3
8 Q—Q2	Kt—KKt5(a)
9 BxKt	BxB
10 P—B3	B—Q2
11 KtxKt	PxKt
12 B—R6	BxB
13 QxB	Q—Kt3
14 P—QKt3	P—KB4(b)
15 Castles	Castles(c)
16 KR—K	Q—B4
17 K—Kt2	P—K4
18 R—Q3	B—K3
19 Q—Kt7	Q—Kt3(d)
20 RxP	RxR
21 OxRch	K—Q2
22 Q—Kt7ch	K—B
23 PxP	BxBP
24 RxP	R—Q2
25 R—K8ch	K—Kt2
26 Q—B8	Q—B7(c)
27 O—Kt4ch	K—R3
28 O—B4ch	K—Kt2
29 R—K2	O—Kt3
30 P—KKt4	R—O5
31 R—K7ch	K—Kt
32 R—K8ch	K—B2(f)
33 Kt—Kt5ch	Resigns(g)

Notes by Amos Burn.

(a) This seems to lose time. The quietly developing move of 8...B—Q2 would probably have been better. If in reply to 8...B—Q2 White played 9 KtxKt, then 9...PxKt; 10 B—R6, BxB; 11 QxB, Q—Kt3, and, having retained his Knight, Black's position would have been a little better than the one he obtained in the actual game as White could not now play P—QKt3, because of 12...Q—Kt5, winning the King's pawn. The alternative move of 8...Castles would have been dangerous against an aggressive opponent like Mieses, because of an eventual attack by P—KR4.

(b) Premature. The correct move was 14...Q—Q5, which would have forced White to play 15 Q—Q2, after which Black would have had the option of exchanging or retreating his Queen to K2 with about an even game. It would probably have been safer to exchange.

(c) If 15...PxP, White had the following continuation in view: 16 KR—K, P—Q4; 17 PxP, P—Q5; 18 P—K5, PxKt; 19 P—K6, Castles (if 19...B—B, then 20 Q—Kt7, R—B; 21 QxRP, threatening 22 Qx

KtPch and wins); 20 RxB, RxR; 21 PxRch, KxP; 22 Q—R3ch, K moves; 23 QxBP, with advantage for White.

(d) A mistake, but Black's position was already compromised and he had no satisfactory continuation.

(e) If 26...Q—Q5, then 27 R—Kt8ch, K—B2; 28 R—Kt4, and wins.

(f) Black could not help losing at least the exchange. If 32...K—Kt2, then 33 Q—Kt8, threatening 34 R—Kt8ch and winning the Bishop. If 32...B—B, then 33 Kt—R4, RxQ; 34 KtxQ, winning the exchange. If instead of 32...RxQ Black played 33...Q—Kt5 then 34 Q—Kt8, Q—Kt2; 35 Kt—B5, and the Bishop could no longer be defended, for if 35...Q—B2, then 36 Kt—R6ch, winning the Queen.

(g) A finely played game by Herr Mieses. It was one of the only two lost by Breyer in the tournament.

VIENNA GAME.

Spielmann.

Bogoljuboff.

White.

Black.

1 P—K4	P—K4
2 B—B4	Kt—KB3
3 P—Q3	Kt—B3
4 Kt—QB3	B—Kt5
5 B—KKt5	P—KR3
6 BxKt	BxKtch
7 PxB	QxB
8 Kt—K2	P—Q3
9 Castles	P—KKt4(a)
10 P—Q4(b)	P—KR4
11 R—Kt	P—R5
12 Q—Q3	Kt—K2
13 B—Kt5ch(c)	K—B(d)
14 PxP	PxP(e)
15 Q—Q8ch	K—Kt2
16 QxP	P—R6
17 P—KB4(f)	RPxP
18 R—B2	KtPxP
19 B—B4(g)	RxP(h)
20 KtxP(i)	PxKt
21 RxBP	B—B4
22 RxB	KtxR(j)
23 QxR	Kt—R5
24 Q—Kt3ch	K—R(k)
25 R—Kt5(l)	Q—KR3
26 Q—K5ch	K—R2
27 O—R5	R—KKt
28 B—K2(m)	R—Kt3
29 RxP	OxQ
30 BxO	R—Kt6(n)
31 R—Kt	RxP
32 R—OB	K—R3
33 B—K2	K—Kt4
34 K—B2	K—B5
35 B—O3	R—R6
36 R—OR	P—B3
37 B—K2	R—R6

- 38 R—Q R—R8
- 39 P—B4 KxP
- 40 B—Q3ch K—Q5
- 41 B—Bch K—B6
- 42 R—Q3ch KxP
- 43 BxP R—R7

Resigns (o)

Notes by Amos Burn.

(a) Up to this point the moves have been the same as in a game between Schlechter and Leonhardt in the Postyen tournament of 1912.

(b) But instead of the text move Schlechter continued with 10 B—Kt5.

(c) White's object in giving this check is not very clear. Perhaps his idea was that if Black, in reply, played P—B3 it would create a weak point at his Q3.

(d) Better would have been 13... P—B3, as White would have to lose time in retreating his Bishop. If in reply to 13... P—B3 White played 14 KR—Q, then 14 K—B.

(e) Black now loses a pawn. He could not recapture with the Queen, because of the reply 15 P—KB4, which would have given White a strong attack.

(f) If 17 P—B3, then 17... PxP; 18 R—B2, Kt—Kt3; threatening 19... Kt—R5, or Kt—B5, and White would have a very difficult game.

(g) If 19 RxPch, then 19... Kt—Kt3, threatening 20... P—B6 or B—R6 with probably a winning attack.

(h) An unsound combination. The correct move was 19... P—B6. If in reply White played 20 R—Q or Kt—Kt3, then 20... B—Kt5, threatening 21... RxP, and wins.

(i) The simple move of capturing the Rook would probably have won for White, e. g., 20 KxR, Q—R5ch; 21 KxP, B—R6ch; 22 K—R (not 22 K—Kt, because of 22... Q—Kt4ch; 23 K—R, R—R; 24 R—Kt or R—R2, B—Kt7ch, and wins), QxR; 23 QxPch, K—R3; 24 QxPch, K—R3; 24 QxP, QxQ; 25 KtxQ and White has obviously the advantage as he is already a pawn ahead and is attacking a Bishop and two other pawns, one of which latter must fall. In reply to 23 QxPch, Black does not appear to have anything better than 23... K—R3, as he has to guard against losing his Bishop. If, after K—R Black, instead of capturing the Rook, played 22... R—R, then 23 QxPch, K—Kt; 24 R—R2 (not 24 R—Ktch, because of 24... B—Kt7ch; 25 KxB, Q—R6, mate), B—Kt7ch; 25 KxB, QxRch; 26 K—B, Q—R6ch; 27 K—Q, Q—R8ch; 28 K—Q2, QxR; 29 QxKt, and wins.

(j) Before capturing the Rook Black should have played R—R8ch, which would have gained time and won easily, e. g., 22... R—R5ch; 23 KxP, KtxR; 24 RxR, Kt—K6ch; 25 K—Kt3, R—Kkt, and to avoid being mated White would have had nothing better than to give up a piece by QxPch, after which he would have a lost end-game.

(k) If 24... K—R2, White might have played 25 RxP, and Black could not have replied with 25... R—Kkt, or R—Q, because of 26 RxPch, QxR; 27 QxKtch, followed by BxQ.

(l) White could now have captured the Bishop's pawn, e. g., 25 BxP, R—KB; 26 B—B4, P—Kt4; 27 B—K2 (not 27 BxP, because of 27... R—Kkt, followed by 28... Kt—B6ch).

(m) QxPch instead of the text move would now have at least drawn for White, e. g., 28 QxPch, R—Kt2; 29 R—KR5, RxQ; 30 RxQch, KxR; 31 BxR, K—Kt4; 32 B—Q5, P—Kt3; 33 P—K5, K—B4; 34 P—K6.

(n) Threatening to win at once by R—KR6.

(o) For if 44 R—Kkt3, Black exchanges the two pieces and then plays his King to K5 and R6, winning the Rooks pawn, after which one of his pawns must Queen. A rather wildly played but interesting game.

Champions' Tournament at Hastings.

Thanks to the enterprise of the Hastings and St. Leonards Chess Club, the chess devotees of Great Britain were regaled with the games of a first class tournament in the shape of a four-cornered competition between Federation champions, past and present, including F. D. Yates (winner), R. H. V. Scott (title holder), H. E. Atkins and R. C. Griffith. Lack of practice in the last few years told against the chances of Atkins, who lost one game to Scott, won only one and drew four others, with a total of three points, which gave him third place. Yates, who drew both games with Atkins, and made totals of 1½—½ against each of the others, led the field with four points, Champion Scott taking second place with 3½. A summary of the play follows:

Players	Yates	Scott	Atkins	Griffith	Total won.
F. D. Yates.....		1 ½	½ ½	½ 1	4
R. H. V. Scott.....	½ 0		½ 1	1 ½	3½
H. E. Atkins.....	½ ½	0 ½		1 ½	3
R. C. Griffith.....	0 ½	½ 0	½ 0		1½
Total lost.....	2	2½	3	4½	12

"Deutsches Wochenschach," for February 20, states that the report of the death of Leo Forgacs, supposed to have occurred during a revolutionary riot in Hungary, turns out to have been unfounded and, furthermore, that the noted master, at last accounts, was alive and well.

E. R. PERRY CHAMPION OF LOS ANGELES.

For the first time since Stasch Mlotkowski arrived in Los Angeles, the championship of the Los Angeles Chess and Checker Club has eluded him, for on March 6, when the annual contest came to an end, E. R. Perry, librarian at the Los Angeles Public Library and former Harvard University champion, emerged as winner with the remarkably fine score of 8-0. Mlotkowski, besides losing both of his games to Perry, scored but half a point against Harry Borocho, the second-prize winner, and consequently had to be content with third place. J. W. Gill and S. O. Long were the other competitors. Appended is the complete score table:

Players.	Perry	Boro.	Mlot.	Gill	Long	Total
E. R. Perry.....		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	8-0
H. Borocho.....	0 0		½ 1	1 1	1 1	5½-2½
S. Mlotkowski.....	0 0	½ 0		1 ½	1 1	4-4
J. W. Gill.....	0 0	0 0	0 ½		1 ½	2-6
S. O. Long.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 ½		½-7½

Borocho, favorably known in the East for his performances in college chess circles, has developed into a clever simultaneous player. On November 25 last he took on 19 opponents at the Los Angeles Chess and Checker Club, winning 16, drawing 1 and losing 2. On February 22 he gave another exhibition against 20, winning 13, drawing 2 and losing 5. A fine example of his simultaneous play follows:

VIENNA GAME.

Borocho	Drouillard	Borocho	Drouillard
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	12 Q-Kt3	B-R4
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	13 Kt-Kt5	Kt-B
3 P-B4	P-Q4	14 Q-R4	B-Kt3
4 BPxP	KtxP	15 BxB	RPxB(b)
5 Kt-B3	B-KKt5	16 RxB	BxKt
6 Q-K2	KtxKt	17 BxB	Q-Kt3
7 KtPxKt	P-QB3	18 RxBch(c)	KxR
8 P-Q4	B-K2	19 Q-R6ch	K-Kt(d)
9 Q-B2	Castles	20 B-B6	K-B2
10 B-Q3	Kt-Q2	21 R-KB	Resigns(e)
11 Castles	R-K(a)		

NOTES BY THE WINNER.

(a) Black should have played 11... B-R4, followed by B-Kt3. The text leads to an early loss.

(b) This loses, but there was no defense, for if 15... KtxB; of course, 16 QxPch, etc. Or if 15... BPxB; 16 RxBch, KxR; 17 B-R3, P-R2; (if 17... BxB; 18 R-Bck, etc.) 18 Q-B4ck, K-Kt; 19 Q-B7ck, K-R; 20 Kt-K6, and the Black Queen is lost.

(c) The finishing touch.

(d) If 10... K-B2; 20 R-Bck, and if K-K3; 21 Q-R3 mate.

(e) For there is no defense. If 21... Q-Kt4; 22 Q-Ktck, K-K3; 23 Q-Kt8ck, and both Rooks are lost.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE.

Borocho	Perry	Borocho	Perry
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	13 P-QR3	Kt-B4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 Q-Q3	P-KR4
3 P-K5	B-B4	15 Kt-Kt3	QKt-Q5
4 B-Q3	BxB	16 QKt-K2	P-R5
5 QxB	P-K3	17 Kt(Kt3)xKt	KtxKt
6 Kt-K2	P-QB4	18 P-QKt4	B-R2
7 PxB	BxB	19 B-Kt2	QR-B
8 Castles	Kt-QB3	20 QR-B	B-K6
9 Q-KKt3	P-KKt3	21 QR-K	QxBP
10 QKt-B3	P-QR3	22 QxQ	RxQ
11 K-R	Q-B2	23 B-B	RxKt
12 P-B4	KKt-K2	24 BxB	RxB
		Resigns	

Black's 20th move was fatal and White's game soon goes to pieces after a pretty finish.

(Played between H. Borocho and E. R. Perry in the championship finals at the Los Angeles Chess and Checker Club.)

With the Engineers of the Western Electric Company.

Preparatory to their return match by means of the Printing-Telegraph with the Hawthorne Station at Chicago, the members of the Western Electric Engineers' Club, who are training seriously for the occasion, took part in a simultaneous exhibition given on March 11 by H. Helms at No. 463 West Street, New York, where tables were set for twenty opponents. The expert made a score of 14 wins, 4 drawn games and 2 losses. H. M. Stoller won his game by means of a beautiful sacrifice and earned a brilliancy prize. M. H. Kuehn was the other winner. Those who drew were J. A. Hall, H. A. Whitehorn, R. E. Collis and H. T. Reeve.

A talk by Mr. Helms on openings and pawn formations, illustrated with the help of a wall board, preceded the play. The entertainment was arranged by F. A. Voos, chairman and team captain of the chess section of the Engineers' Club, who recently won the club's chess tournament with a score of 12½-2½. H. M. Stoller was second with 10½-4½, followed by D. A. Quarles and P. Neill, each 10-5, K. S. Johnson, 9½-5½, and H. A. Whitehorn, 9-6.

RZESCHEWSKI ENTERTAINS THE WEST.

While the eyes of the chess world are centered upon Havana, little Samuel Rzeschewski pursues the even tenor of his way here in the United States, maintaining his high repute as an adept in simultaneous play, keeping the game in the forefront with the public at large and re-awakening interest in chess circles wherever it lay dormant, to such an extent as cannot be paralleled in the memory of the oldest living enthusiast. As we go to press, the prodigy is in Chicago, where, as we are briefly informed by wire, he repeated his earlier successes and in two exhibitions, wherein he encountered a total of thirty-six opponents, he won all of his games excepting three and these were drawn.

At the Illinois Athletic Club twenty were opposed to the little master and all were made to bite the dust. Sixteen took boards against him at the Sinai Social Center, the haunt of many clever players, and here he made a score of thirteen wins and three draws. Additional details of his stay in the Western metropolis will no doubt be forthcoming in time for the next issue of the Bulletin. Word also comes that his program in Chicago called for a match game against no less an opponent than Edward Lasker, president of the Western Chess Association.

Swinging Back to the East.

Meanwhile, the chess players of the East are preparing for Rzeschewski's return, after visiting Toronto on March 22. New Yorkers will have one more opportunity to see the remarkable youngster in action on the evening of March 29, when he is scheduled to appear at the Lenox Theater, Lenox avenue and 111th street. Next, he will visit New England on April 2 and give an exhibition which is being arranged under the personal supervision of John F. Barry, president of the Boston Chess Club. Thence he will turn south by way of Philadelphia, where, on the afternoon of April 5 he will meet all comers at the well-known store of Strawbridge & Clothier, a firm that has displayed a most enterprising spirit and invited the youngster to give a demonstration of his powers in the busy marts of trade, where his presence will be forced upon the attention of a great many people who might not otherwise be drawn to a chess exhibition.

Next in order will be Baltimore, where the Baltimore Chess Association will co-operate with William A. Albaugh, prominent concert agent, in staging a performance in the Gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association on the evening of April 9. The plan of the management is to swing West again soon after that by way of Pittsburgh. Clubs desiring to make arrangements for dates can do so by getting into touch with the office of the Bulletin or by writing direct to the boy's secretary, Charles Azenberg, 22 West 120th street, New York.

Milwaukee Experiences Revival.

A great chess revival was the result of Rzeschewski's visit to Milwaukee on March 10, where doubtless the chess club will be re-established as a direct result of his coming. Mainly through the personal effort of Ernest Reel, long an enthusiastic patron of the game and to whom by common consent belongs the credit for arranging the most successful chess exhibition ever given in that city, the boy appeared before more than 225 spectators at the Hotel Wisconsin and played against 20 opponents. Nineteen of these went down to defeat and the twentieth, Allan H. Candee, long recognized as one of the best players in Wisconsin, alone succeeded in making a draw. The "infant miracle man" is the way the Milwaukee "Sentinel" refers to the tiny champion. Luster was also added to the occasion by the presence of Edward Lasker of Chicago, who had consented to act in the capacity of referee. The list of those defeated included the following: Robert A. Chadwick, M. Bienstok, Charles G. Bronson, E. W. Knappe, H. H. Heilbron, Ludwig L. Elsas, Frederick Wahl, William L. Simonds, M. M. Eells, J. Garner, A. J. Stirn, Jack McNulty, Ruth Foster and Ernest Reel, Milwaukee; Dr. L. Kolb, Waukesha; H. C. Case and Mrs. H. C. Case, Racine.

Taking Buffalo by Storm.

In the Buffalo "Express" of February 23, we read the following vivid account of Rzeschewski's appearance in that city, from the pen of A. E. Richmond of the Buffalo Chess and Checker Club:

Shortly after midnight there was a scene of wild excitement at the Elmwood Music Hall when most of the assemblage at the chess tournament left their seats and crowded into the open space in the center to see the concluding games at close range. Police officers in vain tried to put them back and in their zeal hustled one of the judges despite his appeals.

This Boy Wonder, as he is called, a child of eight years, but with the chess mind of a mature man, surely deserves his title. Rzeszewski is the way his name is spelled in Polish, but as to the pronunciation, that is another story. Fix your speaking apparatus to say R, followed by Z, followed by E, then speak and you then emit a sound like Rzshe in two syllables, then add shefski, and there you have it.

When the rush from the seats began the boy had won sixteen out of the twenty games played with twenty players, Stopinski and Watson being still in the going. Thomas of Niagara Falls and Rodenbach of Buffalo had secured draws. At that point the reporter had to return to make an edition, leaving Duncan McLeod to telephone the late results. At 12:45 A. M. the faithful Scot telephoned: "The boy beat Stopinski!" That made the score seventeen for the boy wizard with two drawn games.

Alexander Watson, a Courier reporter, was the only antagonist left on the stricken field. A few minutes later the reliable Mr. McLeod telephoned the bulletin: "Watson wins!" "How so?" he was asked. "Why, it was this way. The boy said he was willing to play all night to a finish, but his friends picked him up against his will and carried him out bodily, leaving the judges to adjudicate the game as it stood. They decided that Watson had the better position or situation at the time and had a good chance of winning. Therefore, they gave the decision to Watson.

So the net result of the twenty games was: The boy wizard won seventeen, drew two and lost one uncompleted game. Some wizard, and he was pitted against an unusually strong array of skillful players.

The amphitheater was pitched at about the point in the music hall where the bowered bandstand is placed at big dances. Seats on four sides of a hollow square, rising in tiers, were arranged to accommodate 800 persons. About 500 were present, enough to allow the Jewish Community Chess Club to come out even on expenses.

The boy's opponents were: 1, S. Stopinski, lost; 2, S. Berlin, lost; 3, R. L. White, lost; 4, R. L. Holzman, lost; 5, G. Frisch, lost; 6, I. Quinby, lost; 7, H. W. Thomas, Niagara Falls, draw; 8, Dr. Alfred Skinner, Niagara Falls, lost; 9, Dr. H. M. Coss, lost; 10, J. Fedler, Arcade, lost; 11, S. Cohen, lost; 12, F. Peck, Niagara Falls, lost; 13, W. Goldsman, lost; 14, J. Lear, lost; 15, J. F. Nowack, lost; 16, Louis Simpson, lost; 17, A. B. Watson, won; 18, A. P. Rodenbach, draw; 19, N. Galpern, lost; 20, M. Weintraub, lost.

About midnight announcement was made that the hour being late, the Stopinski game would be the only one then uncompleted, which would be played to a finish, the other games to be adjudicated by the judges, Professor Leary of the University of Buffalo, Mr. Lane of the Buffalo Times and Mr. Briggs of Niagara Falls. The Watson snag was encountered later.

On his way to the hall in an auto the boy had two fingers of his right hand caught in the auto doors and severely bruised. The injury was dressed and there was but short delay. It was noticeable that he almost invariably moved the chess pieces with his injured hand.

Louisville Enjoys Its Sensation.

Four hundred spectators were drawn to the exhibition at the Y. M. H. A. Auditorium in Louisville, Ky., on March 2, where 15 players tried conclusions with the little wizard. How strong the opposition was on this occasion can best be judged by the fact that the team included Alex J. Conen, city champion, and J. T. Beckner of Winchester, Ky., both of whom are in the forefront of chess in the South. These two alone escaped defeat and drew their games, after three and a half hours of playing. This fine record was achieved despite the fact that the child was somewhat indisposed in consequence of a bad cold. Allan Shapinsky, who had previously on a trip East seen Samuel in action at the Brownsville exhibition in Brooklyn, acted as master of ceremonies and introduced George H. Wilson, president of the Louisville Chess Club. Among the defeated were Herbert H. Moore, George H. Wilson, W. W. Meadows, A. M. Robinson, Gus W. Brackmaier, J. C. Cook, Clarence E. Walker, A. E. Scott, O. B. Theiss, Robert E. Dundon and R. W. Shields. At midnight, Conen, Walker, Scott, Shields, Theiss, Dundon and Beckner were still in line, but an adjudication committee, composed of Mr. Shapinsky and W. W. Moore, attended to the rest.

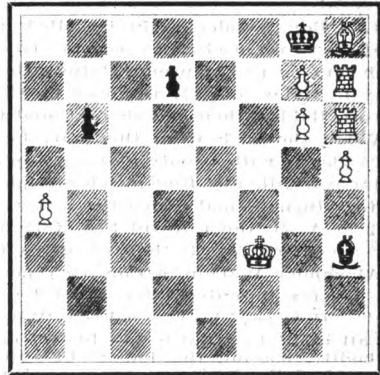
At Youngstown, O., on February 22, Rzeschewski encountered 20 opponents and made

a score of 19 wins and 1 draw, and which was scored by Harry Linderman. R. Dave Smith, A boy of nine, did exceedingly well at one of the boards, being the fourteenth to be eliminated, following A. S. Keller, formerly of Philadelphia.

TWO KNIGHTS DEFENSE.

Rzeszewski	Col. Dunn	Rzeszewski	Col. Dunn
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	27 R-K2	BxP
2 Kkt-B3	QKt-B3	28 R-R2	B-B6
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	29 R-K4	RxR
4 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4	30 PxR	P-QR4
5 PxP	QKt-R4	31 PxP	RxP
6 P-Q3	P-Kt3	32 RxR	BxR
7 Kkt-B3	B-Q3	33 Kt-Q4	B-Q7
8 Kt-B3	P-R3	34 KtxP	B-K6ch
9 Q-K2	Castles	35 K-B	BxP
10 B-Q2	P-QKt4	36 KtxP	K-B
11 B-Kt3	R-K	37 Kt-Q5	P-Kt4
12 Castles	B-Kt2	38 K-K2	B-Kt8
13 Kt-K4	KtxB	39 P-R4	B-Q5
14 PxKt	KtxP	40 K-B3	P-B3
15 P-B4	Kt-B5	41 K-Kt4	K-B2
16 Q-K3	Q-Q2	42 K-R5	B-B7
17 P-B5	Q-Kt5	43 PxP	RxP
18 Kt-K	BxKt	44 K-Kt4	K-K3
19 PxB	B-K2	45 K-R5	P-Q5
20 P-Kt4	B-Kt4	46 K-Kt6	B-K4
21 Q-KB3	Q-K3	47 K-R5	P-B4
22 BxKt	PxB	48 KxP	PxP
23 Kt-B2	QxP	49 KtxPch	BxKt
24 QxQ	RxQ	50 KxB	K-B3
25 P-B3	R-B5	51 KxP	
26 R-B2	B-B3	White eventually won	

No. 1501—By W. A. Shinkman
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Black—4 Pieces.



White—8 Pieces.
White to play and draw.

(Played between Rzeszewski and Col. W. R. Dunn in a simultaneous exhibition at the University Club, February 10, 1921.)

Miscellaneous Games.

K B OPENING.

(Remove White's Kkt)

Raubitscheck	Amateur	Raubitscheck	Amateur
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 Q-Kt4	P-B3
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	18 FxP	PxP
3 Kt-B3	P-QB3	19 FxP	K-R
4 P-Q4	P-QKt4	20 R-Q3	B-R3
5 B-Kt3	P-Kt5	21 R-R3	P-Kt3
6 PxP	PxKt	22 R-K	Q-KtKt2
7 PxKt	QxP	23 B-Q5	B-Kt2
8 PxP	QxQBPh	24 BxB	QxB
9 B-Q2	Q-K4	25 QxKtP	Q-Kt2
10 Castles	B-K2	26 BxP	RxB
11 Q-B3	Castles	27 R-K3ch	B-B
12 B-B3	Q-Kt4	28 RxPch	QxR
13 Q-K2	B-Kt2	29 OxRch	Q-Kt2
14 QR-Q	P-Q4	30 RxBeh	K-R2
15 P-KB4	B-B4ch	31 R-B7	Resigns
16 K-R	Q-K2		

(Played between Rudolf Raubitscheck and an amateur in the continuous handicap tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club, the former conceding odds of a Knight.)

PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE.

Chajes	Hodges	Chajes	Hodges
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 Kt-Kt5	B-Kt5
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	19 R-B	QR-Q
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 Q-Kt3	BxKt
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	21 QxB	B-R4
5 B-QB4	B-K2	22 Q-R4	B-Kt3
6 B-K3	Castles	23 BxPch	RxB
7 Q-Q3	P-B3	24 RxR	BxR
8 Castles	P-QKt4	25 QxPch	K-B
9 B-Kt3	P-QR4	26 Q-R8ch	K-K2
10 PxP	PxP	27 QxP	K-K
11 P-QR4	P-Kt5	28 Q-R8ch	K-K2
12 Kt-K2	Q-B2	29 Q-R4	Q-Q3
13 B-QB4	Kt-B4	30 Kt-B3ch	Q-B3
14 BxKt	BxB	31 Q-K	Q-B5ch
15 Kt-Kt3	Kt-Kt5	32 K-Kt	QxKP
16 KR-B	KtxBP	33 Q-QB	P-Kt6
17 RxKt	BxR	34 Resigns	

(Played between O. Chajes, I. L. Rice Progressive Chess Club, and A. B. Hodges, Marshall's Chess Club, in Metropolitan League match, February 12, 1921.)

In order to celebrate fittingly its removal to new headquarters at No. 121 East Fifteenth Street, New York, the Isaac L. Rice Progressive Chess Club plans to hold a housewarming on some Saturday evening in April, most likely at the conclusion of the Metropolitan League matches. The membership now numbers 250 and dues have been advanced from \$11 to \$20 a year.

On the evening of February 20, Frank J. Marshall played simultaneously against 25 opponents at the University Club, in New York City, with a score of 22 wins, 2 draws and 1 loss to Albert G. Jennings, who adopted his own original and famous opening. Gordon Parker and J. E. Zanette Jr. drew.

According to "La Strategie," there is talk on the part of the chess enthusiasts of Bilbao, Spain, of arranging a four-cornered tournament there between Capablanca, Rubinstein, Reti and Spielmann.

PENNSYLVANIA CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

The annual tournament for the championship of Pennsylvania was held at the Mercantile Library Chess Association, Philadelphia, on February 22, when twenty players participated in three rounds, after which one-half were eliminated. The leaders at that stage were: P. B. Driver and N. T. Whitaker, each 3-0; S. T. Sharp and Gaylbud, each 2½-½; French, More, Chamberlain, Flaccus, Sharp and Sellers and Lambrecht, each 2-1. After six rounds, only Driver, Sharp and Sellers remained, Whitaker having forfeited two games through non-appearance.

GIUOCO PIANO.

Ruth White	Winkelman Black	Ruth White	Winkelman Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	41 Q-Kt7ch	K-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	42 Q-B7ch	K-Q5
3 B-B4	B-B4	43 Q-B6ch	B-K4
4 P-B3	Kt-B3	44 Q-B2ch	K-Q4
5 P-Q4	PxP	45 K-Kt2	K-Kt7
6 PxP	B-Kt5ch	46 B-Q2	B-Q5
7 Kt-B3	KtxKP	47 Q-K2	P-Kt5
8 Castles	BxKt	48 P-KR4	QxP
9 P-Q5	B-R4	49 K-R2	Q-B7
10 PxKt	KtPxP	50 Q-Kt2ch	Q-K5
11 Q-R4(a)	B-Kt3	51 Q-B	P-B4
12 BxPch	KxB	52 Q-B7ch	K-B3
13 QxKt	P-Q4	53 Q-B	K-Kt3
14 Kt-K5ch	K-B	54 P-R5	P-B5
15 Q-B5	Q-B3	55 B-B4	Q-Q6
16 B-B4	B-KB4	56 Q-K	Q-B7ch
17 B-B4	P-Kt3	57 K-R	Q-R5
18 Q-R6ch	Q-Kt2	58 B-K3	P-B4
19 Q-R4	P-KR3	59 BxB	PxB
20 B-Kt3	P-Kt4	60 Q-K6ch	Q-B3ch
21 Q-R5	R-K	61 QxQch	KxQ
22 KR-K	B-K5	62 P-R6	P-B6
23 RxB	PxR	63 P-R7	P-B7
24 Kt-Kt6ch	K-Kt	64 P-R3(Q)	P-B8(Q)ch
25 KtxR	R-K3	65 K-R2	Q-Q7ch
26 Q-Kt4	Q-B3	66 K-R	Q-K8ch
27 R-K	P-K6	67 K-Kt2	Q-K7ch
28 PxP	RxP	68 K-Kt	Q-K6ch
29 Q-B4ch	KxKt	69 K-B	Q-B6ch
30 RxR	BxRch	70 K-K	QxPch
31 K-R	QxP	71 K-Q2	Q-B6ch
32 Q-B	Q-B8	72 K-Q	P-Kt6
33 P-K	B-B5	73 Q-B8ch	K-Q4
34 P-Kt3	B-Q2	74 Q-Q7ch	K-Q5
35 Q-B6ch	K-Kt	75 Q-Kt4ch	K-Q4
36 Q-Kt6ch	K-B	76 Q-Q7ch	K-B5
37 QxPch	K-B2	77 Q-KB7ch	K-Q6
38 Q-R7ch	K-K3	78 Q-B6ch	K-K6
39 Q-Kt8ch	K-B4	79 Q-B3ch	Drawn
40 Q-B7ch	K-K4		

(a) 11 Kt-K5 would have been much stronger.
(Played between W. A. Ruth and B. Winkelman in the Philadelphia Masters' Tournament at the Franklin Chess Club.)

RUY LOPEZ.

Blgram White	Jackson Black	Blgram White	Jackson Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 B-Kt3(f)	Q-Q3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 Q-Q2	B-K3
3 B-Kt5	P-KB4(a)	18 QR-KB	B-B2
4 Kt-B3(b)	Kt-B3	19 P-Kt4	Kt-QR4
5 P-Q3	B-Kt5(c)	20 P-KR4	KtXB
6 Castles	BxKt	21 BxKt	R-Ksq
7 PxP	P-Q3(d)	22 P-Kt5(g)	PxP
8 B-R3	Castles	23 PxP	P-K6
9 P-Q4	FxKP	24 Q-K2	R-K5(h)
10 Kt-Kt5	P-KR3	25 B-B5	B-R4(i)
11 B-B4ch	P-Q4	26 Q-R2	QxQch
12 BxR	KxB	27 KxQ	B-Kt5
13 P-B4	PxBP(e)	28 R-K5	P-K7
14 Kt-R7ch	KtxKt	29 R-K	RxR
15 RxPch	Kt-B3	30 PxR	Kt-K5

White resigns(j)

(a) This move turns the opening into what is known as Schlieemann's Counter Gambit. Mason considers the third move of Black hazardous, but Blackburne says it has not yet been proved that it leads to a lost game.

(b) Probably the best continuation for the attack. Teichmann adopted this move against Marshall at Monte Carlo in 1902. Blackburne

considers Q-K2 White's best move at this point.

(c) Again Marshall's move against Teichmann.

(d) The game is similar to the Teichmann-Marshall session up to Black's seventh move, but Marshall played 7... PxP and followed with 8... P-Q3.

(e) White has difficulty in pressing his attack. This line of play is unsound, but Black already has obtained the superior game.

(f) And Black emerges with two Knights for the Rook.

(g) White, with the inferior force, has everything to gain and nothing to lose by "carrying the war into Africa."

(h) A beautiful move.

(i) Black again startles the gallery. If White captures the Bishop, then would follow Q-Kt6ch; 27. K-Rsq, R-R5ch and wins.

(j) A pretty finish.—"The Ledger."
(Played between Oscar Bilgram (blind player) and E. S. Jackson in the Philadelphia Masters' Tournament at the Franklin Chess Club, Phila-

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Jackson White	Winkelman Black	Jackson White	Winkelman Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	32 QxQ	KtxQ
2 P-KR4	B-B4(a)	33 B-QR4(g)	K-Kt2
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	34 PxP	Kt(B)XP
4 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	35 B-Q3	R-K2
5 B-B4	Kt-B3	36 BxKRP	Kt-Q3
6 P-Q3	B-KKt5	37 B-KKt5	R-Q2
7 P-KR3	BxKt	38 BxB	Kt-K4
8 QxB	Kt-Q5	39 B-Kt6	KtXB
9 Q-Kt3(b)	Q-K2(c)	40 KxKt	Kt-B4ch
10 K-Q	Castles QR	41 B-Q4	KtxP
11 PxP	FxP	42 R-B3	Kt-R4
12 B-Kt5	P-B3	43 R-B5	R-R2
13 R-KB	R-Q3(d)	44 B-K5	K-B
14 P-QR3	P-KR3	45 K-K4	K-Q2
15 B-Q2	P-KKt3	46 K-B3	K-K3
16 P-Kt4	B-Kt3	47 K-Kt4	Kt-Kt2
17 P-QR4	R-R2	48 BxKt	RxBch
18 P-R5	B-Q	49 R-Kt5	R-Q2
19 Kt-R4	Kt-Q2	50 R-QB5	R-Kt2ch
20 P-B3	Kt-Kt4	51 K-B4	K-Q7
21 B-K3	P-R3	52 P-R4	R-K7
22 K-B2	R-B3	53 P-R5	R-KR7(h)
23 RxR	QxR	54 K-Kt5	R-Kt7ch
24 Kt-B5	Q-R5	55 K-B6	R-KR7
25 Q-B3	Kt-Q3	56 K-Kt6	R-Kt7ch
26 P-Kt3	Q-K2(e)	57 R-Kt5	R-QB7
27 B-Kt3	Kt-B	58 P-R6	RxP
28 R-KB	P-B4	59 P-R7	R-KR6
29 KtxRP!	PxKt(f)	60 R-R5	R-Kt6ch
30 PxP	P-K5	61 K-B5	Resigns
31 PxKP	QxPch		

(a) Declining the Gambit. Of course, Black can capture the Pawn with a safe game, but the move adopted causes White some concern, chiefly because it interferes with King-side casting.

(b) Here Jackson is in his glory. He gives Black the opportunity to continue KtxPch and KtxR, but, according to the best analysis, Black must lose by such procedure.

(c) Black refuses the challenge.

(d) Looks bad, but he must be prepared to meet BxKt.

(e) Not QxRP, on account of R-Rsq winning the Queen.

(f) At this stage many of the spectators were of the opinion that the sacrifice was unsound and that Black's thirtieth move would win. However, as subsequent play shows, the

White attack is sufficient to obtain the advantage in spite of the exchange of Queens.

(g) The move that presses the attack. There seems to be no other good continuation for White.

(h) Black's game is now hopeless.

(Played between E. S. Jackson and B. Winkelman in the Philadelphia Masters' Tournament at the Franklin Chess Club.)

VIENNA OPENING.

Jackson	Sharp	Jackson	Sharp
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 BxBP	PxB
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	15 BxR	BxB
3 P-B4	P-Q4	16 QR-Q	Kt-K2
4 PxP	KtxP	17 Kt-B4	Kt-Q4
5 Q-B3	KtxKt	18 Kt-R5	B-Kt5
6 K(PxKt)	B-K2	19 P-K6	BxP
7 P-Q4	Castles	20 Kt-B6ch	KtxKt
8 B-K3	P-QB4	21 RxBt	B-Q3
9 Kt-K2	B-K3	22 Q-B2	B-KB4
10 Castles	Kt-B3	23 QR-KB	B-K2
11 B-K3	Q-Q2	24 RxBP	KxR
12 Q-Kt3	P-B5	25 P-Kt4	R-KKt
13 B-R6	P-KKt3	Resigns	

(Played between E. S. Jackson and S. T. Sharp in the third round of the Pennsylvania State Tournament at Philadelphia, February 22, 1921.)

The Ohio State Championship.

From a field of twenty entered in the annual championship tournament of the Ohio Chess Association, held February 22-28 at the City Club of Cleveland, which later in the year will also be the scene of the Western meeting, Irving Spero, the city champion, annexed the State title by defeating E. E. Stearns in the fourth of their match of four games. The struggle for supremacy between these two was exceedingly close. The first game was drawn after 78 moves, the second was won by Spero after 74 moves, the third by Stearns after 73 moves, and the fourth by Spero after 31 moves.

In the semi-finals Spero won from A. E. Christian by 2-1, and Stearns defeated W. J. Huske by 2-0. Other competitors

SCOTCH OPENING.

Jackson	Winkelman	Jackson	Winkelman
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	12 Q-B4	P-R4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	13 KKt-K2	B-KB
3 P-Q4	PxP	14 QR-Q	KtxP
4 KtP	Kt-B3	15 KtxKt	B-Kt4
5 Kt-B3	P-Q3	16 Q-Q5	BxKt
6 B-QKt5	B-Q2	17 Q-B5	Q-B
7 Castles	P-QR3	18 Kt-B6ch	PxKt
8 BxKt	PxB	19 QxP	R-K4
9 Q-Q3	B-K2	20 P-KB4	B-Kt2
10 P-QKt3	Castles	21 Q-R4	R-R4
11 B-Kt2	R-K	White resigns	

(Played between E. S. Jackson and B. Winkelman in the pending tournament at the Mercantile Library Chess Association of Philadelphia.)

QUEEN'S COUNTER GAMBIT.

Edwards	Whitaker	Edwards	Whitaker
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	9 P-Kt3	Q-Q5ch
2 P-QB4	P-K4	10 Kt-Kt2	QxP
3 QxP	P-Q5	11 B-Q2	QxR
4 P-K3	B-Kt5ch	12 Kt-QB3	Q-Kt7
5 B-Q2	PxP	13 Kt-B3	B-Kt5
6 Q-R4ch	Kt-B3	14 Q-Q	Castles
7 BxB	PxPeh	15 Kt-K4	P-B4
8 KxP	Q-R5ch!	Resigns	

(Played between E. M. Edwards and N. T. Whitaker in the Pennsylvania State Championship at Philadelphia, February 22, 1921.)

were W. R. Mott, W. S. Kupfer, J. J. Hoorstra, L. W. Emery, E. N. Moore, E. Seaver, F. W. Ballard, W. L. Hughes, M. A. Goldsmith, J. B. Clough, Graham King, A. D. Hillyar, D. L. Ordway and G. W. Hanna.

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Spero	Stearns	Spero	Stearns
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	17 PxP	Q-B7
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 Kt-R3	Q-KB4
3 P-K5	P-QB4	19 Q-Kt3	K-K
4 P-QB3	Kt-QB3	20 QR-B	R-KB2
5 Kt-B3	P-B3	21 P-KB3	R-Q2
6 B-QKt5	B-Q2	22 RxB	BxKt
7 Castles	PxKP	23 QxB	Kt-K2
8 BxKt	BxB	24 R-R6	Kt-B
9 KtxP	P-KKt3	25 Q-R4	K-K2
10 KtxB	PxKt	26 Q-B6	Kt-Kt3
11 Q-Kt4	Q-B3	27 KxKt	PxR
12 R-K	K-Q2	28 QxR	Q-B7
13 B-B4	P-KR4	29 Q-KKt8	Q-Q7
14 Q-Kt3	R-R2	30 Q-Kt7(ch)	K-Q
15 B-K5	Q-B4	31 Q-B8(mate)	
16 P-KR3	PxP		

(Played between Irving Spero and E. E. Stearns in the final round for the Ohio State Championship at the City Club of Cleveland, February 28.)

High School Individual Championship.

Eight survivors of the preliminaries in the annual high school individual championship tournament played off the next round at the rooms of the Brooklyn and Marshall Chess Clubs, with the result that M. Baum of De Witt Clinton, J. Singer of Boys' High School, J. Brown of the High School of Commerce and M. Kleiman of the Commercial High School qualified for the semi-final round.

In the semi-finals Kleiman defeated Baum and Brown won from Singer. Consequently, Kleiman and Brown were left for the last and deciding round for the two medals. Thanks to a hard earned game lasting 50 moves, Kleiman, the Commercial High School representative of Brooklyn, finally emerged winner of the gold medal, leaving the silver medal to Brown of the High School of Commerce.

NEW JERSEY STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Meeting C. E. Armstrong, last year's champion, in the final round, made necessary by the tie between them at $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$, John W. Brunnermer of the Brooklyn Chess Club and now a resident of Hillsdale, N. J., emerged the winner after a well-fought game lasting 55 moves, and is now the acknowledged chess champion of the State of New Jersey. With this victory in addition to the title and first prize, came possession of the I. L. Rice Silver Chess King, donated in 1907 by the late Prof. Rice, after whom was named the Newark Rice Chess Club, which was the scene of this year's annual meeting.

But for the intervention of Brunnermer, this valuable trophy would have become the permanent property of Armstrong, who was the winner also in 1913. Among those defeated by Brunnermer in the earlier rounds was M. W. Schor, title holder in 1916 and 1919. He drew with O. G. Horster, champion in 1917. H. F. Driscoll, winner in 1910, was also among this year's aspirants.

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Brunnermer	Armstrong	Brunnermer	Armstrong
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K3	29 Kt—Kt3(j)	R—R2
2 P—Q4	P—Q4	30 Kt—R5	B—R
3 Kt—QB3	B—Kt5(a)	31 R—Q	Kt—Q4
4 PxP	PxP	32 R—Kt3(k)	K—B3
5 Kt—B3	Kt—KB3	33 R—QB	R—QKt
6 B—Q3	Q—K2ch	34 R—Kt2	PxP(l)
7 B—K3(b)	Kt—K5(c)	35 BxP	KtxB
8 BxKt	PxB	36 PxB	R—KKt
9 Kt—K5(d)	Castles	37 R—KKt	RxR
10 Castles	BxKt	38 KxR	R—Kt2ch
11 PxP	P—KB3(e)	39 R—Kt2	R—QB2(m)
12 Kt—B4	P—QKt4	40 R—Kt3	R—Kt2ch
13 Kt—Q2	P—KB4	41 RxB	KxR
14 P—KB4	B—R3	42 P—Q5(n)	K—B2
15 Q—Kt(f)	Kt—Q2	43 P—Q6(o)	P—R4
16 Q—Kt3ch	Q—B2	44 K—B2	K—K3
17 KR—K	QxQ(g)	45 P—R4	K—B3
18 RPxQ	B—Kt2	46 K—K3	K—K3
19 P—B4	P—QR3	47 Kt—Kt3(p)	B—Kt2
20 R—R5(h)	P—B3	48 Kt—Q4ch	K—B3
21 KR—R	K—B2	49 KtxKBP	B—B
22 K—B2	KR—Q	50 Kt—Q4	B—Q2
23 P—KR3	P—KR3	51 KxP	B—R6(g)
24 P—B5	Kt—B	52 P—B5	B—Kt7ch
25 P—B3	Kt—K3	53 K—B4	B—Q4
26 P—Kt3	P—Kt4(i)	54 Kt—K6	B—R7
27 P—QKt4	K—Kt3	55 P—Q7	Resigns
28 R(R5)—R3Kt—B2			

NOTES BY J. W. BRUNNERMER.

(a) Theory condemns this move; it is held to be disadvantageous to exchange the B for

the Kt, and still more so to retreat it.

(b) Of course if Q—K2 then 7... QxQch; 8 BxQ, Kt—K5, etc.

(c) Kt—Kt5 is of doubtful value to Black.

(d) Kt—Q2 seems better.

(e) If P—QKt4 at once then White replies with P—KB4.

(f) The best way of getting the Queen in play.

(g) Kt—B3 seems better. The exchange of Queens is advantageous to White.

(h) White secures a bind on the Queen's side. If Black should play PxP, White has much the best of it on account of Black's isolated Pawn.

(i) Of course if P—Kt5 White replies with Kt—B4.

(j) The Kt enters strongly into the game.

(k) From now until the 38th move both players were in time difficulties. The time limit was 38 moves in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

(l) Not good, for now White is able to get rid of his Bishop, which has been of very little use to him, for Black's valuable Kt.

(m) While RxRch immediately would have been much better, it is very doubtful if the game could be saved as White at a proper stage could play P—Q5, making PxP a forced move and making an entry at Q4 for White.

(n) This forces the game.

(o) PxP would equally win, for if 43 ...

K—K2, 44 Kt—Kt7, etc.

(p) White releases the Bishop but forces the game neatly before it can come into play.

(q) A mere flash in the pan, hoping for

KtxP.

The death of Sir John Thurstby deprives British chess of one of its most influential supporters. His good work as president of the British Chess Federation was none the less effective for being mostly accomplished behind the scenes, where his keen business instincts and dislike of unnecessary discussion were powerful factors in guiding the federation's policy. As a vice president of the City of London Chess Club he was responsible, when chairman of the J. H. Blackburne Testimonial Fund, for securing from the members of that club more than half the total subscription to the fund.—London Times.

Trois Rivieres (Three Rivers), in Canada, can boast of a lively chess club bearing the title of "Le Club d'Echecs des Chevaliers de Colomb Conseil 1001," officers of which were elected at a meeting held on March 8, as follows: A. Laurin, president; P. F. Pinsonnault, vice president; A. P. Marchand, secretary-treasurer. At this meeting it was decided to open a tournament under the direction of the president, vice president and the Grand Knight of State. The games will be played at the Club House on Royal street on Mondays and Wednesdays.

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED AS THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CHESS LEAGUE OF AMERICA, WITH WHICH ARE CONSOLIDATED THE NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSOCIATION, THE CHESS BY MAIL CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU, THE CHESS AMATEUR LEAGUE (CANADIAN BRANCH).

Charles L. Rand, president, 618 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles A. Will, first vice president, 127 Rutland road, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Paul J. Wortman, second vice president, 46 Burton avenue, Dayton, O.; Z. Leslie Hoover, secretary-treasurer, 599 West 190th street, New York City; J. Howard Longacre, tournament director, 1524 North 61st street, Philadelphia, Pa.

REPORT OF TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR.

Sixty-four entries were received for the March Quarterlies. The pairings follow:

No. 503—J. D. Biekel, H. Moller, H. W. Stickle, G. R. Wright.

No. 504—R. R. Brownson, R. Dunipace, S. Kenner, H. Seelye.

No. 505—J. A. Brunner, F. O. Currier, O. Padilla, W. J. Vandervoort.

No. 506—C. C. Caylor, S. Kenner, P. J. Wortman.

No. 507—C. C. Caylor, D. G. Grimley, B. C. Skinner, W. J. Vandervoort.

No. 508—H. A. Clark, S. Kenner, S. H. Laughworthy, W. G. Meinardus.

No. 509—O. Frink, A. B. Mann, A. Menzel, C. K. Thomas.

No. 510—O. Frink, O. Padilla, L. U. Reavis, S. L. Thompson.

No. 511—O. Frink, B. Glassberg, W. J. Vandervoort, F. A. Wardell.

No. 512—B. Glassberg, V. S. Hayward, O. Padilla, C. K. Thomas.

No. 513—A. T. Goslin, W. T. Kelly, W. J. Vandervoort, P. J. Wortman.

No. 514—E. S. Harvey, W. H. Markley, C. A. Ward, P. J. Wortman.

No. 515—S. Kenner, J. O. Lewis, L. N. Page, G. W. Sweetser.

No. 516—A. B. Mann, Al Mittlacher, W. J. Vandervoort, C. A. Ward.

No. 517—W. H. Markley, A. Menzel, C. G. Tomecko, W. J. Vandervoort.

No. 518—L. S. Kane, W. L. L. Robbins, C. G. Tomecko, F. A. Wardell.

We have been delayed in getting in unfinished games for adjudication, in the Seventh American Championship and the First Masters' Tournament, but have finally received sufficient returns to determine the winners to enter the final round. Full returns are given herewith:

Seventh American Championship.

Sect. 1—R. A. Scott 6½—½ (winner), R. W. Worsley 5—2, P. B. Driver 4½—1½, J. H. Longacre 4—2, R. D. Hamilton and S. J. Gordon each 3—4, H. R. Willie 1—6.

Sect. 2—A. T. Goslin, F. Pelouze and J. McClure each 5½—1½ (winners), P. Stevens 4½—2½, S. B. H. Hurst 4—3, A. Kevitz 2—5, C. A. Will 1—6.

Final Round—A. T. Goslin, F. Pelouze, J. McClure and R. A. Scott.

First Masters' Tournament.

Sect. 1—L. Turney 6—0 (winner), J. McClure 5—1, A. H. Candee 3—2, R. D. Hamilton 2—4, H. T. Van Patten 3—2.

Sect. 2—J. E. Narraway, R. A. Scott and R. W. Worsley each 4—1 (winners), B. F. P. Horn and W. Winfrey each 1—3.

Sect. 3—C. French 5—1 (winner), C. A. Will 4½—1½, N. Hernandez 4—2, H. B. Daly 3—3, W. N. Woodbury 3½—3½, E. S. Maguire and A. J. McClure each 1—5.

Final Round—C. French, J. E. Narraway, R. A. Scott, L. Turney and R. W. Worsley.

Triangle Matches.

Three Triangular Tournaments have been started this month, as follows:

No. 1—H. Borrochow, C. T. French and A. T. Leise.

No. 2—G. G. Flather, H. W. Krapohl and G. R. Wright.

No. 3—R. Beebe, H. W. Krapohl and P. M. Thomas.

Seventeenth Tournament.

Gen. Div. Finals—H. Borrochow wins 2 from M. H. Kuehn.

Eighteenth Tournament—Semifinals.

Gen. Div., Sect. 1—M. H. Kuehn wins 2 from O. A. Mitscher.

Sect. 3—W. J. Taylor wins 2 from Miss Bartha.

Hickok Memorial Tournament.

Gen. Div., Sect. 2—J. W. Bruennemer wins from W. H. Failing.

Sect. 6—G. H. Lane wins from B. B. Wattenberg.

1919 Leadership B Group.

R. W. Worsley 4—1 (winner), C. F. Bauder, C. F. Haussmann and J. H. Nuttmann each 3—2, S. B. Wilson and G. G. Wellington each 1—4.

1920 Leadership A Group.

P. Stevens resigns all his games.

Fourth Canadian Championship.

Finals—R. A. Scott wins from F. W. Page, H. R. Narraway wins from R. W. Worsley.

1920 Penna. State Championship.

C. F. Haussmann wins from P. B. Driver and A. B. Mann, J. H. Longacre wins from Sixth American Championship.

Finals—H. B. Daly wins from G. A. L'Hommede.

East vs. West of August, 1919.

M. J. Galbraith (East) wins from L. H. Kerfoot (West).

Quarterly Tournaments.

No. 387—G. E. Morency 5—1 (winner), P. J. Wortman 4—2, A. B. Mann 2—4, J. Uliotti 1—5.

No. 395—F. Pelouze 5—1 (winner), J. F. Moreno 4½—1½, J. E. Brosseau 2—4, H. W. Seelye ½—5½.

No. 350—S. Kenner 5—1 (winner), C. A. Ward 3—1, E. J. Audefinger 2—2.

No. 412—A. T. Leise wins 2 from R. M. Miller, G. E. Morency wins from H. W. Boyd.

No. 422—F. W. Page draws both games with H. Johnson.

No. 424—L. H. Kerfoot wins from S. Kenner.

No. 430—W. Failing and M. J. Galbraith each win from V. S. Hayward.

No. 434—A. L. Smith 6—0 (winner), J. C. Marble and F. A. Wardell each 2—2.

No. 437—L. H. Kerfoot wins 2 from A. P. Kokin.

No. 438—L. H. Kerfoot wins from S. H. Huntington.

No. 439—S. Cross wins and loses with J. H. Failing.

No. 443—C. H. Stewart wins 2 from E. S. Harvey.

No. 448—A. T. Goslin 5—1 (winner), Al Mittlacher 4—2, W. P. Finney 1—3.

No. 450—R. R. Brownson and F. Berlin each win 2 from C. S. Mintz.

No. 451—C. F. Simmons wins from C. I. Dearden and F. L. Hutchins.

No. 452—W. D. L. Robbins wins from J. C. Marble.

No. 453—W. J. Vandervoort wins and loses with P. J. Wortman.

No. 456—Al Mittlacher draws with J. Wallen.

No. 458—S. Nelson 5½—½ (winner), D. Gray 2½—1½, J. C. Marble 2—2.

No. 460—H. A. Clarke wins from F. Pelouze.

No. 466—W. J. Vandervoort wins from Al Mittlacher.

No. 470—A. T. Goslin draws both games with R. P. Noble.

No. 471—C. K. Thomas draws with P. Zatulove and wins from D. Gray, P. Zatulove wins from D. Gray.

No. 476—A. T. Leise wins 2 from R. M. Millar.

No. 478—W. J. Vandervoort wins from A. I. Van Tassel.

No. 480—C. F. Bauder wins and loses with W. J. Vandervoort, J. H. Lavigne wins from W. J. Vandervoort.

No. 485—N. D. Baker wins 2 from J. E. Orr.

No. 487—W. J. Vandervoort wins from L. Samuels and C. K. Thomas.

No. 492—F. O. Currier and W. J. Vandervoort each win from E. Chase.

No. 494—S. B. H. Hurst withdraws.

The Gambit Tournament, a new feature, starts April 1. This year's tournament will be devoted to the Evans Gambit. In addition to the Winner's Certificate, given by the League to each sectional winner, Mr. A. T. Leise offers an analysis of the Gambit to each sectional winner.

City and State Championships will be started April 1 for any City or State (Province, in Canada) for which seven or more entries are received. Send in your entry; if seven entries are not received, your fee will be returned.

Correspondence Games.

PETROFF DEFENSE.

Narraway	Scott	Narraway	Scott
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K4	11 B—K3	P—QR4
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	12 P—QB3	B—R3
3 P—Q4(a)	PxP	13 Q—K	Castles, ch
4 P—K5	Kt—K5	14 K—B2	BxB
5 Q—K2	B—Kt5ch	15 QxB	B—B4
6 K—Q	P—Q4	16 BxB	KtXB
7 PxP, e.p.	P—KB4	17 Kt—Q2	RxKtch(c)
8 PxP	QxP	18 KxR	Q—B5ch
9 KtXP	Kt—B3	19 K—B2	Q—K5ch
10 KtXKt(b)	PxKt		Resigns(d)

NOTES BY J. W. BRUNNEMER.

(a) This variation leads to very difficult play for both sides.

(b) Steinitz vs. Pillsbury, in the St. Petersburg Tournament, played P—QB3 at this point.

(c) Fine play, which takes White by surprise.

(d) For if 19 K—B, Kt—Q6ch; 20 K—B2, Kt—K8ch; 21 K—Kt3, P—R5ch; 22 K—R3, Kt—B7 mate (if 20 K—Q2, R—Qch, etc.).

(Played between J. E. Narraway, Ottawa, and R. A. Scott, Calgary, Alberta, in the Masters' Tournament, Section 2, of the C. C. L. of A.)

RUY LOPEZ OPENING.

Worsley	Narraway	Worsley	Narraway
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K4	22 BxR	BxB
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	23 P—KB4	B—R3
3 B—Kt5	P—QR3	24 Q—KB2	R—QB
4 B—R4	Kt—B3	25 KR—B	B—B
5 Castles	KtxP	26 P—R3	P—QR4
6 P—Q4	P—QKt4	27 Q—Q4	R—Q
7 B—Kt3	P—Q4	28 P—Kt4	P—R5
8 PxP	B—K3	29 Q—K3	Q—B4
9 P—B3	B—K2	30 R—B2	B—K2
10 B—K3	Castles	31 KR—Q2	Q—K3
11 QKt—Q2(a)	B—Kt5	32 Q—B3	Q—B4
12 P—KR3	KtxKt	33 K—Kt3	R—QB
13 QxKt	BxKt	34 RXP	K—Kt2
14 PxB	KtxP	35 RXP(c)	B—R5ch
15 BxP	P—B3	36 KxB(d)	RXP
16 P—KB4	PxB	37 Q—Kt4(e)	Q—B7
17 PxKt	Q—Q2	38 R—KtQ	Q—B7ch
18 K—R2	QR—B2	39 R—Kt3	R—B5
19 QR—Q	QR—Q	40 R—B5	RxBP
20 R—KtKt	Q—K3(b)	41 R—B3	K—R3
21 B—R6	P—Kt3	42 Resigns(f)	

NOTES BY J. W. BRUNNEMER.

(a) Q—Q3 is a preferable move.

(b) Black overlooks White's continuation to win the exchange. He should have played K—R.

(c) Falling into the trap carefully set by Black.

(d) Should White refuse the Bishop, the attack would become irresistible.

(e) Of course, if QxR, then QxBP mate.

(f) Mate can not be prevented.

(Played between R. W. Worsley and H. R. Narraway in the Fourth Canadian Championship Tournament of the C. C. L. of A.)

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Daly	Henderson	Daly	Henderson
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—Q4	P—Q4	18 P—QKt3	R—QB(d)
2 P—K3	KKt—B3	19 P—B4	B—QB3
3 B—Q3	P—K3	20 B—Kt2	KR—Kt
4 P—QB3	QKt—Q2	21 Q—K2	P—Kt3
5 P—KB4(a)	P—B4	22 Kt—Q	K—Q(e)
6 Kt—Q2	P—R5	23 Kt—B3	P—Kt4
7 H—B2	Kt—Kt3	24 QR—Q	PxP
8 Kt—R3	B—Q2	25 PxP	E—Q2
9 Q—K2	R—K2	26 P—Q5	P—K4
10 Castles	Q—B2	27 P—Q6	BxB
11 Kt—B3	P—KR3(b)	28 Kt—Q5	Q—Kt
12 Kt—K5	Kt—K5(c)	29 Kt—B6	R—Kt2
13 BxKt	PxB	30 PxP	BxB
14 Kt—B2	B—QB3	31 Q—Q2	BxBch.
15 KtxQBP	B—Q4	32 K—R	Q—B2
16 KtxKt	PxKt	33 RXP	B—Kt6
17 Q—B2	P—B4	34 R—Q5	Resigns

NOTES BY J. W. BRUNNEMER.

(a) The "Stonewall" variation, which leads to critical positions.

(b) Black might well have taken his chances with Castles, Q1.

(c) This move loses a Pawn and breaks up Black's game.

(d) P—QKt4 was essential at this turn to prevent P—R4.

(e) K—B2 would at least have been preferable to this.

(Played between H. B. Daly, Roslindale, Mass., and G. S. Henderson, in the final round, 17th Tournament, Incidental Division, of the C. C. L. of A.)

MUZIO GAMBIT.

Thompson	Raiguel	Thompson	Raiguel
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K4	14 BxKt	QxB
2 P—KB4	PxP	15 B—B3	Q—K3(c)
3 Kt—KB3	P—KKt4	16 Q—R5	Q—Q2
4 B—B4	P—Kt5	17 Q—R4ch	Kt—K2
5 Castles	PxKt	18 BxR	Q—R4ch
6 QxP	Q—B3	19 P—Q4	Q—Kt4
7 P—K5	QxP	20 B—B6	QxQ
8 P—Q3	B—R3	21 BxQ	H—B
9 B—Q2	Kt—K2	22 RXP	K—K
10 Kt—B3	QKt—B3	23 P—Q5(d)	P—KB4
11 QR—K	Q—KB4(a)	24 RXP	P—Q3
12 Kt—Q5	K—Q	25 R—B4	Resigns
13 Q—K2(b)	KtxKt		

NOTES BY J. W. BRUNNEMER.

(a) This move was originated by Paulsen and is considered the best defense.

(b) B—B3 is usually played now and if R—K 14 B—R6.

(c) This move causes his difficulties. He might have played P—Q3 and if BxR then B—K3 with much the better of it.

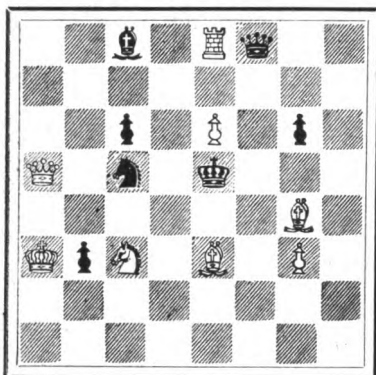
(d) Excellent play which wins a piece. Not 23 R(B4)—K4 on account of P—Q4, and after 24 RxBch BxR 25 RxBeh K—B, Black has good drawing prospects.

(Played between S. L. Thompson, Providence, R. I., and W. M. Raiguel, Milwaukee, Wis., in Section 2, Leadership C Group, of the C. C. L. of A.)

PROBLEM AND END GAME DEPARTMENT.

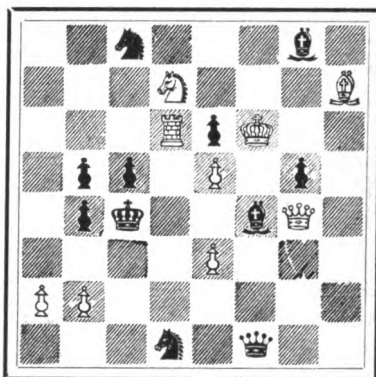
Problems, solutions and all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed to the Problem Editor, H. W. Barry, 601 Washington Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Problem No. 1,493—By Lorenz Hansen,
Germantown, Pa.
Black—7 Pieces.



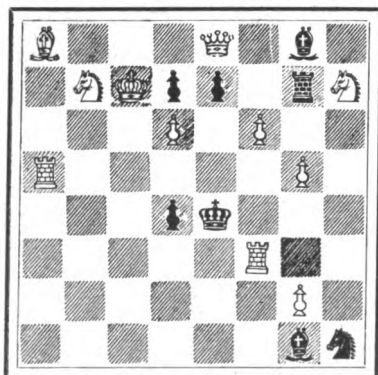
White—8 Pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

Problem No. 1,494—By Joseph C. J.
Wainwright.
For American Chess Bulletin.
Dr. Dalton's Theme Tourney.
Black—11 Pieces.



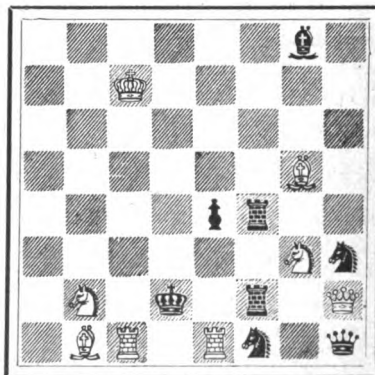
White—9 Pieces.
White mates in two moves.

Problem No. 1,495—By Joseph C. J.
Wainwright.
For American Chess Bulletin.
Dr. Dalton's Theme Tourney.
Black—8 Pieces.



White—11 Pieces.
White mates in two moves.

Problem No. 1,496—By C. W. Sheppard.
For Dr. Dalton Theme Tourney.
American Chess Bulletin.
Black—8 Pieces.



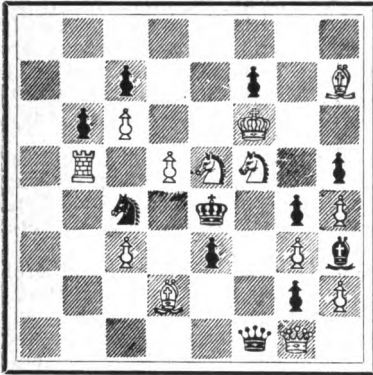
White—8 Pieces.
White mates in two moves.

Problem No. 1,497—By H. W. Barry.

(A)

“Changed Mate.”

Black—11 Pieces.



White—13 Pieces.

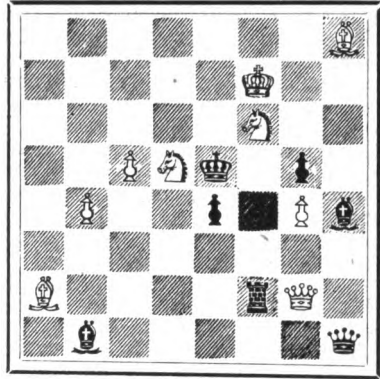
White mates in two moves.

Problem No. 1,498—By H. W. Barry.

(B)

The Same in Normal Style.

Black—7 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.

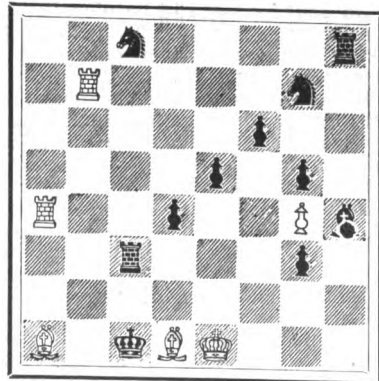
White mates in two moves.

Original Challenge Problem!—By J. C. J.

Wainwright.

(Our Fifteen Hundredth Problem.)

Black—11 Pieces.



White—6 Pieces.

White forces Black to mate in 18 moves.

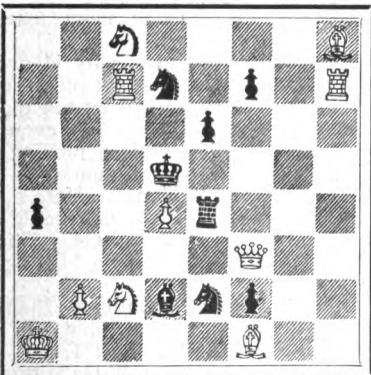
(Prize for best analysis.)

Problem No. 1,499—By Dr. H. W. Bett-

man, Cincinnati.

(C)

Black—9 Pieces.



White—10 Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM CHAT.

It will be noted that in this number our problems reach the fifteenth century mark. And it is particularly fitting that the problem representing this impressive milestone should have been composed and specially contributed by THE BULLETIN'S oldest and staunchest contributor, Mr. J. C. J. Wainwright, whose work—as The Boston Transcript recently truly said, in effect—impressively bridges the gap between the past and present.

A chronologic series of prize works by this veteran author is weekly appearing in The Transcript's columns, and it is interesting to recollect that Mr. Wainwright was born in Birmingham, England, on the tenth of December, 1851, being, therefore, in his seventieth year. He has been an intimate friend of the Problem Editor since the year 1900; and we can verify that in originality, vigor and prolificacy, his compositions are as virile as they were a score of years ago. As "an ounce of example" thereof we need only draw attention to our Fifteen Hundredth Problem, in the present number, which has the distinction of being—so the author informs us—the longest problem he has ever composed.

One of Mr. Wainwright's best known problems is a 3 mover, which won second and special prizes in a Holyoke Transcript Tourney, in 1881, representing the earliest known example of four mating moves by a White Pawn versus a Black Rook defence. (This problem appeared in this department in December, 1909, as No. 507. It bore the quaint motto: "An Ivory Drama.")

As is well known, Mr. Wainwright has officiated as judge in international problem tourneys with Loyd, Shinkman, Carpenter, Popisil, Bettmann, Reichhelm and other like celebrities, and has often acted as sole judge. He is a profound solver, with "more of the hug of the bear than the spring of the panther," as he himself puts it, and he made complete scores in important solving tourneys in 1881, 1885 and 1888. He has also won international solving prizes. He has been not only one of the most popular of problem critics, but was one of the earliest American writers of chess stories, which generally struck a romantic vein. One of the lengthiest chess tales extant, "The Two Knights Defence," won him the prize in the Hartford Times' literary chess tourney in 1878 (the year in which the present modest biographer was born)! He possesses a marked originality and gracefulness of style, and has written numerous chess poems, his favorites being his Sonnets to the Chess Pieces, which are among the finest ever written.

Note: Mr. Wainwright offers a copy of "777 Miniatures in 3" to the solver who sends the best analytic solution of his "Challenger" (No. 1500) in the present number, addressed to the author's residence, 25 Mayo Avenue, Needham, Mass., to which address all solutions of this problem should be sent. As a special testimonial to the veteran author, we solicit a generous response in interest shown.

While our Problem Selection of the current month concludes with an explosion from Mr. Wainwright's 18-inch guns—as befits the occasion—we might almost have been accused of an attack of two-mover influenza, in view of the seven two-movers which precede it.

No doubt many will be pleased; and yet there is method in our madness, as regards the final three (Nos. 1497-1499). In Numbers 1493-6, inclusive, we welcome with pleasure additional clever entries in Dr. Dalton's contest, which touch upon features not heretofore revealed.

It has been interesting to note the varied treatment possible to this pretty idea; but the Problem Editor calls attention, en passant, to the point—perhaps not necessarily vital—that the underlying spirit of this theme is that the Black piece (freed by key-move) in pinning the Key-Piece, should, by this action, render possible a mate not even indirectly threatened by the Key-Move. Otherwise we find the released piece pinning the key-move piece, merely to prevent a dual, triple, etc. For passing example take No. 1493, above, in which the full idea is shown: (1) Key-Move threatens a Mate. (2) Black, in defending by pinning the Key-Piece, makes possible a mate which could not be given except in reply to the pinning defence, i. e., the Mate by 2. B—Q4. This is the thematic idea, but, of course, all manner of incidental mates having no bearing on the theme may arise.

Here is an example received, a pretty enough trifle, but hardly "Dalton's Theme":
 White: K on KB2; Q on KKt3; R on Q7; Kt on QKt6; Pawns on K3 and KR2.

Black: K on QKt; R on K4; B on QR8; Pawns on K3 and KKt4. Sol: 1. Q—B3.

This threatens not only 2. Q—Kt7, but 2. R—Kt7, and two other Mates. But, in pinning Queen by R—KB4, Black simply prevents a quadruple mate, but does not render possible a Mate (otherwise impossible) by pinning the Queen. . . . We trust that we have made this clear to prospective and present competitors.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE "CHANGED MATE."

In response to repeated requests from younger problem enthusiasts for some sort of brief "comparative" problem sketch—such as we used so frequently to indulge in, in regard to current themes, or classes of problem—we have (as hinted above) printed Nos. 1497-1499 in the present number.

These bear upon a subject of paramount interest a few years ago, i. e., "The Changed Mate Problem," so-called, a theme over which the writer became both fascinated and 'enthusiastic, and upon the future prospects of which he became eulogistic, in this very department and elsewhere, a fact which renders the more remarkable this opening reference to it in a past tense. In the heat and enthusiasm of pioneer exploration into the heart and possibilities of a novel idea, representing a profound constructive task, the problem composer, not unnaturally, is carried away, pro tem, with his own and the efforts of brother composers upon it. But how frequently composers find themselves later influenced by the verdict of a majority of solvers upon a given cult, substantiated by their own reflective, calmer judgment. Thus, it seems, in attempting to explain a lack of popularity of the Change-Mate Problem—contrary to expectations—that a certain sensation of trickery (rather than of bona fide strategy) increased, with deeper penetration, and calmer reflection. What at first seemed strategically—and certainly is constructively profound—afterward savored, we repeat, not of strategy, but of a certain trickiness. It is true that a majority of Change-Mate two movers are paradoxically difficult to solve. We advisedly say paradoxically so, in view of substantial evidence that an inexperienced solver, of the class which does not pause to observe one's choice bit of camouflage, will often greatly annoy the Changed Mate artist by solving his "pet" at a glance, this being particularly true of a too familiar sort of "Change Mate" in which (barring observation of the "change") the actual solution must be regarded as paltry, and inferior to the "set" one. In self-justification the writer pauses to observe that, while always appreciating a cleverly wrought "change" of mate, he observed from the beginning—and commented upon in this department—the tendency toward strained, crowded, clumsy construction, brought about by a rigid adherence to an illogical, to his mind, complete block position, prior to the change!

Always a believer in the "ounce of example" policy, the writer strives to illustrate this last named point by revealing (see No. 1497) the manner in which he, himself, succeeded—perhaps craftily—in producing a constructive monstrosity in the "Complete Block Change-Mate" style. Look first at Diagram A (No. 1497). Any move by Black is followed by a mate, as the thing stands. So far so good (or so bad). Now why, ask you, this terribly crowded situation? Bear in mind that not only must the position be, as it stands, an antiquated "waiting" (i. e., Complete Block position), but, after all, no waiting move must be available. Remove, then, the Pawns at Black's QKt3, White's QB6 and Black's QB2. White: Queen's Pawn is, for the moment, a mystery. But remove it, and 1. K—K7, or Kt7, Cooks it! (Traucherous affairs). P at Black's QB2 prevents 1. P—Q6! Black KBP prevents Cook by K—K6. A Pawn (instead of White's Queen's Bishop) won't do, because of P—Q3 check. Black KKtP prevents Cook by QxQ—and so on—ad nauseum. All in order that a perfect "Complete Block" might exist before Key-Move.

The above is given, not to show how badly we can compose, but rather as, we believe, a very fair illustration of the constructive lengths—clever though they may be—to which many a composer has been driven in quest of the elusive "Changed Mate," of doubtful artistic, or even strategic merit. We all have, of course, composed many Changed-Mates without recourse to such clumsy appearing uninviting construction. But we have, doubtless, all felt an inartistic sense of rather illogical restraint, even when constructing the less refractory examples. All this possibly explains the comparative disfavor of the Changed-Mate cult, in the eyes of composers in general, today.

Happening to set up, for momentary gaze, No. 1497, upon the chess board, a careless upsetting of the men resulted in position No. 1498 (B). An innocent, unimpressive tid-bit, along the old Cheltenham lines. But—verbum sap! (c. f. 1497 "A"). It is interesting, and convincing, to reflect upon the strategic value of a Change-Mate three-mover (we have printed one). Nobody ever yet noticed the "changes" without being advised of their presence! Everybody solved it offhand.

Passing reference has elsewhere been made to Dr. H. W. Bettmann of Cincinnati, survivor of the famous Bettmann brothers, two-mover experts, whose fame along these lines is imperishable. In problem No. 1499, composed several years ago, we find the doctor in an apparently facetious mood as regards "Change-Mates"; this cleverly poised position playfully representing the extremes to which such camouflage might be taken. We have shown it to veritable chess playing beginners, who have solved it with an offhand chuckle, while practiced experts have been baffled by its tricky deception.

SOLUTIONS.

December (partial list only, Mr. C. D. P. Hamilton's Christmas set remaining as yet unsolved, but with, we understand, Messrs. Babson and Curtiss hot on the trail): Problem No. 1470, by Adolf Dossenbach, and dedicated to H. W. Barry, the pieces representing the outline of a Stradivarius Key-Move 1. Kt—Kt2, followed by ten extremely clever variations. Some were deceived by the try, BxB, which comes to grief if Black plays PxBP (hence the Key Kt—Kt2). This will surprise a few of the "wise ones." "Tartini's Variations" aren't in it with the choice effects shown in this clever composition. Where has Brother Dossenbach been ever since?

No. 1471, the late Phil Richardson's "pet" two-mover, the one which worried Steinitz: Key, 1. Kt—K4. Very fine for its day. But we recollect a miniature three-mover by the deceased—a sort of remote Bristol Clearance theme by a Knight—to Rook's eighth, which is better known than almost anything else by this lamented author. At the moment we fail to locate it.

No. 1472, Hartog Dalton's Contest: 1. Kt(B)—Q3. A more concise artistic example of the theme would be hard to imagine, even if difficulty or complexity is not a feature.

January Solutions: The belated arrival of the January number probably accounts for non-receipt, up to this writing, of solutions to Mr. J. C. J. Wainwright's beautiful "Indian Suite" set, Nos. 1476-9, inclusive; nor to Mr. George E. Carpenter's Capital seven-move Self-Mate, No. 1480. We warmly solicit solutions, with comments for publication, to these problems, and will withhold solutions in reason to afford all an opportunity of enjoying them. Mr. Wainwright, in particular, delights in reading solutions to his contributions, and we invariably show him solution papers received, upon visits to his charming Needham home.

No. 1481, Ellerman, Dalton Contest: 1. Q—Q7. The two-move wizard again in evidence. Man who defeats him accomplishes something!

No. 1482, Harvey, Dalton Contest: 1. R—Q3. See our remarks elsewhere in this number upon Dalton's Theme. Here the Key threatens Mate directly with both Queen and Rook—as in example given in notation—and the defensive B—K5, pinning Rook, does not (by moving the defensive Bishop, released by Key) permit a mate which could not exist without the "pin"! For instance, B—Q4 would permit the mate by Q—R3, quite as well as does the pinning maneuver, so why "pin"? Only object is defeating the otherwise dual, by Q or R.

No. 1483, H. W. Barry: 1. Kt—K4, R checks; 2. Kt—K5, KxKt; 3. RxR Mate; if 2. R moves, then 3. Kt—B6; pin model or non-pin model (acc.). The term pin model originated with the writer, officiating as co-judge with Max J. Meyer—since deceased—in the Norwich Mercury's famous "Echo Model Mate" tourney of some, perhaps, ten years ago.

Solutions (continued): 1. Kt—K4, R—Q3; 2. Kt(B7)xR, KxKt; 3. KtB4, Mate. If 1. RxR, 2. KtxR, K—K4; 3. Kt—B6, Model Mate. If 1. K—Q4, 2. B—Kt2! K—B5, 3. Kt(B7)—Q6 Mate! 2. K—K3, 3. Kt—Kt5, Mate. 1. K—B5, 2. Kt—K5ch, KxP; 3. B—B4, Mate. And this is the problem entered in Boston Transcript's Tourney (possibly inadvertently overlooked). Of five variations four are "quiet," 2 Models and American "Jazz" in the cross-check.

Assuming that this problem was thrown out, because admittedly based upon a former problem by the same author containing non-model-mate treatment, and many totally different plays and mates, we rather wonder what the Transcript Tourney really desired. We hold no brief in favor of the above offhand effort upon modern lines, contending only that it "filled the bill," and, at all events, deserved a better fate than the waste paper receptacle. Possibly several distinct plays, and many distinct mates, were deemed insufficient for independent existence. But in such cases it is customary to at least so advise the competitor.

Good Companion Solving Tourney Winners.

Julius Finn, who has gone to Havana to be present during the championship match, was the winner of first prize in the annual solving tourney under Good Companion auspices at the Manhattan Chess Club. The former State champion solved the twelve problems in 1 hour and 27 minutes and Edwin L. Gluck, former Columbia varsity player, who was second, solved them in 1 hour and 56 minutes. Six solved eleven of the problems as follows: L. B. Meyer, 47 minutes; F. K. Perkins, 49 minutes; L. Rosen, 54 minutes; G. J. Beihoff, 1 hour, 17 minutes; A. S. Meyer, 1 hour, 40 minutes; G. E. Northrup, 1 hour, 48 minutes. A. Schroeder solved ten in 1 hour. Largely through the activities of L. B. Meyer and Frank Janet, the sum of \$140 was collected as a contribution to the problem fund of the Eighth American Chess Congress at Atlantic City, July 6 to 19.

AMERICAN CHESS BULLETIN

Entered as second class matter, July 18, 1904, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Publisher: H. HELMS . . . 150 Nassau Street, New York

Inasmuch as bills for subscriptions that are due are inserted in copies of the Bulletin going to those in arrears, remitters will know, from the absence of such bills, that their subscriptions have been received. In other words, the receipt of the Bulletin without a bill enclosed, barring chance omissions, means that the subscriber is in good standing.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH AT HAVANA.

After ten games of the championship match between Dr. Emanuel Lasker and Jose R. Capablanca at Havana, the indications were that the Cuban master, with a score of 2-0 and 8 drawn in his favor, was destined to wear the laurel wreath emblematic of the world's premiership by merit of actual performance rather than by virtue of the gift of the title made to him last summer by Dr. Lasker. This very gift, which, as between the two principals, placed Dr. Lasker in the role of challenger, tended in some measure to detract from the keenest sporting interest in the encounter. We do not believe, however, that it lessened by one iota the desire of Dr. Lasker to win, although unconsciously he may have been deprived of some of the zest, which usually possesses a participant in a struggle, wherein the fruits of victory are not known in advance.

Capablanca has accomplished what no chess master before him has been able to do in all the twenty-seven years that Dr. Lasker has held the championship—play ten match games with him in succession and not lose one. The late Carl Schlechter lived through nine such games without losing, having won one and drawn eight, and then lost the tenth. Capablanca not alone did not lose the tenth, but actually won it, thereby increasing his score to 2-0 with 8 drawn.

There remain to be contested fourteen more games, provided one of the players does not first attain a total of eight victories (draws not counting). What Capablanca will do in these fourteen games, whether he will maintain the pace he has set or whether his play will deteriorate, is a matter for speculation. Being the younger man by twenty years, it is not at all likely that he, before his opponent, will show signs of stress.

Rather is it to be expected that Dr. Lasker will be the first to feel the drag of demoralization. It is an entirely new sensation to him to be the "under dog" in a match of this sort, and whether his nerves can stand up under the possibly depressing influence of a two-point handicap and against so relentless an adversary as the Cuban remains to be seen.

Capablanca has shown himself to be complete master of the subtle art of defense and is as nearly invulnerable as a chess master can well be. It is extremely doubtful whether even Paul Morphy, greatest exponent of the old school of chess play, were he alive today, could, with all his genius, find any weak spot in the armor which has so successfully defied Dr. Lasker.

However, the end is not yet, and Dr. Lasker, who obviously is not his former self, may yet bring about a change in the state of affairs, although the odds are all against him. The eight drawn games are quite explainable, against an opponent of Capablanca's

caliber, but the two he lost are not so easily accounted for. There can be no criticism of the correctness of the Cuban's play in the two games in question and the way he took advantage of his rival's missteps, but what the world had come to regard as the latter's matchless skill was conspicuously absent.

General Survey of the Openings at Havana.

The masters have adhered pretty closely to the Queen's Gambit Declined, which was adopted in eight of the games, excepting only the third and sixth. The third started as a Four Knights opening, but developed into a regular form of the Berlin defense to the Ruy Lopez, Dr. Lasker playing the black pieces. This lasted 63 moves and was drawn. Dr. Lasker in turn played the Ruy Lopez in the sixth game and Capablanca, barring a few transpositions, followed his adversary's defense in the third game for 13 moves. This game, too, was drawn, in 43 moves.

Capablanca enjoyed the distinction of winning both sides of a Queen's Gambit Declined from his rival in the fifth and tenth games, respectively. In the fifth game, Capablanca, as first player, went over part of the ground in the first game, but, at his ninth move, made an important departure. Dr. Lasker consequently lost a pawn at the eleventh turn and, so far as known, unintentionally. That this could happen to the champion of so many years is almost inconceivable. Then, with grim determination, he came back at his youthful adversary and, after sacrificing the exchange, kept him busy for many moves. At the point when he seemed about to be rewarded for his extraordinary effort, by drawing the game, Dr. Lasker broke down completely and committed a blunder which lost the game forthwith.

The fateful tenth game followed the lines of the seventh and in this Dr. Lasker's reverse was due, not to any serious blundering, but to very slight, almost imperceptible errors in judgment. Capablanca, for his part, played at his very best, and his work in this important encounter could not well have been improved upon.

FIRST GAME.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Capablanca.

White.

- 1 P—Q4
- 2 Kt—KB3
- 3 P—B4
- 4 B—Kt5 (a)
- 5 P—K3
- 6 Kt—B3
- 7 R—B
- 8 PxP
- 9 B—Kt5
- 10 Q—R4 (b)
- 11 BxQKt
- 12 BxB
- 13 Q—Kt3
- 14 Castles
- 15 KR—Q
- 16 Kt—K
- 17 R—B2
- 18 PxP
- 19 Kt—K2
- 20 Q—R3
- 21 Kt—Kt3

Lasker.

Black.

- P—Q4
- P—K3
- Kt—KB3
- B—K2
- QKt—Q2
- Castles
- P—QKt3
- PxP
- B—Kt2
- P—QR3
- KtxB
- QxB
- Q—Q3
- KR—Q
- QR—Kt (c)
- Kt—B3
- P—B4
- PxP
- Kt—K5
- OR—B
- KtxKt

22 RPxKt

23 QR—Q2

24 Kt—B3

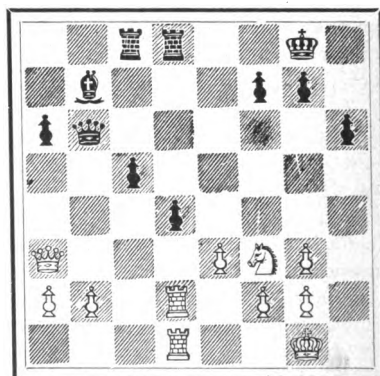
Q—QKt3

P—R3

P—Q5 (d)

Position after Black's 24th move.

Black—Lasker.



White—Capablanca.

25 PxP

26 QxB (e)

27 R—B2

28 QxR

29 Q—K2

BxKt

RxP(f)

RxRch

R—Q

Q—Q3

30 K—R2 Q—Q4
 31 P—Kt3 Q—B4
 32 P—KKt4 Q—Kt4
 33 P—Kt3 R—Q3
 34 K—Kt2 P—Kt3
 35 Q—B4 R—K3
 36 QxBP QxP
 37 P—B3 Q—Kt4
 38 QxQ PxQ
 39 K—B2 (g) R—Q3
 40 K—K3 R—K3ch
 41 K—Q4 R—Q3ch
 42 K—K3 (h) R—K3ch
 43 K—B2 R—Q3
 44 P—KKt4 R—Q8
 45 K—K2 R—QR8
 46 K—Q3 K—Kt2
 47 P—Kt4 R—KB8
 48 K—K3 R—QKt8
 49 R—B6 RxP
 50 RxP R—Kt7

Drawn (i).

2 hours 47 min. 2 hours 35 min.

FIRST GAME.

Notes by Amos Burn.

(a) Although this move is now almost invariably played it is doubtful whether

it is really as good as Zukertort's method of developing the Bishop at QKt2, as it leads to exchanges which free Black's game.

(b) This plan of attack is not new. It requires to be met with care, but should only lead to an even game.

(c) Guarding the Bishop with a view to the eventual advance of the Queen's Bishop's pawn.

(d) Black plays to simplify the game. The only alternative was to sit tight and attempt nothing, the position being about even, but not affording Black any scope for attack. The outcome of the text move is not to Black's advantage.

(e) Not 26. P takes P, because of 26... B takes R; 27. P takes Q, R takes R, and Black would have had two Rooks and a Bishop against the Queen.

(f) If 26... P takes P, then 27. Q to K4, and Black would have been in danger of losing his passed pawn.

(g) White has now a slight advantage, but not enough to win.

(h) K to B5 would have been dangerous for White because of the reply 42... R to Q6.

(i) Most players having White's position would have continued, in the hope of winning with the passed Queen's Rooks pawn, but a draw was the legitimate result.—"The Field."

Strategic Comment by John F. Barry.

The following is John F. Barry's review of the first game in the Boston Transcript:

The adverse formations obtainable in the queenside game can be exactly alike. If both players concentrate in the direction of their like formations only a blunder can cause a difference. A plan to counter-attack in the center or on the opposite wing offers the opportunity for better than a draw, which should logically follow from the equal fundamental conditions prevailing otherwise. The present game speaks for itself in this respect. Both advanced on the Q side and mainly manoeuvred on the Q side. There was no counter-attack attempted.

After diagnosing the early progress of the match, the writer came across the following significant statements by the players. An account of the third match, which probably resulted in a draw, reads as follows:

Franklin K. Young on the Big Match.

The Boston Chess Item affords Franklin K. Young the opportunity to air his views on the subject of the first game, which are set forth in characteristic style:

The Queen's side game is a formidable debut, which, says Morphy, Black cannot safely oppose by 1 P—Q4. The Pillsbury attack, adopted by Capablanca, is not so strong as the Harwitz attack by QB—KB4, or the Burrile attack by KB—Q3 and P—QB3.

This game is purely strategic and against a finished strategist like Lasker the King's side game by P—K4 is more favorable to one whose strength, like Capablanca's, is in tactics and logistics.

Only ten minutes was occupied by the first 13 moves, no novel plays being made. With his 18th move Dr. Lasker became more aggressive in an endeavor, he said, to avoid if possible another draw. The next few moves, however, did not alter the situation. The players slowed down in the pace on every move.

During the progress of the game Dr. Lasker said: "Nowadays it is extremely difficult to win a game from a grand master. I should not be surprised if from 16 to 18 games would result in draws during the course of this match."

Capablanca answered: "I should certainly not be a bit surprised if all twenty-four games would result in draws, for I consider my opponent exceedingly strong in his play."

In the Queen's opening he who first is able to remove his KP from K3 gains a decided advantage. In such event the QB must not be fianchettoed but deployed upon the King's wing. The QBP should be posted at QB3, supported by the QKtP. The KB belongs at Q3, the Q at Q2, the QR at K. The QKt should go to K3 or KKt3 via KB. With KP at K3 the QKt should be posted at QB3, after P—QB4.

The present game is notable for the skill with which Capablanca dangerously compromised the Black QP and QBP, the

daring by which Lasker dissolves these for equivalents and the subtlety with which Capablanca forced the exchange of Queens, retaining the majority of Pawns on the wing farthest from the Black King. The unusual holocaust of eight pieces exchanged in twenty-six moves precluded the display of anything like Chessic talent by either contestant and ensured an ultimate draw.

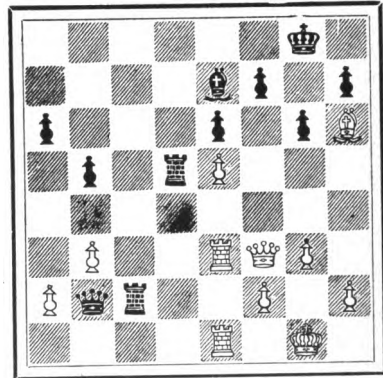
SECOND GAME—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Lasker. White.	Capablanca. Black.
1 P—Q4	P—Q4
2 P—QB4	P—K3
3 Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3
4 Kt—B3	QKt—Q2
5 P—K3(a)	B—K2
6 B—Q3	Castles
7 Castles	PxP
8 BxP	P—B4(b)
9 Q—K2(c)	P—QR3
10 R—Q	P—QKt4
11 B—Q3	B—Kt2
12 P—K4	PxP
13 KtxQP	Kt—K4(d)
14 Kt—Kt3(e)	KtxB
15 RxKt	Q—B2
16 P—K5	Kt—Q4
17 R—Kt3	KtxKt
18 RxKt	Q—Q2
19 R—Kt3	KR—O
20 B—R6	P—Kt3
21 B—K3	Q—Q4
22 Kt—R5	QR—B
23 KtxB	QxKt
24 B—R6	Q—Q4
25 P—Kt3	Q—Q5
26 R—KB	R—Q4
27 R—K3	B—R6
28 P—Kt3	Q—Kt7
29 R—K	R—B7
30 Q—B3	B—K2
31 KR—K2	RxR(f)
32 RxR	Q—Kt8ch
33 K—Kt2	B—B
34 B—B4	P—R3
35 P—KR4	P—Kt5
36 Q—K4	QxO
37 RxO	K—Kt2
38 R—B4	B—B4
39 K—B3	P—Kt4
40 PxP	PxP

Drawn.

(Played at the Mariano Casino,
March 17, 1921.)

Position after 30...B—K2.
Black—Capablanca.



White—Lasker.

Notes by A. B. Hodges.

(a) The line of play White adopts is in line with correct principles of the close game. But more attacking is 5 B—Kt5. Also an interesting but complicated line of attack is as follows: 5 PxP, PxP; 6 Q—Kt3, P—B3; 7 P—K4, PxP; 8 Kt—Kt5, etc.

(b) This timely move preserves equality of position and greatly assists Black's development.

(c) This appears too conservative. More attacking is 9 Q—B2, which permits the accumulation of force for a King side attack by Kt—K2. This square is now blocked.

(d) Apparently the obvious move, but nevertheless one that requires deep analysis. The threat of White, 14 BxP, PxB; 15 KtxKP, winning the Queen for three pieces, must not be overlooked. However, Black in reply to 14 BxP plays simply Q—Kt3; 15 B—R4, KR—K; 16 Kt—B3, Kt(K4)—Kt5, with a strong attack and the immediate threat of KtxBP.

(e) White must part with this valuable Bishop, as there is no time to retreat. If 14 B—B2, Black plays Q—Kt3; 15 Kt—Kt3, P—Kt5; 16 B—K3, Q—B2; 17 Kt—R4, Kt(K4)—Kt5, with advantage.

(f) Of course, if 31 QxRP, then White wins by 32 RxR, QxR; 33 R—QB, Q—B4; 34 R—B8ch, R—Q; 35 Q—B6, with the threat of Q—K8ch.

THIRD GAME—FOUR KNIGHTS OPENING (RUY LOPEZ).

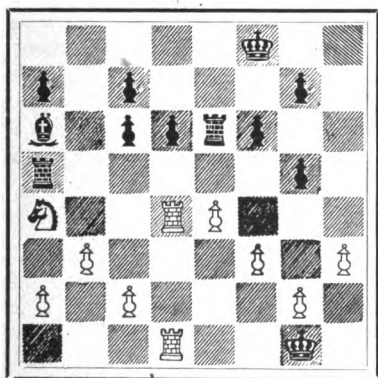
Capablanca. Lasker.
White. Black.

1 P—K4	P—K4
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3
3 Kt—B3	Kt—B3
4 B—Kt5	P—Q3
5 P—Q4	B—Q2

6 Castles	B—K2
7 R—K	PxP (a)
8 KtxP	Castles
9 BxKt	PxB
10 B—Kt5	P—KR3
11 B—R4	R—K
12 Q—Q3	Kt—R2
13 BxB	RxB (b)
14 R—K3 (c)	Q—Kt
15 P—QKt3	Q—Kt3 (d)
16 QR—K	QR—K
17 Kt—B3	Q—R4
18 Q—Q2 (e)	Kt—Kt4 (f)
19 KtxKt	PxKt (g)
20 P—KR3	R—K4
21 R—Q	B—B
22 R—Q3	Q—Kt3
23 K—R2	QR—K3
24 R—Kt3	R—B3
25 K—Kt	K—B
26 Kt—R4	Q—R4
27 QxQ	RxQ
28 R—QB3	B—Kt2
29 P—B3	R—K3
30 KR—Q3	B—R3
31 R—Q4	P—B3

Position after 31...P—B3.

Black—Lasker.



White—Capablanca.

32 R—QB (h)	P—QB4
33 R—Q2	B—Kt4
34 Kt—B3	B—B3
35 P—QR4	R—R3
36 K—B2	R—Kt3
37 Kt—Q	K—B2
38 Kt—K3	R—QKt
39 R—KR	R(K3)—K
40 R(Q2)—Q	R—KR
41 P—KKt4 (i)	B—Q2

42 Kt—Q5	R—Kt2
43 K—Kt3	R—R5 (j)
44 R—Q3	B—K3
45 P—QB4 (k)	R—R
46 R—QB	K—K
47 Kt—K3	K—Q2
48 Kt—Kt2	QR—Kt (l)
49 R—K	K—B3
50 Kt—K3	QR—K
51 R—QKt	R—R2
52 R—Q2	R—QKt
53 R—Q3	R(Kt)—KR
54 R—KR	K—Kt3
55 R—R2	K—B3 (m)
56 R—R	R—QKt
57 R—R2	R—KB
58 R—R	K—Q2
59 R—R2	B—B2
60 Kt—B5	QR—KR
61 Kt—K3	K—K3
62 Kt—Q5	R—QB (n)
63 Kt—K3	Drawn

(Played at the Marianao Casino, Havana, March 19, 20 and 22.)

(a) Necessary to avoid falling into the Tarrasch trap, which would be sprung if Black were to castle at once.

(b) This may be accepted as the model defense to this variation of the Ruy Lopez. It could not well be improved upon. The same thirteen moves, with some slight transpositions, were made also in the sixth game, wherein Dr. Lasker played White.

(c) At this stage, Dr. Lasker continued with 14 Q—B4 in the sixth game.

(d) A roundabout, but effective method of getting the Queen into action and at the same time enabling the QR to reach the King's file.

(e) Threatening to win the exchange by Kt—Q5, etc.

(f) A neat rejoinder and preventing Kt—Q5, on account of KtxKtch, winning the Queen. In a sense, the last two moves may be regarded as a sop to the "gallery."

(g) Retaking preferably with the Pawn in order to command the square, KB5, and permitting the Rook to lodge safely at K4 later on.

(h) A necessary precaution before advancing the QBP, for otherwise Black would drive the Rook with P—QB4 and then play BxP.

(i) Effectually locking up the position, although seemingly weakening the KRP. For the protection of the latter, however, White will always have plenty of force at hand.

(j) Tempting White to play P—KB4, in which case Black could continue with

45...PxPch; 46 KxR, P—Kt4ch; 47 R—Kt, forcing checkmate.

(k) Completing the tieup, after which Black cannot hope to break through.

(l) If 48...KR—QKt, White naturally would not commit the error of defending with R—QKt, but instead would play R(B)—B3. At all times, whenever Black switches to that side, White simply bears in mind this requirement.

(m) It is useless for Black to make any attempt to get his King to QKt5, as he would merely be driven from the hole by means of Kt—B2ch.

(n) The game was adjourned a second time here, but, upon resumption, only White's sealed move was made.

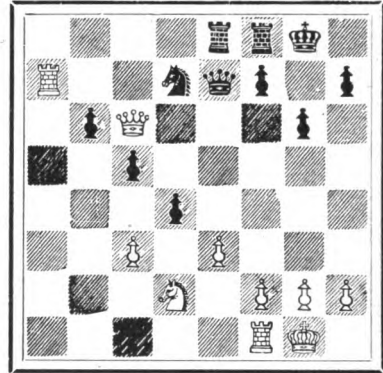
FOURTH GAME—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Lasker.	Capablanca.
White.	Black.
1 P—Q4	P—Q4
2 P—QB4	P—K3
3 Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3
4 B—Kt5	B—K2
5 P—K3	Castles
6 Kt—B3	QKt—Q2
7 Q—B2(a)	P—B3
8 B—Q3	PxP
9 BxP	Kt—Q4
10 BxB(b)	QxB
11 Castles	KtxKt
12 PxKt	P—QKt3(c)
13 B—Q3	P—Kt3
14 P—QR4(d)	B—Kt2
15 P—R5	P—QB4(e)
16 Kt—Q2	P—K4(f)
17 B—K4	BxB
18 QxB	QR—K
19 PxKtP	PxKtP
20 R—R7(g)	KPxP
21 Q—B6(h)	R—Q
22 BPxP	PxP
23 PxP	Q—B3(i)
24 QxQ	KtxQ
25 Kt—B3	Kt—Q4
26 R—Kt	P—B3
27 K—B	R—B2(j)
28 KR—R	QR—Q2
29 RxR	RxR
30 P—Kt3	Drawn

(a) Up to this point the moves are the same as in the first game. Here Dr. Lasker essays for the first time the development of the Queen on the file which, in most cases, it is Black's aim to throw open. The move was also adopted by

Position after 21 Q—B6.

Black—Capablanca.



White—Lasker.

Capablanca at his eighth turn, after first playing 7 R—B, in the seventh game of the match. Dr. Lasker again resorted to it in the tenth game, following up with 3 R—Q.

(b) Lieut. F. K. Perkins suggests that the continuation of 10 P—KR4 might have been tried, with a very strong attack. Although Black might counter with P—KR3, he could not very well capture the Bishop. The line of play indicated seems a logical one in connection with Q—B2, but of too compromising a nature for a game in such an all-important match.

(c) Black loses no time in freeing his position, White being unable to interfere with the process.

(d) If 14 B—K4, B—Kt2; 15 Q—R4, KR—B; 16 Kt—K5, KtxKt; 17 PxKt, Q—B4; 19 Q—Q4, and White has made no headway whatsoever. He now proceeds to dissolve his one weak pawn in the hope of making something out of the open file, but here, too, he is doomed to disappointment.

(e) The goal for which Black, sooner or later, aims in a well-ordered defense to the Queen's Gambit. He threatens now BxKt.

(f) A challenge to White's center. It has the effect of throwing the board wide open to the action of the pieces hitherto confined. Naturally, in the clash that ensues many pieces are exchanged.

(g) A dominating post for the Rook. Instead, 21 P—Q5 was tempting, but would have been met by Kt—B3, followed by P—K5, winning a Pawn.

(h) White appears to have all the better of the position, but, as will be seen, Black has an adequate defense.

(i) This meets the situation fully. White was threatening QxKtP.

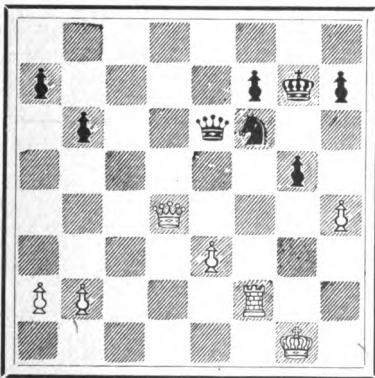
(j) The move that perfects the defense, making a draw the legitimate outcome.

FIFTH GAME—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Capablanca. White.	Lasker. Black.
1 P—Q4	P—Q4
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3
3 P—B4	P—K3(a)
4 B—Kt5	QKt—Q2(b)
5 P—K3	B—K2
6 Kt—B3	Castles
7 R—B(c)	P—QKt3
8 PxP	PxP
9 Q—R4(d)	P—B4(e)
10 Q—B6	R—Kt
11 KtxP	B—Kt2
12 KtxBch	QxKt
13 Q—R4	QR—B
14 Q—R3	Q—K3
15 BxKt	QxB
16 B—R6	BxKt(f)
17 BxR	RxB
18 PxB	QxBP
19 R—KKt	R—K
20 Q—Q3	P—Kt3
21 K—B	R—K5
22 Q—Q	O—R6ch
23 R—Kt2	Kt—B3
24 K—Kt	PxP
25 R—B4(g)	PxP
26 RxR	KtxR
27 Q—Q8ch	K—Kt2
28 O—Q4ch	Kt—B3
29 PxP	Q—K3
30 R—B2	P—KKt4
31 P—KR4	PxP(h)

Position after 31 P—KR4.

Black—Lasker.



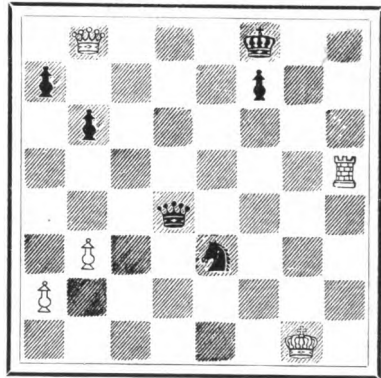
White—Capablanca.

32 QxRP Kt—Kt5(i)

33 Q—Kt5ch	K—B
34 R—B5	P—KR4
35 Q—Q8ch	K—Kt2
36 Q—Kt5ch	K—B
37 Q—Q8ch	K—Kt2
38 Q—Kt5ch	K—B
39 P—Kt3(j)	Q—Q3
40 Q—B4	Q—Q8ch
41 Q—B	Q—Q2
42 RxP	KtxP
43 Q—B3	Q—Q5(k)
44 Q—R8ch	K—K2
45 Q—Kt7ch	K—B(l)
46 Q—Kt8ch	Resigns

Position after 46 Q—Kt8ch.

Black—Lasker.



White—Capablanca.

2 h., 45 m. 2 h., 55 m.
(Played March 29-30.)

Notes by David Janowski.

(a) It has always been a puzzle to me as to which is the best defense for Black. The so-called orthodox defense, which Dr. Lasker, so far as I know, never adopted before until this match, I found some fifteen years ago quite unsatisfactory. In the international tournaments of Ostend, 1905, Barmen, 1905, I adopted with success PxP, which up to date I consider very likely to be the best defense.

(b) Dr. Lasker, in his chess magazine, made the following remark on one of my match games with Frank Marshall: "Why should one develop the Knight at Q2, blocking his Bishop, while that Knight can be developed at B3?" I quite agree with him. Strange to say, all the great masters in their older days play against their own theory. They evidently miss the power of conviction and determination which is the characteristic of youth.

(c) The favorite move of Pillsbury's, but I prefer B—Q3.

(d) In the first game of their match

Capablanca played 9 B—Kt5. The move in the text is a great improvement and seems to give White the superior game.

(e) Giving up a pawn. I don't know whether it was a simple oversight or a sacrifice. However, the simple reply, 9 B—Kt2, which looks quite natural, would leave Black, after 10 B—R6, in a helpless position. If Dr. Lasker took that into consideration, he shows wonderful position judgment. The sacrifice of a pawn and, later on, of the exchange, was the only line of play to give him a real fighting chance.

(f) The sacrifice of the exchange is perfectly justified.

(g) A clever defense. It is obvious that 25 P×P would be followed by Kt—Q4, with an almost irresistible attack.

(h) Here Lasker sealed his move, and apparently the best. If, for instance, 31 P—KR3, then 32 P—R5, and Black can never escape from the "pin." Also, 31 P—Kt5 would be inferior, likewise on account of P—R5.

(i) Kt—K was apparently a much safer defense.

(j) Losing a very important tempo. 39 Q—B4 would have been much stronger. Black can hardly afford to play QxRP. However, with careful play, Black could still draw the game, but it would have been much more difficult.

(k) In analyzing the adjourned game at the Manhattan Chess Club, Perkins and myself arrived at the very same position and we gave it up as a draw, as I clearly demonstrated that, after 46 Q—R8 ch, K—K2, White could not afford to play 44 QxPch, on account of K—B3, with almost winning chances. And if 46 Q—Kt7ch, the same reply would be quite sufficient to make a draw.

(l) A most inexplicable error on the part of Lasker, the more so as he had two good moves at his disposal and he took the only possible move to lose the game.

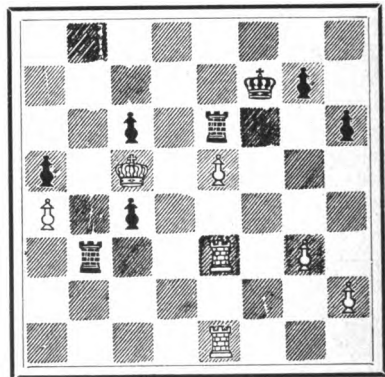
SIXTH GAME. RUY LOPEZ.

Lasker. Capablanca
White. Black.

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1 P—K4 | P—K4 |
| 2 Kt—KB3 | Kt—KB3 |
| 3 B—Kt5 | Kt—B3 |
| 4 Castles | P—Q3 |
| 5 P—Q4 | B—Q2 |
| 6 Kt—B3 | B—K2 |
| 7 R—K (a) | PxP (b) |
| 8 KtxP | Castles |
| 9 BxKt (c) | PxB |
| 10 B—Kt5 (d) | R—K |
| 11 Q—Q3 (e) | P—KR3 |

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 12 B—R4 | Kt—R2 |
| 13 BxB | RxB |
| 14 Q—B4 | Q—K |
| 15 R—K2 | R—Kt |
| 16 P—QKt3 | P—QB4 |
| 17 Kt—B3 | B—Kt4 (f) |
| 18 KtxB | QxKt |
| 19 QxQ | RxQ |
| 20 K—B | Kt—Kt4 |
| 21 Kt—Q2 | Kt—K3 |
| 22 P—QB3 | P—KB3 |
| 23 Kt—B4 | Kt—B5 |
| 24 R—K3 (g) | Kt—Kt3 |
| 25 Kt—Q2 | R—Kt |
| 26 P—Kt3 | P—QR4 |
| 27 P—QR4 | Kt—K4 |
| 28 P—KB4 | Kt—Q2 |
| 29 K—K2 | Kt—Kt3 |
| 30 K—Q3 (h) | P—B3 |
| 31 QR—K | K—B2 |
| 32 Kt—B4 | KtxKt |
| 33 KxKt | R—K3 |
| 34 P—K5 | BPxP |
| 35 PxP | P—Q4ch |
| 36 KxP | RxKtP |
| 37 P—B4 | PxP (i) |

Position after 37...PxP.
Black—Capablanca.



White—Lasker.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 38 R—K4 | P—KR4 |
| 39 R—QB4 | R—Kt7 |
| 40 R—K3 | RxRP |
| 41 R (B4)xP | P—B6 |
| 42 K—Kt6 | R—Kt7ch |
| 43 KxP | P—Kt4 |
| 2 hours, 30 min. 2 hours, 30 min. | |

Drawn.

(Played at the Marianao Casino,
Havana, March 31 and April 1.)

Notes by Alfred Schroeder.

(a) In the tournament at St. Petersburg, 1909, Lasker played against Salwe, 7. B—Kt5, and there followed 7...PxP; 8. KtxP, Castles; 9. BxQKt, PxB; 10. Q—Q3, R—K; 11. QR—K, etc. At this stage the position is the same as that reached on the eleventh move in the present game, except that the QR is at K, instead of the K Rook, as in the present Lasker-Capablanca game.

(b) This, or 7...KtxQP, is practically forced. If 7...Castles; 8. BxKt, BxB; 9. PxP, PxP; 10. QxQ, QRxQ; 11. KtxP, BxP; 12. KtxB, KtxKt; 13. Kt—Q3, P—KB4; 14. P—KB3, B—B4ch; 15. KtxB, KtxKt; 16. B—Kt5, R—Q4; 17. B—K7, and 18. P—QB4 wins. (Tarrasch-Marco Dresden tournament, 1892.)

(c) Here 9. Kt(Q4)—K2, as well as 9. KtxKt, have been tried by great masters, but the continuation in the text seems to be the favorite, for a reason somewhat difficult to understand.

(d) Pillsbury used to play here 10. P—QKt3, which seems to give more opportunity for an attack.

(e) In one of the games of their match Schlechter played here against Lasker 11. Q—B3, and it followed 11...P—KR3; 12. B—R4, Kt—R7; 13. BxB; QxB; 14. QR—Q, Kt—B, etc.

(f) Forcing the exchange of Queens, which seems to be one of the chief objects of these two great masters.

(g) It seems to me that this square should have been left open for the White Kt, in order to eventually get with it to Q5, or perhaps KB5. For instance, 24. R—K, Kt—Q6; 25. KR—Q, Kt—K4 (if 25...Kt—B5; 26. P—B3 and then 27. Kt—K3); 26. Kt—K3, K—B2; 27. Kt—Q5, etc.

(h) Lasker is famous for his manoeuvres with the King. Black's weakness consists of the isolated QRP, and white's whole game centers on it. But Capablanca somehow escapes!

(i) In examining the position superficially, it would seem that White can win the game by playing now 38. RxR, PxR; 39. K—Kt6, P—K7; 40. R—QKt, RxP; 41. RxP, K—K3; 42. KxP, followed by 43. R—Kt5, winning the QRP, etc. Instead, White, after 38. RxR, might lose on account of 38...PxR; 39. K—Kt6, P—K7; 40. R—QKt, R—K, and if 41. KxRP, R—QKt, winning the game.

SEVENTH GAME—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

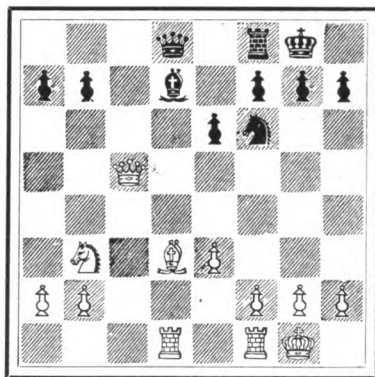
Capablanca. Lasker.
White. Black.

1 P—Q4 P—Q4
2 Kt—KB3 P—K3

3 P—B4 Kt—KB3
4 B—Kt5 B—K2
5 P—K3 QKt—Q2
6 Kt—B3 Castles
7 R—B P—B3(a)
8 Q—B2 P—B4
9 R—Q Q—R4(b)
10 PxQP(c) KtxP
11 BxB KtxB
12 B—Q3 QKt—B3
13 Castles PxP
14 KtxP B—Q2
15 Kt—K4 KKt—Q4
16 Kt—QKt3 Q—Q(d)
17 KtxKt ch KtxKt
18 Q—B5 Q—Kt3

Position after 18 Q—B5.

Black—Lasker.



White—Capablanca.

19 R—B KR—B(e)
20 QxQ PxQ
21 RxRch RxR
22 R—B RxRch
23 KtxR Drawn

1 h. 21 m. 1 hr. 19 m.

(Played at the Marianao Casino, Havana, April 2, 1921.)

(a) The accepted reply to 7 R—B. When White posts Queen on B2, then it is customary to advance this pawn two squares, as is done by Black on the next move.

(b) It is a curious fact that the two players, in the tenth game, in which Capablanca also played White, arrived at identically the same position in only eight moves. This is accounted for by the circumstance that, in the game under consideration, Capablanca moved his QR twice and Dr. Lasker his QBP twice.

(c) Capablanca continued here with B—Q3 in the tenth game.

(d) Necessary in order to avoid losing a Pawn, for if 15...Q—Kt3; 16 KtxKtch, KtxKt; 17 BxPch, etc.

(e) This clash of the heavy artillery along the main artery foreshadows a draw in consequence of the many exchanges involved.

EIGHTH GAME.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Lasker. White.	Capablanca. Black.
1 P—Q4	P—Q4
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3
3 P—B4	P—B3
4 P—K3	B—B4
5 Kt—B3	P—K3
6 B—Q3	BxB
7 QxB	QKt—Q2
8 Castles	B—Q3
9 P—K4	PxKP
10 KtxP	KtxKt
11 QxKt	Castles
12 B—Q2	Q—B3
13 QR—Q	Q—Kt3
14 QxQ	RPxQ
15 B—B3	KR—Q
16 KR—K	B—B2
17 K—B	Kt—B
18 B—Q2	P—B3
19 P—KR4	K—B2
20 P—KKt3	Kt—Q2
21 B—K3	Kt—Kt3
22 R—B	Kt—B
23 R—K2	Kt—K2
24 R—B3	P—R3
25 P—R4	QR—Kt
26 P—QKt4	P—QKt4
27 BPxP	RPxP
28 P—R5	B—Q3
29 R—Kt3	Kt—Q4
30 B—Q2	QR—B
31 K—K	Draw
2 hours, 5 min.	1 hour, 48 min.

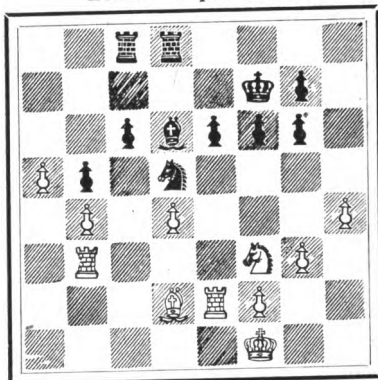
(Played at the Mariano Casino, Havana, April 3, 1921.)

Notes by Basil Soldatenkov.

In the eighth game of the world contest Capablanca stepped away from the previous beaten tracks and selected a different defense against the QP opening of Lasker's—a very good defense at that. Taking, as usual, no chances, Dr. Lasker compelled his opponent to an exchange of Queens and, in its early stage, the game assumed the character of an end

Position after 30...QR—B.

Black—Capablanca.



White—Lasker.

game. Thereupon took place highly strategical maneuvering, in the course of which Dr. Lasker, after having insured his right wing against all possible attempts of his adversary, began a pressure on the Queen's side and, as it seemed, almost inadvertently to his opponent, obtained a distinct preponderance of pawn position there and then.

To this plan of campaign the Pan-American champion opposed a steadfast resistance and his maneuvering of the knight, which threatened to bring into play a combination of Pawn and Rook at various parts of the enemy's center, was not only purely defensive, but also aggressive at times. However, Capablanca did not succeed in breaking through anywhere and Dr. Lasker proceeded to gain advantage until, finally, he emerged with a passed pawn on the QR file, with only a slight pressure by his valorous opponent on his QKt Pawn to compensate the latter for said disadvantage.

The game was adjourned here, Lasker sealing his thirty-first move. I have strong grounds to believe that the Cuban master did not consider himself at his best that day and viewed his whole line of aggressive defense as a distinct, if imperceptible blunder, and his position at that stage of the game was very inferior.

The next day the game was resumed. Lasker's sealed move was K—K. A draw was agreed upon to the utmost astonishment of all, and, I dare say, the amusement of Capablanca, who, I am sure, had he the white pieces, with his thorough knowledge of end games, his sporting and combative spirit, would have played it out to a finish and most probably won. However, Dr. Lasker, not feeling very fit and thus wanting to avoid a heavy strain, consented to a draw!

Although I can not pretend to give an

exhaustive analysis of this intricate position, yet I will try to indicate for the benefit of the readers of the Bulletin a tentative line of play the game might have followed and which, to my mind, clearly indicates how threatening and aggressive the position of the White pieces is, owing to the overhanging sword of Damocles, which White's QRP happens to be:

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 31 P—Kt4 | R—K | 44 KtxP | BxBt |
| 32 P—Kt5 | P—K4 | 45 R—B7ch | K—K3 (d) |
| 33 PxBP | PxBP | 46 RxB | R—R6ch (e) |
| 34 R—K4 (a) | R—K2 (b) | 47 K—Kt4 | R—Q6 |
| 35 Kt—K | R—KR (c) | 48 B—Kt2 | Kt—Q4 |
| 36 Kt—Q3 | K—K3 | 49 R—K4ch | K—B2 |
| 37 R—Kt | K—B4 | 50 P—R6 | R—Q7 |
| 38 QR—K | B—Kt | 51 P—R7 | Kt—B2 |
| 39 K—Kt2 | B—Q3 | 52 BxB | RxB |
| 40 K—B3 | B—Kt | 53 B—B6 | Kt—R |
| 41 B—B | Kt—B6 | 54 R—K7ch | K—B |
| 42 R—B4ch | PxR | 55 R—R7 | Kt—Kt3 |
| 43 RxB | RxB | 56 B—Q4 | and wins |

(a) Or else Kt—K and if Black proceeds with P—K5, then 35. P—B3, would follow. Or if 34... P—B4; 35 PxP, RxP; 36 Kt—Q3, etc.

(b) If instead P—B4, then 35 PxQBP, RxP; 36 Kt—Q4, PxKt; 37 R—B3ch, B—B5; 38 BxB, RxR; 39 B—Q6ch, K—K3; 40 BxR, RxP; 41 P—R6, R—R8ch; 42 K—Kt2, R—QR3; 43 P—R7, K—K4; 44 R—B8, Kt—B2; 45 R—QB8 and wins.

(c) If P—B4; 36 PxP, RxP; 37 Kt—Q3, etc.

(d) If KxP, a problem-like mating combination arises, to avoid which Black would have to sacrifice a piece and thus lose, i. e.—45... KxP; 46 BxPch, K—R4; 47 RxP, R—R6ch; 48 K—Kt2, R—Q6; 49 P—B3, P—Kt4; 50 RxPch, K—R5; 51 R—K5, threatening B—Kt3 mate. White should win.

(e) For RxRch is still worse. Then 47 BxR, K—B4; 48 P—R6, Kt—Q4; 49 B—Kt3, K—K3; 50 K—K4, K—Q2; 51 K—Q4, Kt—Kt3 (if K—B; 52 B—Q6, K—Q2; 53 K—B5); 52 B—K5, Kt—R4; 53 P—B4, Kt—Kt3; 54 BxP and wins.

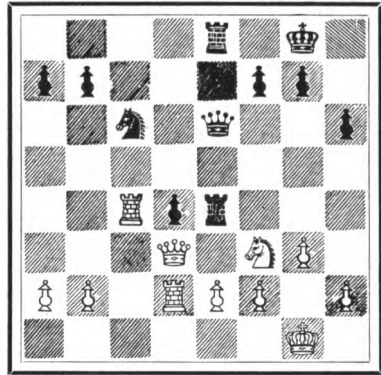
NINTH GAME—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Capablanca. White.	Lasker. Black.
1 P—Q4	P—Q4
2 Kt—KB3	P—K3
3 P—B4	P—QB4(a)
4 PxQP	PxP
5 Kt—B3	Kt—QB3
6 P—KKt3	Kt—B3
7 B—Kt2	B—K3
8 Castles(b)	B—K2(c)
9 PxP	BxP(d)
10 B—Kt5	P—Q5
11 Kt—K4	B—K2
12 KtxKtch(e)	BxBt
13 BxB	QxB
14 O—R4	Castles
15 Q—Kt5	OR—Kt
16 KR—Q	P—KR3(f)
17 Kt—K	KR—K
18 R—O2(g)	B—Kt5
19 R—B	R—K4
20 O—Q3	OR—K
21 B—B3(h)	BxB

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 22 KtxB | R—K5 |
| 23 R—B4 | Q—K3 |

Position after 23... Q—K3.

Black—Lasker.



White—Capablanca.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 24 KtxP | KtxKt |
|---------|-------|

Drawn(i)

(Played at the Casino Marianao, Havana, April 6, 1921.)

Notes by J. W. Brunnermer.

(a) This avoids the Pillsbury attacks and of late years has been preferred as the safest defense. It offers great scope of choice in development to both players.

(b) Better than B—Kt5 at once.

(c) Not P—B5, for then Black would release the pressure on White's Q4.

(d) It would be weak to recapture with the Q, i. e., 9 Q—R4; 10 Kt—KKt5, QxP; 11 B—K3, Q—R4; 12 Q—Kt3, castles QR; 13 KtxB, PxKt; 14 B—R3, etc.

(e) The continuation 12 BxKt, BxB; 13 Q—R4 makes it much more difficult for Black.

(f) Preventing the exchange of queens by Q—Kt5, which seems to have been the ultimate object of White's 15th move.

(g) Not BxKt, i. e., 18 PxB; 19 QxP, KR—QB; 20 Q—R4, RxP; 21 QxQP (if QxRP, then 21 RxKP preventing QxQP, on account of the rejoinder, RxKtch), QxQ; 22 RxQ, RxKP, with the better game.

(h) Best, for if White plays BxKt, then Black continues with BxP, with a very strong game.

(i) A wholesale exchange of pieces is now threatened and a draw is inevitable.

TENTH GAME.

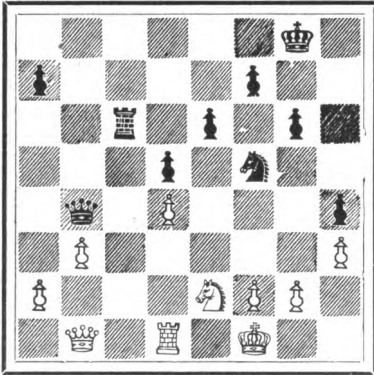
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Lasker. White.	Capablanca. Black.
1 P—Q4	P—Q4
2 P—QB4	P—K3
3 Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3
4 B—Kt5	B—K2
5 P—K3	Castles
6 Kt—B3	QKt—Q2

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 7 Q—B2 | P—B4 |
| 8 R—Q | Q—R4 |
| 9 B—Q3 | P—KR3 |
| 10 B—R4 | BPxP |
| 11 KPxP | PxP |
| 12 BxP | Kt—Kt3 |
| 13 B—QKt3 | B—Q2 |
| 14 Castles | QR—B |
| 15 Kt—K5 | B—Kt4 |
| 16 KR—K | QKt—Q4 |
| 17 BxQKt (a) | KtxB |
| 18 BxB | KtxB |
| 19 Q—Kt3 | B—B3 |
| 20 KtxB | PxKt |
| 21 R—K5 | Q—Kt3 |
| 22 Q—B2 | KR—Q |
| 23 Kt—K2 | R—Q4 |
| 24 RxR | BPxR |
| 25 Q—Q2 | Kt—B4 |
| 26 P—QKt3 | P—KR4 |
| 27 P—KR3 (b) | P—R5 (c) |
| 28 Q—Q3 | R—B3 |
| 29 K—B | P—Kt3 |
| 30 Q—Kt | Q—Kt5 |

Position after 30...Q—Kt5.

Black—Capablanca.



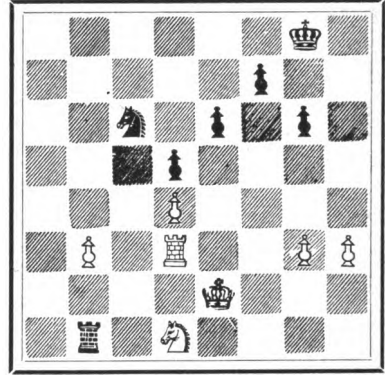
White—Lasker.

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 31 K—Kt (d) | P—R4 |
| 32 Q—Kt2 | P—R5 (e) |
| 33 Q—Q2 | QxQ |
| 34 RxQ | PxP |
| 35 PxP | R—Kt3 |
| 36 R—Q3 | R—R3 |
| 37 P—KKt4 (f) | PxPep |
| 38 PxP | R—R7 |
| 39 Kt—B3 | R—QB7 |
| 40 Kt—Q | Kt—K2 |
| 41 Kt—K3 | R—B8ch |

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 42 K—B2 | Kt—B3 |
| 43 Kt—Q (g) | R—Kt8 |
| 44 K—K2 (h) | RxP |

Position after 44 K—K2.

Black—Capablanca.



White—Lasker.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 45 K—K3 | R—Kt5 |
| 46 Kt—B3 | Kt—K2 |
| 47 Kt—K2 (i) | Kt—B4ch |
| 48 K—B2 | P—Kt4 |
| 49 P—Kt4 | Kt—Q3 |
| 50 Kt—Kt | Kt—K5ch |
| 51 K—B | R—Kt8ch |
| 52 K—Kt2 | R—Kt7ch |
| 53 K—B | R—B7ch |
| 54 K—K | R—QR7 |
| 55 K—B | K—Kt2 |
| 56 R—K3 | K—Kt3 (j) |
| 57 R—Q3 | P—B3 |
| 58 R—K3 | K—B2 |
| 59 R—Q3 | K—K2 |
| 60 R—K3 | K—Q3 |
| 61 R—Q3 | R—B7ch |
| 62 K—K | R—KKt7 |
| 63 K—B | R—QR7 |
| 64 R—K3 | P—K4 (k) |
| 65 R—Q3 | PxP |
| 66 RxP | K—B4 |
| 67 R—Q | P—Q5 |
| 68 R—Bch | K—Q4 |

Resigns

4 hours 40 min. 4 hours 20 min.

(Played at the Marianao Casino, Havana, April 8, 9 and 10.)

Notes by Members of the I. L. Rice Progressive Chess Club.

(a) If 17 KtxKt, RxQ; 18 KtxBch, K—R; 19 BxR, Q—B2; 20 Kt—Kt6ch,

PxKt; 21 KtxPch, K—Kt; 22 KtxR, KxKt; 23 BxKt, PxB; 24 B—Kt3, and wins. Black could not take the queen, but would probably have played 17... KtxKt instead.

(b) P—KKt3, followed by P—KR4, seems to be stronger.

(c) Strategy of the highest order.

(d) Q—Kt2 should have been played at once. Then, if Black plays P—R4, White can play 32 P—QR3, Q—Kt4; 33 K—Kt, threatening Kt—B3, and, according to several experts, have a fairly good game.

(e) Forcing the exchange of Queens.

(f) White's game is very difficult and the strength of Black's twenty-seventh move clearly shows itself. Black is threatening R—R8ch, K—R2, and R—R7, winning a Pawn.

(g) If Kt—B, then Black wins a pawn by 43... Kt—Kt5; 44 R—B3, R—Q; 45 K—Q3, Kt—B7ch, etc.

(h) Looks like an oversight, but White can not save the Pawn. If 44 K—K3, then Black plays Kt—R4.

(i) If P—Kt4, then P—Kt4, followed by Kt—Kt3 and Kt—B4.

(j) Black evidently intended to play P—B4, but changed to the policy of playing for the adjournment to get a chance to analyze the position thoroughly.

(k) Black's sealed move at the second adjournment. With this break through the center, Black puts on the finishing touch. The passed pawn, once fairly on its way, must force the issue in a few moves.

"Tablas" the Watchword at Havana.

That the continual drawing of games in the championship match gradually "got on the nerves" of the chess players of Havana is evident from a number of articles on the subject that have appeared in the local press—that safety valve for suppressed emotion. As an indication of the drift of opinion in the home of one of the contestants, which has surpassed all former records in furnishing a total of \$25,000 to reward the effort of the grand masters, the following, translated from the Spanish, is reprinted from the "Heraldo de Cuba" of April 7th:

We are so accustomed to the drawn games arrived at by the two giants of the board, who in an airy room of the Playa Casino are struggling for the championship of the world, that, as soon as they started the Vienna variation of the Queen's Gambit Declined, the onlookers at once rapped on the boards* and their prophecy of a draw turned out as expected, for on the twenty-fourth move the significant phrase was pronounced. With this eight out of the nine games have turned out drawn. If you don't think that is enough, tell it to the Marines.

Some people think this is due to the fact that the pot of \$20,000, obtained for the match, was agreed upon to be divided in stated sums of \$11,000 for Lasker and \$9,000 for Capablanca, win or lose, is practically responsible for so much "carpenry" (draws). It lacks the lever of interest that moves the world. The forces are equalized, and with that unalterable equilibrium it is nothing but natural that

the antagonists will not hurl themselves at each other, nor take any chances.

There is certainly an enormous difference between drawn games that are not counted and those which mark half a point in the score for the final decision.

We do not wish to contradict those who think otherwise, but a report which was made public yesterday will probably put it to a test. The Comision para el Fomento del Turismo (board to develop touring) has voted a grant of \$5,000 to the match, which is attracting so much attention all over the world. The amount will not be given in advance, or divided in equal shares, but will be distributed as follows: \$3,000 to the winner and \$2,000 to the loser. That \$1,000 difference, together with the laurel of victory, should stimulate the aggressiveness of both players.

*"Tablas" in Spanish is a wooden board, so with this translation the meaning of the two puns can be appreciated.

The recent report that Leo Forgacs, the Hungarian master, had been killed during a revolutionary riot appears to have been unfounded, for, according to a later account, he is alive and well.

THE LATEST FROM HAVANA.

After 13 games, on April 19, the score stood as follows: Capablanca, 3; Dr. Lasker, 0; Drawn, 10. Capablanca won the 11th, a Queen's Gambit declined, in 48 moves. The 12th, a Ruy Lopez, was drawn in 31 moves, and the 13th, another Queen's Gambit declined, was drawn in 23.

EIGHTH AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS.

Although the chess playing world, while not transfixed with wonder over the performances of Rzeschewski, has its attention fixed upon the match at Havana, sight should not be lost of the plans being made for the Eighth American Chess Congress, which will be held at Atlantic City, July 6-19. While the famous city by the sea has been decided upon as the scene of the big congress, the actual meeting place there has yet to be selected. This will be announced in due course of time.

A full program of the competitions planned for the congress is not yet ready. but, it is understood, will be printed and distributed soon. In this respect, the problem lovers, under the able leadership of the Good Companion Chess Problem Club, have stolen a march on their over-the-board brethren and have practically raised the needed sinews of war to carry out the elaborate plans already outlined in the Bulletin (see February number).

Intending competitors in the problem composing contests should bear in mind that entries must be filed on or before June 15 next and in the hands of James F. Magee Jr. Hamilton Court, Philadelphia, Pa., secretary of the Good Companions. There will be a big get-together day for the Good Companions, on which will be held a solving bee in the afternoon and a banquet at some suitable hostelry, yet to be selected, in the evening. The date for this notable jamboree is Saturday evening, July 9.

The general program of the congress is intended to accommodate all classes of players who expect to spend their vacations in Atlantic City and for that purpose all entries will be given due consideration, if sent to Sidney T. Sharp, secretary, at "The Wellington," Philadelphia, Pa. To begin with there will be an open masters' tournament, wherein Frank J. Marshall and David Janowski, among others, expect to be competitors. J. T. Beckner of Winchester, Ky., hopes to be on hand and he will do his best to coax Jackson W. Showalter from his retreat on his Kentucky plantation. Tennessee wants to enter R. S. Scrivener, according to a letter from the Rev. Gilbert Dobbs, one of the field secretaries of the congress. Canada surely will be in line. Rumor has it that Porto Rico may send a representative and, if so, why not Cuba? Speaking of Cuba, Dr. Lasker is there now, but plans to visit America before returning to the other side. It is quite possible that the attractions of Atlantic City may be a sufficient lure to induce him to pay the congress a visit. And last, if least (in stature), Sammy Rzeschewski himself may be there!

Besides the masters' tournament, there will be a first class amateur tournament and several minor competitions, in which the players will be graded according to known strength. There will also be a tournament for women players. The program would hardly be complete without an exhibition of simultaneous play and a rapid transit tournament.

Subscriptions to the fund of the congress should be sent to the treasurer, Walter Penn Shipley, 1421 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Those especially interested in the problem fund are requested to forward their offerings to James F. Magee Jr., at the Philadelphia address already given.

MANHATTAN C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP.

Three games were required to decide the question of the championship of the Manhattan Chess Club, which rested between David Janowski and Roy T. Black, who had tied at 10½—1½ in the tournament proper. Janowski won the first game, in which Black blundered at the end; the second game was won by Black and the third and deciding game by Janowski, who thereupon assumed the title of champion for the ensuing year.

The full score of the third game is appended:

RUY LOPEZ.		2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3
Black.	Janowski.	3 B—Kt5	P—QR3
White.	Black.	4 B—R4	Kt—B3
1 P—K4	P—K4	5 Castles	P—Q3(a)

6 R—K(b) P—QKt4
 7 B—Kt3 Kt—QR4
 8 P—Q4 KtxB
 9 RPxKt B—Kt2
 10 Kt—B3 Kt—Q2(c)
 11 Kt—Q5 P—QB3
 12 Kt—K3 Q—B2
 13 P—B3 P—Kt3
 14 PxP PxP
 15 Q—K2(d) B—Kt2
 16 R—Q Kt—B4
 17 Q—B2 Kt—K3
 18 Kt—K Castles
 19 P—QKt4 QR—Q
 20 Kt—Q3 P—KB4(e)
 21 PxP PxP
 22 Kt—B5 KtxKt
 23 PxKt P—B5
 24 Kt—B Q—K2
 25 P—QKt4(f) B—B
 26 RxR RxR
 27 B—Q2 Q—KB2
 28 P—B3 Q—Kt3(g)
 29 QxQ PxQ
 30 B—K R—Q6
 31 Kt—Q2(h) RxQBP
 32 Kt—K4 R—B7
 33 Kt—Q6(i) B—K3
 34 RxP(j) P—K5(k)
 35 R—R8ch K—R2
 36 R—K8(l) B—Q5ch
 Resigns(m)

(a) Somewhat more conservative than 4...KtxP, which leads to greater complications, whereas the text move lends it-

self better to the higher strategy of the French champion.

(b) Another playable continuation is 6 BxKt, followed by 7 P—Q4.

(c) If 10...P—Kt5; 11 Kt—Q5, KtxP; 12 PxP, PxP; 13 RxKt, with the better game.

(d) He would have saved a move by proceeding at once to Bishop 2, or playing P—QKt4.

(e) Establishing a strong Pawn formation, by means of which he hopes to advance his chances of attack.

(f) White appears to have blocked his opponent on the Queen's side, but the mobility of his QB for the moment is not all that could be desired.

(g) Confident in the strength of his two Bishops, Black is quite ready for the exchange of Queens. White, for his part, has little choice. He can hardly afford to yield possession of the diagonal.

(h) Well played, if it were only properly followed up. White could well afford the loss of the Pawn in return for obtaining greater activity for his pieces.

(i) But now 33 R—Q, compelling defensive measures, was in order.

(j) From bad to worse; again, 34 R—Q was his only fighting chance, although not so strong as a move earlier.

(k) This wins by force, Black's KB at last coming into the game and with crushing effect.

(l) If 36 KtxP, B—Q5ch; 37 Kt—B2, R—B8; 38 K—B, B—B5ch, etc. If, on the other hand, 36 PxP, B—Q5ch; 37 K—B, P—B6; 38 PxP, and Black checkmates next move.

(m) For if 37 K—B, PxP, threatening PxP mate; or if 37 K—R, then simply R—B8.

Manhattan Chess Club Dinner.

Jose R. Capablanca and Dr. E. Lasker, in conjunction with H. Cassel, Julius Finn and Edward Garcia, at Havana, sent a joint cable message of felicitation to the members of the Manhattan Chess Club gathered at the annual dinner of the club at the Hotel Sherman Square, March 12. Herbert R. Limburg, president, acted as toastmaster and Aristides Martinez, who recently retired from the presidency after serving twenty years, was the guest of honor. Three cheers were given the veteran executive when he acknowledged in a speech an engrossed and framed copy of the resolutions electing him to life membership, passed by the board of directors. Judge James McCarty, Edward S. Maddock, Millard H. Ellison, Lyman F. George, Walter J. Rosston and Lester Keene were the other speakers. Professor L. S. Stillman and Max Jacobs, members of the club, were among the entertainers. Alfred Link was chairman of the dinner committee.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Manhattan Chess Club, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Herbert R. Limburg, president; Edward S. Maddock, vice president; Otis W. Field, treasurer; Frank K. Perkins, secretary; Robert Raubitschek, Leonard B. Meyer, Julius Finn, W. H. Failing, H. S. Hoit, H. I. Ladd and H. J. Lowenthal, directors.

RZESCHEWSKI IMPRESSIONS OF EDWARD LASKER.

No higher tribute has been paid to the genius of Samuel Rzeschewski than by Edward Lasker, president of the Western Chess Association, who was instrumental in bringing him to Chicago, where he had a busy time of it from March 12 to 17 inclusive. Three exhibitions were given by him and of the forty-six games he won all except three, which he drew. The Western champion himself contested a clock game with him, which Sammy lost, but only by a narrow margin and through carelessness in the end game. But we had better give this story in the words of Mr. Lasker, who, like John F. Barry of Boston, was completely captured by the little fellow:

"Sammy, for one thing, is one of the best simultaneous players I have ever seen. He sees very rapidly and has it "all over" the average simultaneous opponent, even the strong ones. In Chicago several of the leading players took a hand and he showed his mastery clearly.

"Altogether Sammy played 46 simultaneous games in Chicago, 20 at the Illinois A. C., 16 at the Sinai Social Center and 10 at the Toy Department of the Fair, and he won all except three at the Social Center, which he drew. Truly a great performance!

"When I played a match game with him at the home of Julius Rosenwald, Thursday evening, he got himself brilliantly out of the troubles of an opening unknown to him. In the ending I outplayed him, not because I can see farther than he, I think, but because he took matters too lightly, thinking to have at least a draw, and because my knowledge of end games is, naturally, greater than that the child could have gained in his short life.

"Sammy has a brilliant mind also apart from chess. I tried him, for instance, on mathematical puzzles, and I was amazed at the speed with which he saw things. I believe he will be one of the greatest masters in a few years, if his development is not hampered.

"The only thing the child has to learn is to lose gracefully, but I do not blame him for not knowing what sportsmanship is. He simply does not know the difference. He is just like a little animal without any education in ethics. He hates to admit that he is beaten. I saw this in the two games I played with him, one blindfolded and one open. The games showed the child's marvelous gifts, although he lost both. Sammy may have been a little tired from driving an automobile all afternoon and playing at the Fair. He denied it though. I had to get him a different auto every day. He keeps you going all right."

RUY LOPEZ.

Rzeschewski.	Lasker.		
White.	Black.		
1 P—K4	P—K4	17 R—Qch	K—K2(g)
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	18 B—K3	P—B5
3 B—Kt5	P—QR3	19 B—Kt6(h)	KR—Q(i)
4 B—R4	Kt—B3	20 BxRch	RxB
5 Castles	KtxP	21 RxR	KxR
6 P—Q4	PxP(a)	22 KtxP(j)	P—QKt4
7 R—K	P—Q4	23 Kt—B5	B—B
8 KtxP	B—Q3(b)	24 P—QB3	PxB
9 KtxKt	BxPch	25 KtxP(R4)	K—B2(k)
10 K—R(c)	Q—R5	26 P—QKt4	PxPe.p.
11 RxKtch(d)	PxR	27 PxP	K—B3(l)
12 Q—Q8ch	OxQ	28 K—Kt3(m)	P—QR4
13 KtxQch	KxKt	29 P—QKt4(n)	K—Kt4
14 KxB(e)	B—K3		Resigns
15 Kt—B3(f)	P—OB4		(a) The usual course pursued by Black
16 B—Kt5ch	P—B3		is 6...P—QKt4; 7 B—Kt3, P—Q4; 8

is 6...P—QKt4; 7 B—Kt3, P—Q4; 8 PxP, etc. The move in the text, dangerous on the face of it, leads up to the interesting variation known as the Riga defense, successfully adopted by the Riga

Chess Club in the match by telegraph with the Berlin Chess Club, finished early in 1908.

(b) This astonishing move indicates a powerful counter attack, the while Black ignores the threat against both of his Knights. Lasker selected it, thinking thereby to get the boy on strange ground, thereby putting his natural ability to the best possible test. He was astonished to find that the little expert picked his way through the mazes of the complications with the steadiness of a veteran.

(c) Of course, if 10 KxB, Q—R5c; 11 K—Kt, Q—B7ch, etc. On the other hand, Black might play 10 K—B, in which case Black would likewise continue with 10... Q—R5, with better results for Black than can be obtained when he plays K—R.

(d) After a great deal of analysis, it was found that White could take no liberties with the situation, but must take direct action in order to counteract the impending menace.

(e) The wholesale exchange of pieces has cleared the atmosphere considerably, leaving White with two minor pieces against a Rook and Black with two extra Pawns.

(f) Played without sufficient consideration of the fact that Black's last move

actually involves a threat, which now becomes apparent. Instead, he should have continued with either B—K3 or Kt—Q2.

(g) Somewhat better would have been 17... K—B.

(h) Cleverly intercepting the advance of the Pawn, which threatened to attack the imprisoned Bishop.

(i) Wisely giving up the exchange, as otherwise White would enter with his Knight at Queen 5, with excellent prospects.

(j) Instead, White could have kept this Bishop by means of 22 K—Kt3, P—QKt4; 23 KtxKtP, PxKt; 24 BxP, but in that case Black would have had an advantage in position.

(k) Possibly, P—QR4 might have been a bit stronger.

(l) Again, P—R4 was in order.

(m) It was suggested at this stage that the game might well be abandoned as drawn, but Rzszechewski preferred to play on, remarking: "I have time to draw, haven't I?" He should have played 28 P—QKt4, followed by Kt—Kt2, thereby presenting an impassable barrier to the approach of the Black King.

(n) A losing move, as the King attacks the Knight and the RP then forces its way through. However, Black threatened B—B4, followed by B—B7.

WARM WELCOME FOR SAMMY AT ROCHESTER.

On the evening of February 25, Rzszechewski appeared for the benefit of the populace of Rochester, N. Y., at the Arcade Theater of that city. Fifteen players sat about the hollow square and put up about as good resistance as has been shown anywhere in the country, with the result that Sammy won 12, drew 2 and lost 1 to Harold E. Jennings, at one time holder of the New York State championship. Drawn games were credited to Charles W. Watkeys of the University of Rochester, and Meyer Sampson of the Rochester Chess Club. Dr. William Jean Berdel, president of the Rochester Chess Club, introduced Sammy, as to which the Rochester Herald remarks:

"As has been stated, Sammy's last name is Rzszechewski. President Berdel did not announce it because it is impossible to put that word in the English tongue. Interpreter in City Court, Philip Federbush, a celebrated linguist, is authority for the statement that the first three letters of Sammy's last name have no English equivalent in sound, so in speaking of the youthful marvel, he is called just Sammy."

Those defeated by Sammy were: Bernard Hook, Mark Kreag, Charles Jessen, Master Fred Simpson, Ellsworth Nichols, George King, Scott Sterling, Dr. Max S. Moll, H. C. Spurr, Louis Siegel, John W. Pease and Philip Federbush.

"It is possible that a second Paul Morphy may enter the Eighth American Chess Congress tournament in the person of Rafael Cintron, champion of our little island of Porto Rico." So writes a correspondent to James F. Magee Jr. of Philadelphia, who adds that Senor Cintron is also an expert problem solver. "If," says Mr. Magee, "he can solve any two-mover in twenty seconds, as is reported, he will likely capture the \$60 cash prize given by the Good Companions in the solving tourney to be held at Atlantic City on July 9."

At the Good Companion dinner, to be held on the evening of July 9, Charles Willing of Philadelphia will play the "Paul Morphy Waltz," composed by Morphy's niece, Mrs. Regina Morphy-Voitier.

RZESCHIEWSKI VISITS PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Rhode Island Chess players turned out in force to witness an exhibition by Samuel Rzeschewski against twenty opponents at the Casino in Roger Williams' Park on the evening of March 31, when the boy made a score of 16 wins, three draws and one unfinished ("no decision"). The drawn games were scored by Dr. Max B. Gomberg, State champion and president of the Providence Chess Club, under the auspices of which the performance was arranged, H. Nelson Street, one time Brown University champion, and A. L. Sherman. The undecided game was with Prof. R. Gilman of Brown University. According to reports, this was quite an unusual contest, thirty-six moves having been made before midnight, at which time each player had lost only a Bishop and two pawns. President Gomberg appeared to have somewhat the better of the position, being a piece ahead. Rzeschewski, however, had several threatening pawns and when the draw was offered him he accepted.

The occasion was made additionally noteworthy by the presence of Judge B. Howard Gorham, president of the Providence School Committee, who was on the programme to introduce Rzeschewski, but went through the form of the ceremony in advance of the arrival of the prodigy, who was late. Judge Gorham reviewed Rzeschewski's career and also gave an outline of the history of chess. Prior to the beginning of play members of the Providence Chess Club and their guests had a buffet lunch at the Casino, during which awards of prizes won in the recently concluded tournament at the club were awarded.

"Rzeschewski," said the Providence Evening Bulletin in its report the following day: "Rzeschewski is admittedly a wizard, but even the oldtimers were not prepared for his easy sureness throughout the play. He started in a conventional manner by moving the king pawn forward two spaces, and thereafter, with the exception of one or two boards, he experienced little difficulty in carrying his attack through to success. He moved from board to board with almost unbelievable rapidity."

The following players lost to the Polish boy: S. H. Easton, holder of the Eddy cup; L. H. Blount, champion of the Providence Chess Club; L. Reyff and H. A. Kelley, prize winners in the fall tournament; Edward N. Casey, chess editor of the Providence Sunday Journal, and a representative of the Brown University Chess Club; Charles Kilvert, champion of the Hope Club; Alfred U. Eddy, champion of the University Club; Mrs. R. S. D. Eddy, representing women chess players; E. Bamforth, A. F. Chase, L. B. Corey, D. Fairchild, F. Gallup, E. S. Greaver and Benjamin Whitmore.

The Providence Chess Club, which is located in Room 236 of the Industrial Trust Building, has experienced a new lease of life as a result of Rzeschewski's visit. It has a regular organ in the Providence Journal, wherein, in its Sunday edition, appears a weekly column, conducted by Edward N. Casey.

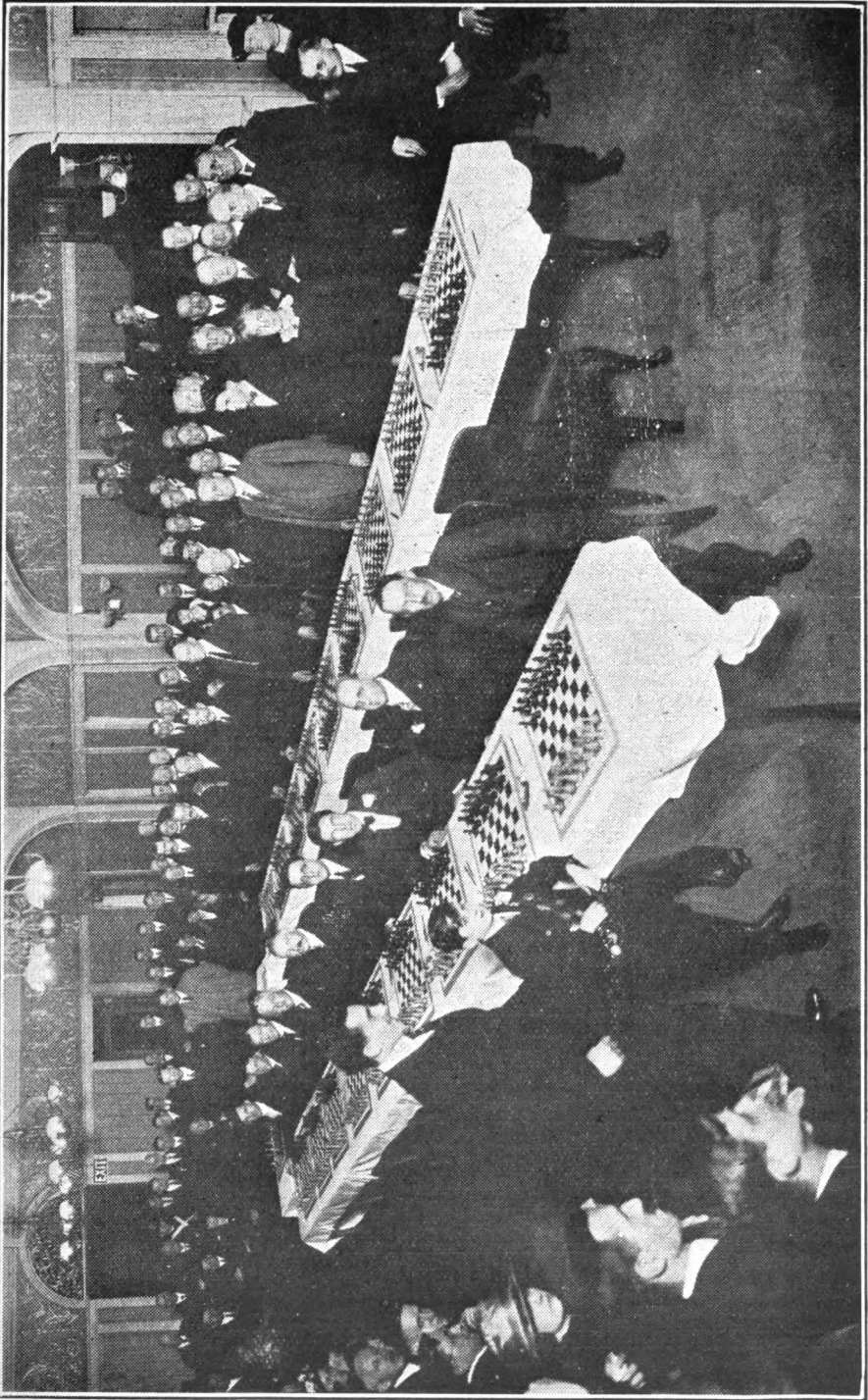
FRENCH DEFENSE.			
Rzeschewski	Street	Rzeschewski	Street
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	24 P-B4	R-B7
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	25 P-B5	R-Q4
3 P-K5	P-QB4	26 B-B2	Kt-B8
4 P-QB3	QKt-B3	27 KKt-B3	Kt-K7 ch
5 Kt-B3	Q-Kt3	28 KtxKt	RxKt (a)
6 B-Q3	PxP	29 R-K	RxR
7 PxP	B-K2	30 KtxR	P-Q7
8 B-B2	KKt-K2	31 R-KB	B-Kt6
9 Castles	Kt-B4	32 Kt-Q	R-B
10 BxKt	PxB	33 P-B6	B-B
11 Kt-B3	B-K3	34 B-K3	R-B8
12 P-QR3	B-K2	35 BxP	RxKt
13 Q-Q3	P-QR3	36 RxR	BxR
14 B-K3	QR-B	37 BxP	P-KR3
15 P-QKt4	Castles	38 B-K3	K-R2
16 Kt-Q2	P-B5	39 K-B2	K-Kt3
17 BxP	QxQP	40 B-Q4	K-B4
18 QxQ	KtxQ	41 K-K3	P-QR4
19 KKt-Kt	Kt-Kt6	42 B-B3	PxP
20 R-R2	P-KKt4	43 PxP	P-R4
21 B-Kt3	P-Q5	44 P-R3	B-R3 ch
22 Kt-Q	P-Q6	45 K-Q4	B-B5
23 R-Kt2	KR-Q		Adjudicated draw.

(a) Had Black's last move been PxKt he

would have won a clear piece, as then the play would have been RxR, 29. PxR, Queening ch. KxQ, 30. B-Kt6, thereby winning the piece.

RUY LOPEZ.

Rzeschewski	Gomberg	Rzeschewski	Gomberg
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 R-Q	KtxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 RxKt	Q-B7
3 B-Kt5	Kt-Q5	19 B-Kt2	QR-Kt
4 KtxKt	PxKt	20 P-B5	B-B3
5 P-Q3	P-QB3	21 BxB	PxB
6 B-R4	Kt-KB3	22 KR-Kt	Q-B4ch
7 Castles	P-Q3	23 K-R	P-Kt4
8 P-KB4	B-K2	24 Q-Kt3ch	K-R
9 Kt-Q2	Castles	25 Q-R4	Q-K4
10 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	26 R-Kt4	R-Kt
11 P-KR3	BxKt	27 P-Q4	Q-K2
12 QxB	Kt-Q2	28 KR-Kt2	R-Kt4
13 P-B3	PxP	29 Q-B4	QR-Kt
14 PxP	Q-R4	30 R-KB2	P-QR3
15 B-Kt3	QxBP	31 R-Kt	QR-Kt2
16 R-Kt	Kt-B4	32 R-K	P-B4
			Drawn



SAMUEL RZESCHIEWSKI IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.
The Child Master Ready to Begin His Rounds With Twenty Opponents at the Roger William Park Casino.

SAMUEL RZESCHEWSKI IMPRESSES BOSTON.

(Special correspondence of the American Chess Bulletin.)

"He came; he saw; he conquered." That briefly describes the visit of Samuel Rzeschewski to Boston on the evening of April 2, when he faced nineteen players in Lorimer Hall and emerged with a score of 16 wins, two draws and one loss. Between two and three hundred chess enthusiasts assembled to witness the exhibition as guests of the Boston Chess Club and it is safe to say that most of them were doubtful of the boy's ability to cope successfully with the strong aggregation of players who had been selected to give battle to the little master, but all such doubts were dispelled as one after the other went down defeated by Sammy's superior skill.

There were many dramatic moments during the evening when the excitement was intense. One of these was when the boy realized that he had lost to C. S. Jacobs. Although on several occasions, since his arrival in America, games have been "adjudicated" against him, this was the first time in nearly four hundred games played that anyone actually has checkmated the youngster during a public exhibition. Plainly the little fellow was crestfallen, but the experience only sharpened his wits and he bent eagerly to the task before him and evolved many brilliant combinations against the best players at the top boards, some of whom had already established what seemed to the on lookers an irresistible attack.

Some of the games were what the movie people would call "thrillers," as will be seen from the score of those against Lyon, Daly and Jacobs. In the latter, Samuel overlooked the impending mate, but according to Mr. Jacobs, his 26th move of Q—QB3 assured him a win in any event. Harlow B. Daly had everything all set for a win, but his young opponent set off some fireworks of his own at the right moment, which rather surprised Daly as well as winning the game. One feature of the exhibition was the defeat of Charles B. Snow, a veteran player, who was the local champion over forty years ago and who had defeated Steinitz twice in similar events, besides having been successful against Pillsbury and other visiting masters. But youth and age were all alike to Samuel and when it was all over, the spectators realized that he was the greatest chess player of his age that the world ever knew.

John F. Barry, president of the Boston Chess Club, acted as master of ceremonies. The players were: K. O. Mott-Smith of Harvard, R. F. Lyon of Technology, H. B. Daly, Boston Chess Club; R. E. Mitchell, Boston Chess Club; H. L. Perrin, Boston Chess Club; C. S. Jacobs, Boston Chess Club; H. Taylor, Bay State Chess Club; S. Nelson, Technology; J. Heck, City Club; Colonel G. Blakely, City Club; H. L. Palmer, City Club; J. Hewins, City Club; C. Williams, Nashua, N. H.; L. B. Muran, Boston Chess Club; Dr. Towle, Boston Chess Club; C. B. Snow, Boylston Chess Club; L. F. Beach, Springfield; G. L. Cabot, Boston Chess Club; G. H. Frieberg, Boylston Chess Club; H. N. Sweet, Providence, R. I.

The following word picture of the young master, as he appeared to the Boston "Globe" reporter, may be appreciated by those who have not had the opportunity of seeing him in action:

"At first glimpse he looked a rather wistful little chap. He has light brown hair, very thick and long and glossy, and he wears it in a great wave across his head, with one long wisp hanging down over a full, broad and not too high forehead.

"His eyes, brown, long-lashed and well set, are deep under the brows; his little nose is a model of short, straight fineness, and he has a sad-looking, serious little rosebud of a mouth, drooping a little but looking extremely kissable. A chin neither weak nor obtrusive makes him look grave, but his full, rather pale cheeks discount it a trifle.

"His ears, rosy, almost round, and large, are set right in the middle of his picture in profile. For his head has a very long after overhang, which again gives him the look of an adult.

"When a situation arose at any board that made him pause he would lean on one elbow, cross one ankle over the other and give himself to a concentrated study. He glanced up occasionally, apparently not at his opponent. It was more as if he looked inward; his eyes in those little flashes seemed blank and dead."

Writing in the Boston Transcript, John F. Barry said, in part:

"To chronicle the story of each game, interesting though it might be, would require too voluminous an account. With the exception of Jacobs' game, they fell, one by one, before the boy's master mind until four were left for adjudication at 11:30. Mott-Smith of Harvard and Hewins of the City Club had clear draws and they were so decided. Mitchell of the Chess Club was a pawn minus in a position four pawns to three and a rook each; a difficult ending, but the boy is a master of end-play and any other decision

than a win for him would be discrediting his talent. He was given the game. "Heck of the City Club had a position which, if it were a matter of serious importance, would call for careful consideration. No direct win for the boy nor a sure draw for Heck—was then apparent, but it would discount all the brilliancy of play he had shown in this and other games to call it a draw. Coupled with a spirit of chivalry, which the referee felt that the occasion required prompted a decision in favor of the boy. If error there be it was in the interest of good sportsmanship.

The loss of the Jacobs game stimulated the boy into sterner reprisal upon the rest, and from that time on he played with a caution and depth truly masterful. When Lyon, the best player ever produced by Technology, went down to defeat the crowd cheered, but when a moment later H. B. Daly, a player of national repute for many years was checked, the crowd was electrified and pandemonium broke loose. The incredible had happened and the final concession of Boston's belief in the transcendent genius of this amazing boy was stamped unmistakably in an applause so deafening that the little fellow childishly put his two tiny hands to his ears; and as he looked up, a faint, imperceptible smile crept over his face, mingled with a childish and innocent look of wonderment, which plainly inquired what it all meant."

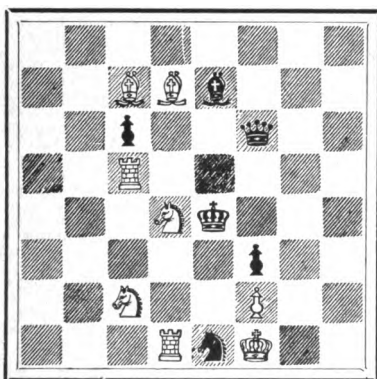
No. 1510.

Letter S Problem for Sammy

Rzeschewski,

By C. C. Lee, Sec'y of Metropolitan Chess League, Boston.

Black—6 Pieces.



White—8 Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

RUY LOPEZ.

Rzeschewski.	Lyon.	Rzeschewski.	Lyon.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K4	P—K4	14 Kt—B	B—Q3
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	15 Q—Q3	B—B4
3 B—Kt5	P—QR3	16 Q—Q	QR—K
4 B—R4	Kt—B3	17 B—Q2	R—K5
5 Castles	B—K2	18 Kt—Kt3	R—R5
6 P—B3	KtxP	19 Q—K2	B—Q2
7 R—K	Kt—B4	20 R—KB	P—KB4
8 BxKt	QPxB	21 P—KB4	Q—R3
9 KtxP	Kt—Q6	22 P—KR3	P—KKt4
10 KtxKt	QxKt	23 PxB	QxP
11 B—K3	Q—Kt3	24 Kt—R	P—B5
12 P—Q4	B—K3	25 R—Kt3	QxR
13 Kt—Q2	Castles	26 KtxQ	Resigns

(Played between Rzeschewski and R. F. Lyon in an exhibition game at Lorimer Hall, on April 2.)

TWO KNIGHTS DEFENSE.

Rzeschewski.	Jacobs.	Rzeschewski.	Jacobs.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K4	P—K4	15 Kt—Kt	QR—Kt
2 Kt—K B3	Kt—QB3	16 K R—Kt	Kt—R
3 B—B4	Kt—B3	17 Kt—R4	Kt—Q5
4 Kt—B3	B—B4	18 Q—Q2	P—B3
5 P—Q3	P—Q3	19 B—B4	P—Q4
6 P—K R3	Castles	20 PxB	PxB
7 B—KKt5	B—K3	21 BxQP	Q—Q3
8 Q—K2	P—KR3	22 B—K4	P—Kt6
9 B—R4	Q—K2	23 R PxB	RxB
10 Castles QR	P—QR3	24 B—R6	KtXB
11 P—K Kt4	P—QKt4	25 BxPch	K—R2
12 B—Q5	B—Q2	26 BxR	Q—QB3
13 P—Kt5	PxB	27 Q—R6ch	QxQ
14 BxP	P—Kt5	28 BxQ	Kt—K7 mate

(Played between Rzeschewski and C. S. Jacobs in exhibition at Lorimer Hall, April 2.)

DOUBLE RUY LOPEZ.

Rzeschewski.	Daly.	Rzeschewski.	Daly.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K4	P—K4	22 BxKt	PxB
2 Kkt—B3	KKt—B3	23 K—R	R—Q
3 Kt—B3	Kt—B3	24 QR—Q	P—R5
4 B—Kt5	B—Kt5	25 B—K2	R—R5
5 Castles	Castles	26 Q—QB3	B—Q3
6 P—Q3	P—Q3	27 P—KKt3	R—R6
7 Kt—Q5	KtxKt	28 K—Kt2	R—R5
8 PxBt	Kt—K2	29 Q—K3	Q—Kt3
9 P—Q4	PxB	30 P—QB3	P—KB4
10 QxP	B—QB4	31 P—KB4	PxPch
11 Q—Q3	B—B4	32 QxP	R—KB5
12 Q—Kt3	B—K5	33 Q—Q3	RxR
13 B—QB4	Kt—Kt3	34 RxR	R—KB
14 Kt—Kt5	R—K.	35 P—KKt4	Q—Kt4
15 Q—R3	P—KR3	36 RxB	RxB
16 KtxB	RxKt	37 QxR	Q—R5
17 B—Q3	R—KR5	38 Q—K6ch	K—R (a)
18 Q—Kt3	Kt—K4	39 Q—K8ch	K—R2
19 B—Q2	R—Kkt5	40 B—Q3ch	P—Kt3
20 Q—R3	Q—B3	41 QxPch	K—R
21 B—B3	Q—Kt4	42 Q—R7 mate	

(Played between Rzeschewski and H. B. Daly in exhibition at Lorimer Hall, Boston, April 2.)

(a) This move needs some explanation. It is obvious that K—B would have drawn, as Black has perpetual check should White continue K—Kt6. But when Samuel arrived at this board Black made his 35th move and played "move" chess until he was mated. His move of 38... K—R was the result of a desire to get as far away from the adverse Queen as possible, which, of course, was just what he shouldn't have done. It only shows who is the better rapid transit player!

H. B. D.

Disguised as a "masked marvel," Norman T. Whitaker of Philadelphia and Washington encountered thirty-two opponents in a simultaneous exhibition at the Baltimore Chess Association on March 19. The result was that the expert won 28 games, drew 2 and lost 2—an exceptionally good performance. According to the Baltimore "Sun," to which Secretary C. M. Shipley of the Baltimore Chess Association, continues to make his weekly contributions, the winners were Charles J. Rodgers and Thomas B. Marshall, and those who drew, E. L. Kemper and Thomas L. Lipnick.

CHESS COMING INTO ITS OWN.

Samuel Rzeschewski has had successes without stint, here and abroad, such successes as would satisfy many a well known master of the game, and he has been written up to an extent that might well make the greatest of them (could they be so small as to envy the little chap his fame) green with envy. This sort of thing has become an every day story with him, if indeed it enters at all into his childish philosophy. But to win for chess, from a seasoned writer, accustomed to all the thrills that the arena of varied American sports affords—sports that call for the greatest development of brawn and muscle, the quick eye and fleetness of foot—the enthusiastic encomium set forth in a special article from the pen of Cullen Cain in the "Public Ledger" of April 8—that surely is a veritable triumph, of which a world champion might boast and be forgiven!

The article in question, written in a lively, racy vein, is here reprinted in its entirety:

Every sport has its legion of devoted followers. Let no lover of any game be in haste to hoot at chess. This mild and complex game has its ringside devotees who will crowd close in with as much zest as they who haunt the ringside at the National A. A. Never would I have believed it if I had not seen. In the sporting goods room of the Strawbridge & Clothier store the other afternoon, on the occasion of the tournament that Samuel Rzeschewski, the Jewish child prodigy, engaged in with twenty local experts, I expected to find players sitting at twenty little tables in the center of a big, silent, almost empty room with a child moving from table to table, and possibly a score of elderly, bespectacled gents sitting around looking wise and interested.

But lo, I edged my way fearfully into a crowded room and was jostled and thrown about like a chip in a high sea by a lot of mad men and women and children who were trying to get within fifty feet of the roped-off arena in the center wherein the games were in progress. Old and young, large and small, the careless and the wise were there, all eager to see a game utterly devoid of any thrill as a spectacle. I was amazed past utterance or motion.

At first all I could see was this weaving, pushing crowd of humanity in a hot room. Then I saw the heads of certain bold ones who had climbed upon chairs in order to try and get a view of the chess table. After a lot of patient effort I caught a glimpse, through a rift in the crowd, of the large, round, chubby, solemn face of a scared child with big eyes and a sensitive mouth that quivered as though to usher in tears because unfeeling people had broken in upon his play.

It was strange past all belief. There is absolutely nothing in a game of chess to attract or hold even a chess player as a spectator. I play the game a little myself, and yet I would not care to spend much time watching the slow and cautious moves of this most intricate game. Not a particle of ex-

citement, nothing to hold the interest or give the least thrill; not a tense moment; no lure of combat or spectacle. Just the small chessmen on the tiny field and the mild, colorless, passionless, passive but none the less deep strategy of the game.

But they crowded in to see, and they stayed to see, and endured the heat and discomfort of it all just to be there. So the fact remains that every game has its lure. The slow, silent struggle of wits has an attraction for people who care not for the struggles of brawn upon storied fields.

Everywhere you will find them, these devotees of a game, a competition. In my folly I had thought that the ring and the football and baseball fields and the race track were the only arenas that drew and held and thrilled people from varied walks of life. But I have long since lost that delusion. A score of sports have their enraptured adherents, eager, tense and worshipful, who bend forward, lost to everything else but the business at hand. I have found them close around the brink of the swimming pool; banked in masses before and by the side of the nets; watching the soccer and basketball struggles; cheering the runners and jumpers; a fringe of fanatical followers along the golf links.

Great is the game and mighty its call. Its competition appeals to the American heart. It grows upon the children of this land. Often have I seen the surge of the crowd and heard the thunder of the cheers when the battered gladiator lunged forward at his foe or the squad leaped as one man against the unbreakable line or the pitcher flashed a third and fatal strike across the pan, but the tumult that ebbed and flowed about those chess tables where grave men bent low over the chessmen and a sad and solemn-faced child walked diffidently from table to table and moved the pieces with his chubby hand, that scene lingers still, and I wonder at, but presume not to predict the length and scope and grip of THE GAME!

IN THE JAM AT PHILADELPHIA.

A second invasion of Philadelphia was undertaken by Rzeschewski on the afternoon of April 5, when he played against all-comers on the premises of Strawbridge & Clothier, which set aside its spacious sporting goods department for the occasion. The place was fairly mobbed by people anxious to see the little wizard in action, in consequence of which the heat became distinctly oppressive and overcrowding, which kept the police on hand quite busy, did not tend to make matters any easier for the tiny gladiator. On top of all this, it transpired that the selection of the opposing team had been placed in the hands of a local committee of prominent enthusiasts, who picked an exceptionally strong list of opponents, presumably as a compliment to the boy's prowess. One need only glance at the names of the players to appreciate what a big task had

been set for Rzeschewski and, taking all things into consideration, his score of 12 wins, 7 draws and one defeat must be regarded as one of his best efforts in this country. William A. Ruth, State champion, defeated Rzeschewski in a Scotch Gambit after twenty-three moves, at which time he announced a mate in three moves.

The players who lost to the boy, many of the games being adjudicated by a committee composed of Mr. Ruth, C. S. Martinez and D. Stuart Robinson were: W. H. Stewart, R. C. Sellers, M. Freed, C. Moore, S. S. Salzburg, R. Fox, A. H. Beckman, E. H. Williamson, J. McConnell, M. Scarloff, A. Klang and E. S. Jackson Jr. Those whose games were adjudged a draw were: S. T. Sharp, N. B. Whitaker, P. B. Driver, V. C. Lambrecht, M. B. Kirkpatrick, H. S. Paul, R. S. Fraser.

Approximately 2,000 spectators, more or less, crowded about the enclosure. Some idea of the conditions prevailing may be gleaned from the next day's report in the Philadelphia Inquirer:

"Franklin Field is suggested as the next meeting place for the chesty chess cheerers. A frail wooden railing placed about the 60x8 playing field yesterday was smashed through in three places before reserve policemen could be rallied to keep back the rabid chess fans. With the aid of several lengths of clothesline, the police were able to check the early violent rush of chess-player spectators from overturning the tables and suffocating the boy expert, whose head is not waist-high to the proverbial grass-hopper.

"Clothesline, however, could not check the surges of the chess-inflamed mob and fire-line rope was brought into play, and with mighty surges the newly-summoned squad of traffic officers kept the spectators at bay."

GIUOCO PIANO.

Rzeschewski.	Chernev.	Rzeschewski.	Chernev.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K4	P—K4	26 B—R2	QKt—K2
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	27 QR—B	RxR
3 B—B4	B—B4	28 RxR	B—B4
4 P—B3	P—Q3	29 B—Kt5 (b)	R—QB
5 P—Q4	PxP	30 B—B7	B—K5
6 PxP	B—Kt3	31 Kt—Q2	Kt—B (c)
7 P—KR3	Kt—B3	32 R—B3	Kt—K3
8 Kt—B3	Castles	33 BxP (d)	RxR
9 Castles	P—Kt3	34 PxR	Kt—B5 (e)
10 B—K3	R—K	35 B—B7	QKt—Kt3 (f)
11 B—Q3	Kt—QKt5	36 BxKt	KtxB
12 B—Kt	B—Q2	37 KtxB	PxKt
13 P—R3	Kt—B3	38 B—B4	K—B
14 Q—B2	Kt—R2	39 P—KR4	K—K2
15 P—K5	Kt—B	40 P—Kt3	Kt—K3
16 PxP	PxP	41 B—Q5	Kt—B2
17 Kt—K2	R—B	42 BxKtP	Kt—Kt4
18 Q—Q3	Q—B3	43 BxP	KtxBP
19 Kt—B4	Kt—K2	44 B—Q3	K—Q3
20 Q—Kt3	Kt—B4	45 B—B4	P—B3
21 Kt—Q5	Q—Q (a)	46 K—Kt2	Kt—Q4
22 KtxB	QxKt	47 BxKt	KxB
23 Q—B4	PxQ	48 P—R5 (g)	KxP
24 B—B4	P—Q4	49 K—B3	K—Q4
25 B—Q3	Kt—Kt3	50 K—B4	Resigns

(Played* between Rzeschewski and Irving Chernev in the simultaneous exhibition at the Lenox Theater, New York, March 29.)

(NOTES BY THE LOSER.)

(a) Any other move loses a pawn.

(b) If 29 BxB, KtxB; 30 R—B7, KtxP! with the better game.

(c) Of course if 31... Kt—B5; 32 KtxB, PxKt; 33 BxKt. If 31... Kt—B4, 32 B—Q7 wins a piece. The text move prevents 32 B—Q7 and threatens 32... Kt—K3.

(d) The poor pawn can not be saved.

(e) Threatening 35... B—Q6, his only hope.

(f) The KtP can not be captured.

(g) A Capablancaism! Rzeschewski has acquired the Cuban's relentlessness.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Rzeschewski.	Beckner.	Rzeschewski.	Beckner.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—Q4	P—Q4	15 KtxKt	PxKt
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	16 Q—B4	Kt—Q4
3 P—B4	P—K3	17 Q—Kt3	P—B3
4 Kt—B3	B—K2	18 Kt—B4	R—K2
5 P—Kt3	QKt—Q2	19 Kt—Q2	B—R6
6 PxP	PxP	20 P—R3	BxB
7 B—Kt2	P—B3	21 KxR	P—KR4
8 B—Kt5	Castles	22 P—KR4	K—R
9 Castles	R—K	23 Q—Q	P—Kt3
10 Q—B2	Kt—K5	24 Q—K2	R—Kt3
11 BxB	QxB	25 R—R	P—QKt4
12 P—K3	QKt—B3	26 QR—QB	P—Kt4
13 Kt—K5	B—B4	27 QR—KtR	R—KR2
14 Q—K2	Q—K3		

Adjudicated a draw by the committee. (Played between Rzeschewski and J. T. Beckner, Winchester, Kentucky, in the simultaneous exhibition at Louisville, Kentucky.)

I. Katzenstein and M. Jacobs were the winners, respectively, in the two sections of the annual winter handicap recently concluded at the Empire City Chess Club of New York. The prize winners in each section were the following:

Section 1.—I. Katzenstein, 9; J. A. Bassett, 7½; E. Sladkus, 7; S. T. Kemp and C. J. Murphy, each 6.

Section 2.—M. Jacobs, 11; F. E. Belmont, 9½; I. Ettinger, 8; V. Mattern, 7½; L. Wechsler and H. Wintner, each 7.

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED AS THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CHESS LEAGUE OF AMERICA, WITH WHICH ARE CONSOLIDATED THE NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSOCIATION, THE CHESS BY MAIL CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU, THE CHESS AMATEUR LEAGUE (CANADIAN BRANCH).

Charles A. Will, president, 127 Rutland road, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Paul J. Wortman, first vice president, 46 Burton avenue, Dayton, O.; W. H. Falling, second vice president, 701 West 179th street, New York City; Z. Leslie Hoover, secretary-treasurer, 599 West 190th street, New York City; J. Howard Longacre, tournament director, 1524 North 61st street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS LEAGUE NEWS.

The election of officers for the year 1921 resulted as follows: President, Charles A. Will, Brooklyn; first vice president, P. J. Wortman, Dayton, Ohio; second vice president, W. H. Falling, New York City; secretary-treasurer, Z. L. Hoover, New York City; tournament director, J. Howard Longacre, Philadelphia.

The election was practically unanimous, but a number of members on the Pacific Coast expressed the hope that Mr. Harry Borochof of Los Angeles might be considered for the office of vice-president next year. The suggestion is a good one.

At a meeting of the board of officers the president appointed John W. Brunner of Hillsdale, N. J., as assistant tournament director, and Albert T. Leise of 1680 Avenue "A," New York City, as assistant secretary.

Mr. Brunner is already well known to members of the league through his efficient work in annotating many of the games published during the past year, and he has added to his laurels recently by winning the championship of the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Leise is a young man of excellent qualities who has already shown his caliber by winning the correspondence championship of Greater New York, and, while he is a "shut-in" physically, he is wide awake and of most genial disposition. We feel sure he will prove a very popular addition to the official staff of the league.

The first gambit tourney started April 1 with a large entry list and bids fair to become one of the most popular events in the tournament schedule. The tournament director designated the old substantial "Evans" as the gambit for this tourney, and a number of interesting games are looked for in the contest.

Interest in the City and State Championships is also growing and by another year we should see a much larger number of these events. While April 1 has been the usual time of starting these tourneys, it should be kept in mind that they may be started at any time during the year if the required number of entries is obtained.

Several triangle matches have been arranged since this new feature was first announced in the January Bulletin, and, as the members become more familiar with the idea of these matches, we look for many more to enter, especially those who find it inconvenient to carry on games under the rather rigid rules of play applying to the regular tournaments, but who would enjoy a few informal games free from such restrictions.

Vice-President Wortman has offered two special prizes of \$2.50 each for the two best games played during the current year in the Quarterly Tournaments, and has selected the secretary and tournament director to act with himself as judges in determining the winners. This generous offer is much appreciated and should serve to stimulate additional interest in the always popular quarterlies.

By the way, can't we have more of these special prize offerings from time to time? Don't let Brother Wortman monopolize the field!

Owing to some misunderstanding, the Canadian Championship Tourney entry list was not nearly so large this year as anticipated, but we look forward to a much larger list next year, and also the participation of most of the "heavyweights" in the Dominion.

A little missionary work during this summer and autumn should pave the way for a really representative tournament next February. Who will volunteer for the job? How about you, Brother Sim?

REPORT OF TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR.

Ninety-six entries were received for the First Gambit Tournament. The gambit selected for this tournament is the Evans, and the moves establishing the gambit, up to White's fifth move, are obligatory on both players, play starting with Black's fifth move. The entries follow:

- Sect. 1.—E. Z. Adams, D. G. Grimley, W. H. Johnson, B. C. Skinner.
 Sect. 2.—J. W. Allen, J. D. Bickel, R. L. Smith, H. Warren.
 Sect. 3.—F. B. Autreith, N. D. Baker, G. E. Hart, W. J. Vandervoort.
 Sect. 4.—F. B. Autreith, C. G. Tomecko, O. A. Mitscher, A. S. Neal.
 Sect. 5.—F. B. Autreith, E. E. Bramlette, J. E. Brosseau, A. Taussig.
 Sect. 6.—F. B. Autreith, L. H. Kerfoot, J. F. Moreno, R. H. Stewart.
 Sect. 7.—C. Barnard, R. Dunipace, J. F. Moreno, W. J. Vandervoort.
 Sect. 8.—R. Barrera, H. McCauley, O. Padilla, F. A. Wardell.
 Sect. 9.—F. Berlin, P. P. Jacobs, J. U. Norris, A. A. Witson.
 Sect. 10.—W. Bland, C. A. Clark, W. P. Finney, W. J. Vandervoort.
 Sect. 11.—L. Boisot, B. F. P. Horn, J. O. Lewis, J. F. Moreno.
 Sect. 12.—A. Brenzinger, D. Gray, S. L. Thompson, F. L. Wentworth.
 Sect. 13.—H. B. Caring, S. H. Chadwick, C. F. Haussmann, A. T. Leise.
 Sect. 14.—C. C. Caylor, E. S. Harvey, C. A. Ward, W. Wolf.
 Sect. 15.—C. C. Caylor, L. H. Himburg, A. C. Menzel, W. J. Vandervoort.
 Sect. 16.—F. O. Currier, R. S. Davis, H. S. Holt, C. B. Keeler.
 Sect. 17.—S. J. Gordon, C. G. Tomecko, W. J. Vandervoort, C. A. Ward.
 Sect. 18.—A. T. Goslin, S. C. Langworthy, W. H. Markley, J. F. Moreno.
 Sect. 19.—D. Gray, J. H. Longacre, A. B. Mann, F. A. Wardell.
 Sect. 20.—D. Gray, H. McCauley, E. C. Ranson, A. I. Van Tassel.
 Sect. 21.—D. Gray, J. S. Provost, W. D. L. Robbins, G. E. Suffern.
 Sect. 22.—H. S. Hart, V. S. Hayward, L. J. Kane, R. H. Morris.
 Sect. 23.—G. E. Morency, F. W. Page, J. W. T. Patton, S. B. Wilson.
 Sect. 24.—J. A. Swanson, S. C. Swanson, W. R. Stewart, W. J. Vandervoort.

Fifteenth Tournament.

Finals, Gen. Div.—H. B. Caring wins from G. S. Henderson.

Eighteenth Tournament.

Incid. Div., semi-finals—M. H. Kuehn wins 2 from W. H. Tomlinson.

Nineteenth Tournament.

Gen. Div., semi-finals—Sect. 1—J. R. Chamberlin wins from F. W. Page.

Sect. 3—C. F. Bauder wins 2 from G. F. Schmidt.

Gambit Div. Finals—S. B. Wilson wins from J. H. Longacre. Messrs. Wilson and Longacre have started the deciding game to break the tie.

Hickok Memorial Tournament.

Gen. Div., Sect. 2—H. B. Caring wins from C. A. Will.

Sect. 6—C. S. Shive wins 2 from B. B. Wattenberg.

Gambit Div. Finals—A. H. Baldwin wins from N. H. Greenway and L. H. Kerfoot.

1920 Leadership B Group.

S. B. Wilson wins from A. Brenzinger; E. C. Ranson wins from S. B. Wilson.

Third Canadian Championship.

H. R. Narraway wins from R. W. Worsley.

Fourth Canadian Championship.

S. B. Wilson wins from R. A. Scott.

Sixth American Championship.

J. W. Brunnemer wins from N. Hernandez.

Eighth American Championship.

Sect. 2.—C. F. Bauder draws with W. J. Vandervoort; A. H. Beckman withdraws.
 Sect. 6.—L. Samuels wins from C. K. Thomas.

Second Masters' Tournament.

G. E. Hart wins from G. A. L'Hommède.

Quarterly Tournaments.

No. 402—C. A. Ward wins from W. Junge and S. Sepulwin.

No. 420—W. H. Failing wins 2 from S. Sepulwin.

No. 424—S. Kenner draws with L. H. Kerfoot.

No. 432—P. J. Wortman wins from J. E. Orr.

No. 433—C. H. Stewart wins 2 from W. H. Johnson, wins from V. S. Hayward.

No. 434—F. A. Wardell wins 2 from J. C. Marble.

No. 438—L. H. Kerfoot wins 2 from J. A. G. Champion.

No. 440—F. W. Page wins 2 from J. C. Marble.

No. 441—O. Padilla wins from H. A. Clarke.

No. 442—L. Turney wins 2 from J. E. Orr.

No. 446—S. Nelson wins from O. Padilla.

No. 448—W. F. Finney wins from and draws with B. F. P. Horn.

No. 450—R. R. Brownson wins from F. Berlin.

No. 452—F. A. Wardell and O. Padilla each win 2 from J. C. Marble; W. D. L. Robbins wins from J. C. Marble.

No. 456—Al Mittlacher wins from J. W. Allen.

No. 458—D. Gray wins 2 from J. C. Marble.

No. 462—S. Nelson wins from S. Kenner.

No. 463—O. Padilla wins 2 from C. E. Wehde.

No. 465—W. J. Vandervoort wins from R. W. Worsley.

No. 466—W. J. Vandervoort wins from Al Mittlacher.

No. 470—A. T. Goslin wins 2 from J. C. Marble and draws with P. J. Wortman.

No. 471—P. Zatulove wins from C. K. Thomas.

No. 474—H. A. Clarke wins 2 from R. R. Brownson.

No. 477—W. J. Vandervoort wins from J. S. Provost; P. Zatulove wins 2 from J. S. Provost.

No. 478—A. I. Van Tassel wins 2 from R. G. Saunderson; W. J. Vandervoort wins from F. W. Page.

No. 479—J. H. Lavigne wins from A. Brenzinger.

No. 480—J. H. Lavigne draws with W. J. Vandervoort, wins from D. Gray; C. F. Bauder wins from D. Gray.

No. 487—L. Samuels withdraws.

No. 489—C. H. Blossom wins from W. A. Wardell.

No. 490—N. Nixdorff wins from D. Gray.

No. 491—D. Gray wins and loses with G. E. Suffern.

No. 492—F. O. Currier wins from E. Chase; W. J. Vandervoort wins from V. S. Hayward and E. Chase.

No. 496—C. H. Stewart wins from C. J. Shults.

No. 499—F. A. Wardell wins 2 from A. R. Buckman.

No. 500—C. G. Tomecko wins 2 from W. Wolf and 2 from C. A. Ward.

PETROFF DEFENSE.

Hausmann Driver		Hausmann Driver	
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K4	21 R—K	R—Q
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	22 B—K3	P—KR3
3 KtxP	P—Q3	23 P—QB4	Kt—K
4 Kt—KB3	KtxP	24 B—R4	Kt—Q3
5 P—Q4	P—Q4	25 B—Kt3	Kt—B4
6 B—Q3	B—Q3	26 R—Q	Kt—R5(b)
7 Castles	Castles	27 P—B4	Kt—B4
8 R—K	R—K	28 K—Kt2	P—KKt4
9 P—B4	B—KKt5	29 Pxp	Bxp
10 Kt—B3	KtxKt	30 K—B3	BxB(c)
11 BxRch	QxR	31 PxB	R—K
12 PxBt	PxP	32 P—K4	Kt—Q3
13 BxP	BxKt	33 P—K5	Kt—B
14 PxB	Q—Q2	34 K—K4	Kt—K2
15 B—B	Q—K2	35 B—R4	R—Q

- 16 Q—K2 Kt—Q2 36 P—Q5 Kt—Kt3
- 17 QxQ(a) BxQ 37 R—KB K—K2
- 18 B—Q2 K—B 38 R—B6 P—R3
- 19 R—Kt P—QKt3 39 R—B6 R—QB
- 20 B—QKt5 Kt—B3 40 B—Q Resigns

NOTES BY J. W. BRUNNEMER.

(a) White's advantage now lies in his two Bishops.

(b) KtXB would have assured a draw.

(c) This gives White a powerful center.

(d) Black realizes that his destruction is inevitable.

(Played in the Pennsylvania State Championship Tournament of the C. C. L. of A.)

CENTER GAMBIT.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Moreno | Pelouze | Moreno | Pelouze |
| White | Black | White | Black |
| 1 P—K4 | P—K4 | 22 Q—Kt3 | KtXR |
| 2 P—Q4 | PxP | 23 BxK P—B3(d) | |
| 3 Kt—KB3 | B—B4 | 24 Kt—Kt6 | Q—KB2 |
| 4 KB—B4 | P—Q3 | 25 KtXR | PxB |
| 5 P—B3 | PxP(a) | 26 KtXB | QxKt |
| 6 KtXP | P—QB3 | 27 PxB | KtXP |
| 7 Castles | Q—K2 | 28 Q—Kt6 | QxQ |
| 8 R—K | P—KR3 | 29 BxQ | Kt—Q4 |
| 9 Kt—Q5 | Q—Q(b) | 30 R—KB | Kt—K2(e) |
| 10 P—QKt4 | B—Kt3 | 31 B—B7ch | K—R2 |
| 11 KtXB | PxKt | 32 R—B3 | P—QKt3(f) |
| 12 Q—Kt3 | Q—K2 | 33 R—Q3 | P—Kt3(g) |
| 12 B—Kt2 | P—QKt4 | 34 R—Q7 | Kt—B4 |
| 14 B—Q3 | B—K3 | 35 B—Q5 | Kt—Kt2 |
| 15 Q—B2 | Kt—B3 | 36 BxP | RxP |
| 16 Kt—R4 | Castles | 37 BxP | R—R4 |
| 17 P—B4 | Kt—R3 | 38 R—Q5 | P—R4 |
| 18 P—QR3 | Kt—R4 | 39 K—B2 | Kt—B4 |
| 19 Q—B2 | Kt—B3 | 40 K—K6 | K—Kt2 |
| 20 P—K5 | PxP | 41 RxBt | Resigns |
| 21 RxP(c) | Kt—Kt5 | | |

NOTES BY J. W. BRUNNEMER.

(a) Kt—QB3 is preferable.

(b) If 9... PxKt; 10 PxP, B—K3; 11 PxB, P—B3; 12 Kt—R4, etc.

(c) A good move, which leaves the diagonal open for the Bishop.

(d) Not P—KKt3, on account of KtXP.

(e) He should have continued with RxP, and it is doubtful if White had better than B—B7ch, followed by BxKt.

(f) Weak play; R—Q was necessary.

(g) The game goes with this move.

(Played between J. F. Moreno, Redlands, Cal., and Frederick Pelouze, Eagle Point, Ore.)

KING'S GAMBIT.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|----------|---------|
| Robbins | Gordon | Robbins | Gordon |
| White | Black | White | Black |
| 1 P—K4 | P—K4 | 14 Q—K | B—K2 |
| 2 P—KB4 | PxP | 15 P—Kt3 | Castles |
| 3 Kt—KB3 | P—KKt4 | 16 R—Kt2 | P—B3 |
| 4 B—B4 | P—Q3 | 17 Kt—K6 | BxKt |
| 5 P—KR4 | P—Kt5 | 18 PxB | Kt—B4 |
| 6 Kt—Kt5 | Kt—KR3 | 19 K—R2 | Kt—B3 |
| 7 P—Q4 | Q—B3 | 20 B—R3 | QR—Q |
| 8 Castles | B—B6 | 21 B—Q5 | K—Kt2 |
| 9 Kt—B3 | P—B3 | 22 B—Kt2 | P—QR4 |
| 10 P—Kt3 | B—K3 | 23 P—R3 | Q—R3 |
| 11 P—Q5 | PxP | 24 B—E | Q—R4 |
| 12 PxP | B—Q2 | 25 P—B4 | QKt—Q5 |
| 13 QKt—K4 | Q—Kt3 | 26 Q—B3 | Kt—K7 |

(Played between Dr. W. D. Robbins, Chicago Heights, Ill., and S. J. Gordon, East Chicago, Ind., in Tournay 19, Section 6, of the Illinois Correspondence Chess Association.)

TWO KNIGHTS DEFENSE.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| Caring | Henderson | Caring | Henderson |
| White | Black | White | Black |
| 1 P—K4 | P—K4 | 14 Q—KKt3 | Kt—Kt3 |
| 2 KKt—B3 | QKt—B3 | 15 QR—Q | Q—B3 |
| 3 B—B4 | Kt—B3 | 16 BxKtP | KR—Q(c) |
| 4 P—Q4 | PxP | 17 KtXt | BxPxt |
| 5 Castles | KtXP | 18 B—R6 | B—Q3 |
| 6 R—K1 | P—Q4 | 19 Q—KB3 | B—KB4 (d) |
| 7 BxP | QxB | 20 Q—Kt3 | chK—R |
| 8 Kt—B3 | Q—KB4 (a) | 21 Kt—Kt5 | R—KB |
| 9 KtXt | B—K3 | 22 Kt—B7 | chRxKt |
| 10 B—Kt5 (b) | B—B4 | 23 QxR | R—KtKt |
| 11 Kt—R4 | Q—Q4 | 24 Q—B6 | ch R—Kt2 |
| 12 B—B6 | Castles (KR) | 25 QxR | mate |
| 13 Q—B3 | Kt—K4 | | |

(a) Q—QR4 is now considered to give Black the better game.

(b) KtXP is also good.

(c) If KxB; 17 KtXKt, RPxKt; 18 Q—K5ch, etc.

(d) B—KB would have been much stronger.

(Played between H. B. Caring, Syracuse, N. Y., and G. S. Henderson, Jackson, Mo., in the finals of the 15th tournament of the C. C. L. of A.)

SCOTCH OPENING.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| Hernandez | Brunnemer | Hernandez | Brunnemer |
| White | Black | White | Black |
| 1 P—K4 | P—K4 | 22 K—B2 | Q—K5 |
| 2 Kt—KB3 | Kt—QB3 | 23 Q—Q2 | PxP |
| 3 P—Q4 | PxP | 24 PxP | RxR |
| 4 KtXP | B—B4(a) | 25 QxR | R—QB1 |
| 5 B—K3 | Q—B3 | 26 Q—K3 | QxQch |
| 6 P—QB3 | KKt—K2 | 27 KxQ | R—B8(h) |
| 7 Q—Q2 | P—Q4(b) | 28 P—Kt3(i) | B—Q4 |
| 8 Kt—Kt5 | BxB | 29 R—Kt | P—QR4(j) |
| 9 QxB | Castles | 30 B—Kt2(k) | RxR |
| 10 KtXP | R—Kt | 31 BxB | R—QR8 |
| 11 Kt—Q2(c) | P—Q5 | 32 P—B5 | K—B1 |
| 12 PxP | KtXP | 33 P—KKt4 | R—KKt8 |
| 13 R—B | B—Q2 | 34 K—B4(l) | R—Q8 |
| 14 P—K5 | Q—QKt3 | 35 B—K4(m) | R—Q5 |
| 15 Kt—B4 | QxKt | 36 K—B3 | P—Kt4(n) |
| 16 QxKt | P—QKt4(d) | 37 P—R3 | R—Q7 |
| 17 Q—Q6 | QR—B1(e) | 38 K—Kt3 | R—QKt7 |
| 18 QxKt | KR—K1 | 39 B—Q5 | R—K7 |
| 19 Q—QKt4 | PxKt | 40 P—R5 | R—K4 |
| 20 P—KB4(f) | B—K3 | 41 B—B4 | R—B4 |
| 21 P—QKt3(g) | Q—B3 | 41 Resigns(o) | |

NOTES BY J. W. BRUNNEMER.

(a) Kt—B3 is the safest reply. The text move leads to complications.

(b) Zukertort's counter attack.

(c) Best Not KtXP, for then 11 KtXKt; 12 PxKt, Kt—Kt5!; 13 PxKt, QxKtP; 14 Q—QB3, R—Kch; 15 K—Q, QxBP, etc.

(d) Talking some of the sting away from the threatened Q—Q6.

(e) A fine rejoinder to White's powerful move.

(f) Necessary; i. e. 20 BxP, QxPch; 21 K—B, RxB wins, for if 22 QxR, B—Kt4, and if 22 RxR, Q—K7ch, and mate next move.

(g) This gets White into trouble. B—K2 was essential, to which Black's answer would have been P—B3.

(h) The result of Black's time-saving manoeuvres. BxP would be an obvious draw.

(i) He should have played P—QKt4, with better drawing chances.

(j) Threatening to win by BxP. Not BxP at once, on account of R—Kt2, and, if RxB, then R—QKt2!

(k) The only move to prolong the game.

(l) B—B3 was a better move.

(m) The only move. If B—B4, then 35 R—Q5ch; 36 K—B3, RxB; 37 PxR, P—R5 wins.

(n) The winning move. If White PxP, e. p., then BxPxP and White must lose.

(o) There is no defense to the threatened P—R5.

(Played between N. Hernandez, Tampa, Fla., and J. W. Brunnemer, Hillisdale, N. J., in the finals of the Sixth American "Victory" championship tournament of the C. C. L. of A.)

If over-the-board players and problem lovers can get together down by the sea during summer time, there is no good reason why devotees of correspondence play should not plan their vacations for July 6-19, enjoy a little play amid exceptionally attractive surroundings and, incidentally, get acquainted.

PETROFF DEFENSE.

Scott	Wilson	Scott	Black
White	Black	White	Wilson
1 P—K4	P—K4	15 P—Kk4(e)	B—Kt3
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	16 BxB	BPxB
3 KtxP	P—O3	17 Kt—K5	Q—K
4 Kt—KB3	KtxP	18 QR—Q	QKt—Q2
5 P—B4(a)	B—K2(b)	19 KtxKt	QxKt
6 P—Q4(c)	B—Kt5	20 P—Q5	R—B6(f)
7 B—Q3	P—Q4	21 BxKt	RxRP
8 Castles	Castles	22 Q—R4	Q—Q3
9 Pxp	Kt—KB3(d)	23 P—B4	P—Kt4
10 Kt—B3	KtxP	24 Kt—K4	Q—R3
11 B—K4	P—QB3	25 P—B5	R—K
12 P—KR3	B—R4	26 B—B7	Q—R5
13 Q—Kt3	Kt—Kt3	27 Kt—B2	R—Kk6(g)
14 B—K3	K—R		

NOTES BY J. W. BRUNNEMER.

(a) An unusual move tending to simpli-

fication. This move was played by Marco vs. Maroczy, Monte Carlo, 1904.
 (b) O—O; 5 P—Q4; 6 Pxp, QxP; 7 Kt—B3, KtxKt; 8 KtPxKt, P—QB4.
 (c) Kt—B3 seems better and if KtxKt; 7 KtPxKt, castles; 8 P—Q4, etc.
 (d) Not QxP, because of 10 BxKt, QxB; 11 R—K, BxKt; 12 RxQ, BxQ; 13 RxB.
 (e) White has a fine game, but the text move is a very unwise procedure.
 (f) Taking immediate advantage of the weak spot.
 (g) Black announced mate in five moves; 28 BxR, QxBch; 29 K—R, B—Q3, etc.
 (Played between R. A. Scott, Calgary, Alberta, and Stanley B. Wilson, Westmount, Quebec, in the Fourth Canadian championship tournament of the C. C. L. of A.)

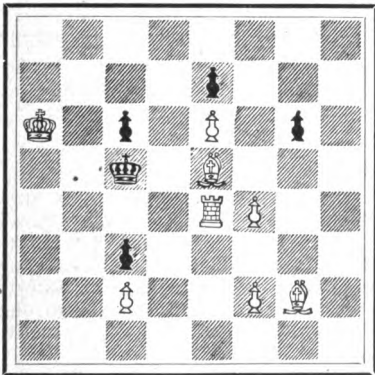
MARSHALL BUSY IN CHICAGO.

Frank J. Marshall had a busy time of it recently in Chicago, where he gave four simultaneous exhibitions, in which he played 96 games, winning 83, losing 11 and drawing 2. The detailed figures were the following:

CLUBS	WON	LOST	DRAWN
Kenwood C. C.....	25	4	1
City Club	22	1	0
Chicago C. C.	16	2	1
University Club	20	4	0

Marshall also participated in a triangular tournament with L. R. Eisenberg and G. Gessner and won first prize with a score of 2 wins and 2 draws. Eisenberg, with 1 win and 2 draws, was second. On the way back from Chicago, Marshall was due to stop at Columbus, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre, Washington and Philadelphia.

No. 1511—By W. A. Shinkman,
 Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Black—5 Pieces.



White—8 Pieces.
 White Mates in four moves.

Atlantic City, July 9, will be the Mecca for the lovers of problems far and wide. One essential, in order to participate in the distribution of the very liberal prizes offered, is to be a member of the Good Companion Chess Problem Club, International. Applications for membership should be sent to James F. Magee Jr., Hamilton Court, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAISSA'S PEACEFUL CONFLICTS.

Dedicated to the Webster Groves Chess Club on February 17, 1917, by G. W. Farrington, Now Deceased.
 Our little wars are fought in peace,
 Our battlefield: our board;
 And when our desperate battles cease,
 Not one has drawn his sword.

Prepare for conflict! is the word,
 Relentless! the command;
 Perhaps each trooper may be heard
 To shout, "I'll firmly stand!"

And now the leaders dart ahead
 Without a single care;
 Ne'er one fears, "I'll soon be dead,"
 "Even if I die, I'll dare."

Brave pawns, and bishops fierce, assault
 The Castles of the Kings.
 While agile Knights o'er ramparts vault
 And victory spreads her wings.

Each faithful Queen, true to the last,
 Her consort's life defends,
 Until some fatal dart has passed,
 And her resistance ends.

'Tis almost o'er; a prison's gate
 Has opened for a King;
 In Halls of Fame in every State
 Long shall His praises ring.

(Sent to the American Chess Bulletin by
 A. N. Trembley.)

BRITISH CHAMPIONS' TOURNAMENT.

RUY LOPEZ.

F. D. Yates.	H. E. Atkins.
White.	Black.

1 P—K4	P—K4
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3
3 B—Kt5	P—QR3
4 B—R4	Kt—B3
5 Castles	KtxP
6 P—Q4	P—QKt4
7 B—Kt3	P—Q4
8 PxP	B—K3
9 P—B3	B—QB4 (a)
10 QKt—Q2	Castles
11 B—B2	P—B4
12 PxPe.p.	KtxP (B3)
13 Kt—Kt3	B—Kt3
14 Kt—Kt5	B—B
15 Q—Q3	Kt—K4
16 Q—Kt3	Kt—B2
17 Kt—Q4	BxKt
18 PxB	Kt—Q3
19 B—B4	P—R3
20 BxKt	PxB
21 Kt—B3 (b)	Kt—R4 (c)
22 Q—R4 (d)	QxQ

23 KtxQ	R—B5
24 B—Kt3	RxP
25 Kt—Kt6	RxR
26 QR—Q	B—Kt2
27 RxR	Kt—B3
28 Kt—K7ch	K—B2
Drawn (e)	

Notes by Amos Burn.

(a) The alternative move of 9...B—K2 is a solid defense, and might have led to a more complicated game, giving Black a better chance of winning. A draw was of no use to him.

(b) Up to this point the moves are identical with those in the game we published last week between the same players in the Woodhouse Cup Competition.

(c) But in the game referred to Atkins now played Kt—K5. It is doubtful which is the better move. Both should probably lead to a draw. Black's object in playing the text move was perhaps to tempt his opponent to play Q—Kt6.

(d) Not 22 Q—Kt6, because of 22...Kt—B5; 23 Q—R7ch, K—B2 (threatening to win the Queen by 24...R—R); 24 B—Kt3, Q—B3 (threatening B—B4), with advantage for Black.

(e) After 29 KtxP, KtxKt; 30 BxKtch, BxB; 31 RxB, K—K3, or R—QB, Black would perhaps have had a slight advantage because of his passed pawn, but it is very doubtful whether he could have won.

G. K. Chesterton has come to America, and last Friday afternoon in the Times Square Theater spoke upon the uselessness of prophecy in the field of human affairs, and in doing so showed that he has a correct idea of the part the human element plays in a game of chess. "The moves in a game of chess," said Mr. Chesterton, "are mathematical facts, but suppose you prophecy that one player in a certain game will checkmate his opponent in a number of moves. He may go crazy or kick over the board in a rage or in a spirit of compassion make all his moves wrong ones. All predictions are like that."—The Staten Islander, Feb. 9, 1921.

Mention was made some time ago in the Chess Corner, writes Little Black Pawn in "The Staten Islander," of the experiences in France during the war of the well-known Pacific Coast problem composer, A. J. Fink. He was born in San Francisco, July 19, 1890, and learned to play chess a few months before the earthquake and conflagration that played havoc with the Western Metropolis. After the 'quake he and his folks sought refuge on the hills and camped as thousands of others did. It was during that time that his study of the game commenced and now his problems are known and admired throughout the entire chess world. Mr. Fink is the 1920 champion of the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club of San Francisco.

TORONTO CITY CHAMPIONSHIP.

After a discontinuance during the period of the war, the Toronto City Chess Championship Tourney will be renewed, play commencing at the Toronto Chess Club, Church and Adelaide streets, on April 12. Among those entering are Harry J. Lane, the present city champion, who will defend his title. Other well known players taking part are George F. Griffin; president of the Toronto Chess Club; C. E. H. Freeman, four times University of Toronto champion; Malcolm Sim, chess editor and former city champion; T. J. Dissette, formerly of Calgary; A. Ashton, M. Alpert, J. Rosen, champion of the Judea Chess Club; W. Robson, W. Cawkell and J. T. Wilkes.

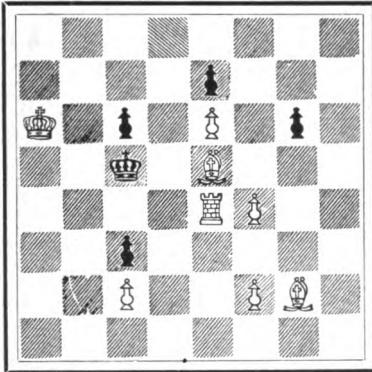
PROBLEM AND END GAME DEPARTMENT.

Problems, solutions and all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed to the Problem Editor, H. W. Barry, 601 Washington Street, Dorchester, Mass.

No. 1502.

By W. A. Shinkman, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Black—5 Pieces.



White—8 Pieces.

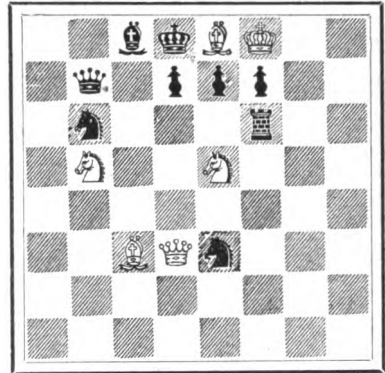
White mates in four moves.

No. 1503.

By Dr. W. R. Inge Dalton, Seattle.

(Dedicated to Frank Janet.)

Black—9 Pieces.



White—6 Pieces.

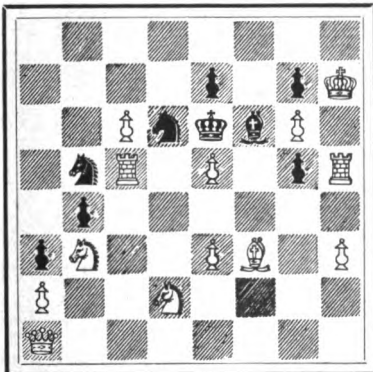
White Mates in three moves.

No. 1504.

(From The Boston Transcript)

By John F. Barry.

Black—9 Pieces.



White—13 Pieces.

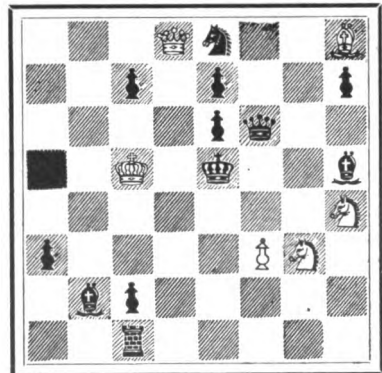
White mates in two moves.

No. 1505.

By Dr. Robert Lee Hammond, Frederick,

Maryland.

Black—12 Pieces.



White—6 Pieces.

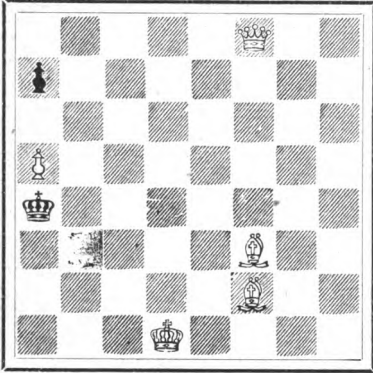
White mates in two moves.

No. 1506.

By H. W. Barry.

No 34 (In 777 Chess Miniatures in Three).

Black—2 Pieces.



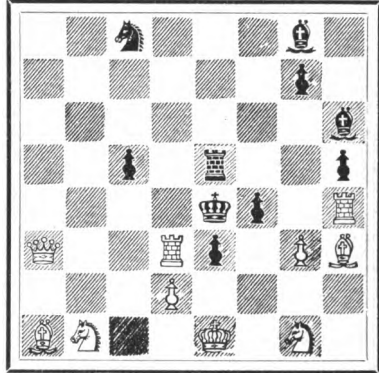
White—5 Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1507.

By Arthur Ellerman, Buenos Aires.

Black—10 Pieces.



White—10 Pieces.

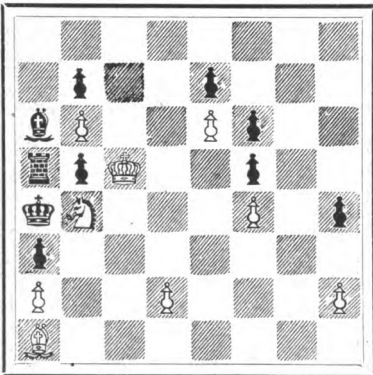
White mates in two moves.

No. 1508.

By J. C. J. Wainwright.

(A Clever Curio.)

Black—10 Pieces.



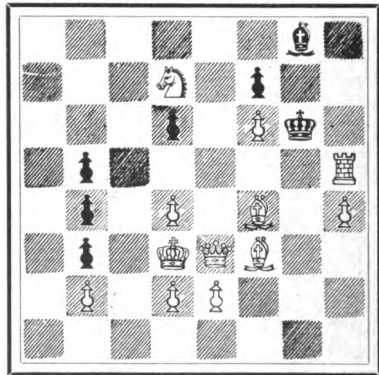
White—9 Pieces.

White compels Black to stalemate him (White) in four moves.

No. 1509.

By Arthur Ellerman, Buenos Aires.

Black—7 Pieces.



White—12 Pieces.

White compels Black to mate in six moves.

PROBLEM CHAT.

Prodigies Versus Problemists.

Let us, under the above comprehensive heading, endeavor to briefly sketch editorial impressions received last evening (April 2), during a remarkable chess seance, which within the classic boundaries of the Hub, in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, virtually beneath the shade of the gilded State House dome. The said "impressions" encompassed Sunday reflections regarding mating finales, in which, of course, only problemists or problem solvers may excel.

Paradoxical though it may appear, it is one thing to be able to readily observe check-mates requiring a number of moves to execute, but quite another to possess that intensive quality of thought, for which problemists are noted, which enables one to detect check-mates in one move!

Who does not recall the famous chess master who, in a tournament, proudly overlooked a mate which he could have delivered in one move, only to resign later on, both the game in question and a prize. We are about to reveal a different angle of this peculiarity, which occurred during the "seance" alluded to above.

Securely entrenched within a ringside seat, a powerful glass of the ocular variety disclosed what at first appeared to be a child of tender years playfully toying with and disarranging the locations of sundry carefully set up sets of chess men. A second glance revealed that his so doing rather appeared to agitate a number of gentlemen, presumably acting as custodians of the respective outfits. The writer gradually absorbed the fact that the child in question—familarly known as "Sammy"—was busily engaged in demonstrating the rudiments of the game to his elders.

Becoming accustomed to the glare of calciums and footlights, the editorial eye gradually rested upon the strange, yet strangely familiar symbols (♔)—C. S. Jacobs, and before long intelligence slowly dawned that, for over twenty years we had been familiar with them all except the figure ♔, which discrepancy was ingeniously elucidated by cunningly surmising and deducing that the mysterious figure might have something to do with Board No. 6.

And, sure enough, there, with a preoccupied expression, sat Jacobs, former chess problemist, editor and player, whose magnificent inscribed glass chess board prize, long ago offered through his column in the Des Moines, Iowa, "Leader," has long adorned the walls of our editorial sanctum.

It was soon apparent that Brother Jacobs, still blissfully unconscious of the presence of his erstwhile problem colleague, while proceeding under pressure from his tiny antagonist, was no believer in Fabian tactics, but proceeded to vigorously, if belatedly, carry the war into Africa.

It was evident that Mr. Jacobs had not heard of the new game, with chessmen, entitled "Draw," the cleverest players in which being those who produce the largest number of exchanges of men, within the fewest possible moves—the record, to date, being, we believe, twenty-three! Indeed, had Mr. Jacobs not possessed courage to adopt counter-attacking methods, the astonishing tableau, which shortly ensued, could not have taken place.

The pace (see score of game elsewhere in this number) had become furious when, in the heat of seemingly assured victory, the amazing juvenile raised his queen—which alone guarded a mate on the move!—to administer, as he thought, the "Coup de Grace," only to discover, too late, that by so doing he was mated in one.

The "moral" of all which is: "Solve one-movers, if you would play with problemists." We warmly congratulate our old and esteemed colleague upon having been "Johnny on the spot," ready when chance offered to prove that "There's many a slip!"

How ancient we become! Meeting Brother Jacobs after the above sensational episode, he remarked upon it being "more than twenty years ago" that we had epistorially hobbled. We had never met.

And today, just as we go to press, a letter—a cherished one—is received from the veteran chess master and author—originator of the synthetic method of chess play, now universally adopted—Franklin K. Young, who concludes a delightful epistle with the remark: "Do you know, it is twenty years since we last met!" Yet ye scribe is only 40, or so.

Problem No. 1483—Apropos our remarks concerning this problem (p. 44-64), composed by H. W. Barry, and entered in Boston "Transcript" Cummings' Memorial Tourney—we have just received official explanation that the said problem, having been the only meritorious one entered in the competition, was not sent with the others to Mr. Alain C. White, the judge, while the matter of so notifying the author was regarded as secondary, and inadvertently overlooked.

In going to press last month, acknowledgement of correct solutions to all problems noted on page 64, was unintentionally omitted. The list was as follows, and we greet with gratification several new comers to our circle. Next month, both extended solutions, with comment by solvers and editor, will appear. We thank the following solvers for capital solutions sent in: Messrs. J. C. J. Wainwright, Needham, Mass.; A. Y. Hesse, New York; R. E. Powers, Denver, Colo.; A. B. Williams, Sherbrooke, Quebec., who informs us that he composes and contemplates sending us examples of his craft; F. H. Curtiss, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; J. N. Babson, Seattle, Wash.; W. D. L. Robbins, New York (our veteran two-mover solver); Link Burnham, Urbana, O., who sends a capital problem, together with solutions of Mr. Wainwright's "Indian Suite" problems, Nos. 1476-9; S. C. Feemster, Reno, Nev.; Geo. McHughes Jr., Brooklyn (two-movers); Harry Graham, Chestertown, Md. (two-move solutions); F. Maus, San Jose, Cal., our old, famous correspondent; Rev. H. W. Isham, Seattle; J. F. Burrill, New York (There is no better solver); Dr. Stanley Clements, Neligh, Neb., who writes regarding the problems; Otto C. Schneider, Chicago, Ill.; Lorenz Hansen, Germantown, Pa.; J. Ellis Liddy, Orangeville, Ont.; Mark A. Kreag, Rochester, N. Y.; George E. Carpenter, Tarrytown, who never fails to follow the problems, even if not always able to correspond regarding them; Dr. W. R. Inge Dalton (ditto); E. R. Morgan, Bloomington, Ill., who we are pleased to inform that problem No. 1483 is solved by 1. Kt—K4, followed, if R checks, by 2. Kt—K5, as before noted; M. J. Engelhardt, Max, N. Dakota; L. S. Willbraham, Hartford, Conn.; F. C. Winkler, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. J. Souweine, N. Y.

We have received several sets of solutions to Mr. J. C. J. Wainwright's "Indian Suite," solutions to which are due next month.

Julius Finn was the winner of first prize in the annual solving tourney under Good Companion auspices at the Manhattan Chess Club. The former State champion solved the twelve problems in 1 hour and 27 minutes and Edwin L. Gluck, former Columbia varsity player, who was second, solved them in 1 hour and 56 minutes. Six solved eleven of the problems, as follows: L. B. Meyer, 47 minutes; F. K. Perkins, 49 minutes; L. Rosen, 54 minutes; G. J. Beihoff, 1 hour, 17 minutes; A. S. Meyer, 1 hour, 40 minutes; G. E. Northrup, 1 hour, 48 minutes. A. Schroeder solved ten in 1 hour. Largely through the activities of L. B. Meyer and Frank Janet, the sum of \$140 was collected as a contribution to the problem fund of the Eighth American Chess Congress at Atlantic City, July 6 to 19.

Morphy Biography By His Niece.

Mrs. Regina Morphy-Voitier of New Orleans, a niece of Paul Morphy, expects to undertake the publication of a Morphy Biography, for which she could not well have chosen a more opportune time than the present, when there is a chess revival on which recalls the never-to-be-forgotten period when the celebrated Southerner brought America to the forefront of the chess world by conquering all in Europe who would meet him. It is the intention of Mrs. Voitier to include in her forthcoming volume some first-hand information concerning life in old New Orleans, in the Creole part of the town called the Vieux Carre, where Paul lived and died, thereby interesting not chess players alone, but the public at large.

The Late John A. Galbreath.

Those who recall the special Morphy articles written for the Bulletin by John A. Galbreath of New Orleans will regret to learn, through Mrs. Voitier, of the death of the veteran chess enthusiast several months ago. It followed very soon after the demise of Mrs. Galbreath and a son. Mr. Galbreath had been a devoted follower of chess the greater part of his life and it was his modest boast that he traveled farther than any other man in order to take part in one of the cable matches against Great Britain. He was one of the strongest of Southern players and a painstaking analyst. For many years he conducted a weekly chess column in the New Orleans "Sunday States." Possessed of wide chess knowledge and of a very agreeable personality, the deceased liked nothing better than to share his abundance with those less thoroughly equipped.

AMERICAN CHESS BULLETIN

Entered as second class matter, July 18, 1904, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Publisher: H. HELMS . . . 150 Nassau Street, New York

Inasmuch as bills for subscriptions that are due are inserted in copies of the Bulletin going to those in arrears, remitters will know, from the absence of such bills, that their subscriptions have been received. In other words, the receipt of the Bulletin without a bill enclosed, barring chance omissions, means that the subscriber is in good standing.

JOSE RAUL CAPABLANCA, THE CHAMPION.

"Sic transit gloria mundi!" Terse, eloquent and philosophic! Exactly what one might expect from so matter-of-fact a person as Dr. Emanuel Lasker—no longer the Invincible. These were his exact words, if not for publication. They were written a few hours before taking ship. He was about to turn his back upon the scene of his great tribulation. Havana had been hospitable; she had been downright cordial. But she had taken all he had. She had given him ducats in great plenty; enough to satisfy the avarice of many Laskers. And she had shorn him of his mortal glory—the crown that had been his since Steinitz hailed him King.

The great chess match, which made Cuba the cynosure for all eyes in the chess world, came to an end on April 21. On that date the fourteenth and last game was contested. A few days later, officially on April 27, though a mysterious press association "beat" made it two days earlier, Dr. Lasker sent his resignation to the committee. And thus ended the historic struggle, with ten games, called for in the program, left unplayed. The defeated champion had not won a single game! He, who in his might had been unapproachable, thus set a stunning precedent. The net result, arrayed in cold figures, was simply this:

Capablanca, 4; Dr. Lasker, 0; Drawn, 10.

Hail to Caissa's new lord and master:

JOSE RAUL CAPABLANCA!

CRITICAL SURVEY OF THE GREAT MATCH.

For over a quarter of a century, Lasker had held his title clear against all comers and it must be said for him that he made no efforts to avoid any claimants who could show good cause for playing him and found a reasonable amount of stakes. To be sure, his failure to play the recent match to a finish, when 10 more games remained to be played, placed him in the unenviable light of a quitter, but it must not be forgotten that he, though never until then defeated in a championship match, came 3,000 miles to meet his young rival on his own ground, and, moreover, assumed the role of challenger, thereby practically giving the Cuban the odds of a draw!

This was either supreme good sportsmanship or suicidal folly. Or, as the cynical will at once suggest, was it the lure of a fat slice of \$20,000, an unheard of sum in chess annals, that drove him to his doom? No one can answer this better than Lasker himself, but he's too sphynxlike to open his mind on the subject and the world may keep on wondering, for all he cares. Nevertheless, the benefit of the doubt is his due and it would be most ungracious in this connection to lose sight for a moment of what he has meant to the chess world for so many years and what have been his contributions to the game as a master, player, author, writer and traveler.

Capablanca! With all due respect to King Sugar (and without his saccharine majesty where would they have found the purse?) and to Uncle Sam, who helped to make her free, surely he, Capablanca, put Cuba "on the map." It probably cost the Island Republic to the South close upon \$30,000 to stage a contest, interest in which was so far reaching that it was or will be read about in Australia, South Africa, Siberia, Iceland and far-off Tahiti. The moves of all the 14 games were nightly cabled to Buenos Aires at startling cost!

Who will doubt that it was worth every cent it cost to Capablanca's homeland, and dirt cheap at that? He has for some years been an attache of the consular service. Will this put him in line for a consulship? Surely, republics are not ungrateful!

Capablanca is a veritable chess machine, if ever there was one. Ajeeb, were he in power today, would have to take a back seat, and way back, too. Only a machine could have done with Lasker what the Cuban did at Havana from March 15 to April 21, 1921, inclusive. Fourteen games, four victories, 10 draws and no defeats was the marvelous achievement of the young master, who, despite a few partial failures in tournaments, has thus far been invincible in match play—the real test of strength. And this against a man the finest players in all the world, from the day of William Steinitz to the close of the World War, were not able to unseat. It was Capablanca's fourth set match, though meantime he had played in as many as ten tournaments, never getting less than second prize.

Now that Capablanca is the undisputed champion of the world, the question naturally presents itself: How long will he reign? If match chess is hereafter to be a test of supremacy, as in the past, ever since Steinitz wrested the laurel wreath from Anderssen, 55 years ago, then it is safe to say that Capablanca is in for a long incumbency of indefinite duration. The player who can beat down his defepse, cause him to lose his way in the mazes of open-board complications or exhaust his patience in an endurance contest for "sitzfleisch" honors, does not breathe at this moment. Sammy Rzeschewski may turn out to be the little David destined to hurl this new Goliath to the ground, but he has some distance to go before he can be regarded as of real championship caliber, equal to the task of traveling in the Cuban's company.

In the meantime, Capablanca can afford to rest upon his laurels. He accomplished what had come to be regarded as the impossible and, by the decisiveness of the victory, he surprised even the most sanguine of his friends. Some have ventured to assert the belief that Morphy, were he alive today, might find in the Cuban's armor a barrier so impregnable as to baffle even his surpassing genius. The coming years will tell whether or not the art of chess play has found its greatest and incomparable exponent in Jose Raul Capablanca of Havana.

FALL OF THE CURTAIN AT HAVANA.

After the ten games, the scores of which were printed in the April number of the Bulletin, Capablanca won the eleventh, making his second victory in succession. With conditions reversed, it was much the same sort of turning point as at St. Petersburg, 1914, when Capablanca lost to Dr. Lasker and Dr. Tarrasch on succeeding days. It was practically the beginning of the end. Capablanca's stock went soaring far above par and the ex-champion's forthwith became worthless. There followed an unexpectedly lively Ruy Lopez, prematurely drawn after 31 moves, and yet another cut and dried Queen's Gambit declined, paid for at the average price of \$2,000 per.

The last game witnessed another gross blunder on the part of Lasker. Time pressure, 'tis said, was to blame. It convinced him, at any rate, that his time had come. His defeat was inevitable and he preferred not to continue a vain struggle when his brain refused to function as of old.

There followed a few days' rest. Hope would not revive. Next came the confab between principals and committeemen, and, last of all, the smitten master's abject resignation. Dr. Lasker was a changed man. For reasons of his own, he does not wish to explain. Possibly Capablanca can, and may do so in his forthcoming book.

Meantime the world still wonders. As has been well said by a noted European authority: "The match is a mystery to me. I can not understand Dr. Lasker's play, even after making allowances."

Capablanca is Lasker's logical successor. He well earned the distinction he now enjoys, free from all claim of captious critics. It is quite true he had everything in his favor—youth, climate and environment. Of his own free will Lasker gave him odds of the draw to boot! Against the ordinary opponent he might still have prevailed.

Capablanca is the player extraordinary. His skill, endurance and supreme generalship carried him to the heights. There he sits enthroned. 'Twill take a mighty man indeed to bring him down.

The Gratitude of Cuba.

That the people of Cuba are properly appreciative of what Capablanca accomplished in defeating Lasker is apparent, if one may judge by the fact that, according to report, a resolution has been introduced in the Cuban Congress granting a State pension of \$5,000 a year to Capablanca in recognition of his famous victory. By defeating Dr. Lasker by the score of 4—0, with 10 drawn, he became richer to the tune of \$12,000, which is not much when compared to the income of a prize fighter or big league ball player, but a very snug little sum for a chess master.

What is most significant about the proposed pension, aside from the patriotic side of it, is the fact that hereafter Capablanca will have to worry little about his bread and butter and keep his mind clear when called upon again to train for other matches to defend his title. The late William Steinitz, who preceded Dr. Lasker as a world's champion, once alluded to Havana as the El Dorado of chess, and the Cuban capital seems to be living up to its reputation.

Including expenses, the match cost Cuba not less than \$30,000, so that the price of the 14 games played averaged over \$2,000 apiece. Even the chess players of Havana, although delighted at the outcome, think this was too high a price to pay and

especially for such uneventful games as the seventh and thirteenth, both of which were only 23 moves long, and the sixth, which went to 24. However, as the proud title remains in Cuba, this will soon be forgotten.

On the eve of Dr. Lasker's departure for Europe on board the steamship Alfonso XIII, April 30, the ex-champion gave a brief lecture at the rooms of the Havana Chess Club in the presence of a large crowd of enthusiasts. His subject was the relationship between the human feelings and chess as exemplified by chess composers in three instances of beauty, intrigue and wit, which he demonstrated on the board by means of three very pretty compositions. The audience, which applauded after each example, gave him a rousing cheer upon leaving the club.

Next day, a committee from the club, headed by Judge Alberto Ponce, who acted as referee of the match, bade Dr. and Mrs. Lasker farewell on board ship. Mrs. Lasker was presented with a handsome Cuban fan wrapped in a silken Cuban flag, a gift that pleased them both immensely. Evidently, therefore, the ex-champion was in excellent spirits as he departed, giving little indication of the indisposition which, it is understood, terminated the match so abruptly.

THE SUMMARY.

DATE.	GAMES.	OPENINGS.	NO. OF MOVES.	RESULT.	TIME.
March 15, 16	1	Queen's Gambit Declined.	50	Drawn	Capablanca, 2h. 44m. Lasker, 2h. 35m.
March 17, 18	2	Queen's Gambit Declined.	41	Drawn	Lasker, 2h. 36m. Capablanca, 2h. 37m.
March 19, 20, 21	3	Four Knights.	63	Drawn	Capablanca, 3h. 59m. Lasker, 4h. 20m.
March 23	4	Queen's Gambit Declined.	30	Drawn	Lasker, 2h. 4m. Capablanca, 2h. 16m.
March 29, 30	5	Queen's Gambit Declined.	46	Won by Capablanca	Capablanca, 2h. 55m. Lasker, 2h. 45m.
March 30, April 1	6	Ruy Lopez.	43	Drawn	Lasker, 2h. 30m. Capablanca, 2h. 30m.
April 2	7	Queen's Gambit Declined.	23	Drawn	Capablanca, 1h. 22m. Lasker, 1h. 20m.
April 3, 4	8	Queen's Gambit Declined.	30	Drawn	Lasker, 2h. 7m. Capablanca, 1h. 48m.
April 6	9	Queen's Gambit Declined.	24	Drawn	Capablanca, 1h. 55m. Lasker, 1h. 37m.
April 8, 9, 10	10	Queen's Gambit Declined.	68	Won by Capablanca	Lasker, 4h. 20m. Capablanca, 4h. 20m.
April 13, 14	11	Queen's Gambit Declined.	48	Won by Capablanca	Capablanca, 3h. Lasker, 3h. 5m.
April 16	12	Ruy Lopez.	31	Drawn	Lasker, 2h. 5m. Capablanca, 1h. 54m.
April 19	13	Queen's Gambit Declined.	23	Drawn	Capablanca, 1h. 5m. Lasker, 1h. 15m.
April 20, 21	14	Ruy Lopez.	56	Won by Capablanca	Lasker, 3h. 30m. Capablanca, 3h. 40m.

Final Score—Capablanca, 4; Lasker, 0; drawn, 10. Number of games, 14. Number of moves, 576. Time, Capablanca, 35 hours 55 minutes; Lasker, 36 hours 9 minutes; total, 72 hours 4 minutes.

Games Nos. 4, 9, 12 and 13 were played in one session; games Nos. 2, 5, 8, 11, 14 in two sessions; games Nos. 3, 10 in three sessions.

Openings adopted—10 Queen's Gambit Declined, 3 Ruy Lopez and 1 Four Knights.

As the purse amounted to \$25,000, each player received for each move \$20.70, an amount never before given in the history of the game.

HARTWIG CASSEL'S IMPRESSIONS.

The return to New York of Hartwig Cassel, the veteran chess journalist, who was present in Havana throughout the 37 days of the championship match, won by Jose R. Capablanca from Dr. Emanuel Lasker, and jotted down every move as reported from the private room occupied by the principals and officials, brings to light a few side issues that appear to have had considerable bearing upon the outcome of the contest which once and for all determined that the young Cuban was worthy to wear the chess crown coveted by experts in all the leading countries of Europe.

According to Mr. Cassel, Dr. Lasker's failure to measure up to his one-time standard of efficiency was due in some measure to the privations the ex-champion underwent while hemmed in behind the lines of the Central Powers during the World War, but even more so to his utter lack of training of any sort, either before or during the match.

Daily study, heavy newspaper work on Mondays and the more or less devitalizing strain of social amenities, not to mention the heat, all were factors that played their part in making Dr. Lasker unfit to meet, with any hope of success, an opponent so well versed in the art of chess strategy and one withal so free from any tendency to blunder as Jose Raul Capablanca.

Interviewed on the subject of the great match, Mr. Cassel had the following to say:

"Under the circumstances it will be difficult to understand why Lasker was so badly beaten and why he thought fit to retire from further fighting when there were still ten additional games to be contested, according to the rules and regulations of the match. To begin with, he was not physically fit to play. The suffering he experienced during the war naturally weakened his faculties, and when he arrived at Havana early in March he did not by any means look like a healthy person. The rather warm weather also contributed toward his inability to acclimatize himself properly and these were causes of his downfall. But there are many other reasons to be given.

"When a case of accident is brought into court, the defendant's lawyer will first set up as a defense contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff. The history of this match can not be properly written without showing such negligence on the part of Lasker. He stated at Havana that he came fully unprepared, that he had neither practiced with strong players, nor even studied at all. Was he underrating his opponent, and did he not think it necessary to fully prepare himself for the struggle, which, he admitted, would be a hard one? That

was certainly the case, for instead of resting before the beginning of play, he daily studied for hours in the morning of each day of play and thus, naturally, was rather tired when engaged at the board.

"Moreover, he made it a practice to come to the business part of the city for luncheon at a time when it is hottest in town, on the plea that the food given to him at the hotel was not palatable. Besides this practise, which could do him no possible good, he took in the sights of Havana, besides attending luncheons and dinners given in his honor. Altogether there was too much rushing about and too little rest.

"Another factor, which could not improve his play either, has also to be stated here. He actually saw fit to engage in newspaper work, having contracted with two European papers to furnish the scores of the games, together with analytical work, and every Monday, when the players had an off day, he had to sit down for hours to come up to his contract. Will chess players, or, rather, masters, never learn the lesson that there is enough work to do, when having to play chess with strong opponents, that they should shun newspaper work and leave it to men who do that work exclusively?"

THE RESIGNATION.

Havana, April 27, 1921.

Judge Alberto Ponce,
Havana, Cuba.

Esteemed Sir:

In your character as referee of the match, permit me to address to you this letter proposing to resign the match.

I would thank you if you would be kind enough to manifest to me if this determination is accepted by my adversary, the committee and yourself.

Yours sincerely,

THE ACCEPTANCE.

Havana, April 27, 1921.

Dr. Emanuel Lasker,
Havana, Cuba.

Esteemed Sir:

In answer to your letter addressed to me and making known to me your desire to resign the match with Mr. Capablanca, I have the pleasure to make known to you that Mr. Capablanca, as well as the organizing committee of the match, accept your proposition, to which I also give my own approval, in consequence of which the said match is hereby terminated.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ALBERTO PONCE.

APPRAISING THE PLAY AT HAVANA.

(From the N. Y. Evening Post.)

Now that the championship match of 1921 has gone into history, with Jose R. Capablanca crowned and recognized as the king of chess, and Dr. Emanuel Lasker, the defeated champion of twenty-seven years, has sailed away to Spain, according to the latest reports from Havana, it is fitting that an appraisal should be taken of the contest which had been looked forward to as the chess struggle of a century, but in several respects, while it settled the question of supremacy, was nevertheless a real disappointment to many. As an exhibition of high-class chess it did not come up to expectations, as, for one reason and another, neither seemed inclined to indulge in the higher flights of the imagination, of which both are capable—against opponents of inferior calibre. Imaginative chess was conspicuous by its absence throughout. Instead there was in evidence the coldly calculating analytical style, of which both are past masters and in the acquirement of which both have taken leaves out of the Book of Steinitz, but carefully discarding all of the Austrian's famous foibles.

Capablanca, but for his keen appreciation of positional weakness and the alertness enabling him to take quick advantage, might be said to have developed into the "drawing Master" par excellence, to judge by his fourteen drawn games with Marshall and now the ten with Lasker. This, it should be borne in mind, applies only to match chess and not altogether then, as witness the fiasco with Kostich (5-0). In tournament play there is the ever-present incentive that some one who wins is inevitably gaining half a point upon another who draws. And that is why tournaments will always continue in popularity and matches between experts of the modern school decrease in interest, now that Morphy, Anderssen and Zukertort are no more.

To expect, with the rich literature of which chess can already boast, that knowledge in the openings was materially increased by the games at Havana is asking perhaps too much. And yet who hereafter will have a valid excuse for not knowing how to defend the Queen's Gambit declined; at any rate, against certain trunk lines, including especially the once greatly dreaded Pillsbury attack? The key move clearly is QKt-Q2, whether it is played by Black on the fourth, fifth, sixth or as late as the seventh moves, according to how a more or less whimsical transposition disposes of the other moves in the series. As to its efficacy, we have the testimony of both grand-masters, who adhered to it consistently in no less than nine of the ten games wherein the opening under consideration was utilized. The exception was the ninth game, developed by Capablanca along the lines of the variation now generally accredited to Rubinstein. Another game individual in character was the eighth. In this one Capablanca, with the black pieces, deployed his QB at KB4. Lasker, on the other hand, curtailed the activities of his QB, as he had done also in the second. In all the remaining seven games, at this opening, it was B-KKt5—the Pillsbury attack.

If any particular link in the scheme of defense was discredited in a measure it was the move of P-QKt3, essayed by Lasker in the first game, which he drew, and again in the fifth, which yielded the Cuban's first victory after play partaking more of the flavor of adventure than all of the others. In this connection it is of real interest to note that the line of play adopted by Capablanca followed the trail blazed by Marshall against Kline in the American National Tournament of 1913 up to the ninth move for White and, the following year at Moscow, by Dr. Bernstein against Capablanca himself. Capablanca, on that occasion, replied with 9..B-Kt2 and, in commenting thereon in *My Chess Career*, he remarked:

"If P-QB4 at once, White can then win a Pawn by Q-B6. Whether the Pawn can be held or not, or an advantage obtained therefrom, I do not know. Certainly at the time I thought that B-Kt2 was better."

The last sentence may well be emphasized for the reason that the words of this doubtless ingenuous declaration assume, in the light of what happened at Havana, a downright cryptic meaning.

After Dr. Lasker had resigned, without playing ten of the scheduled games, and the match had gone into history, the ex-champion, according to Mr. Cassel, made a quick recovery, soon became quite chipper and, before he sailed for Spain, was much like his old self..

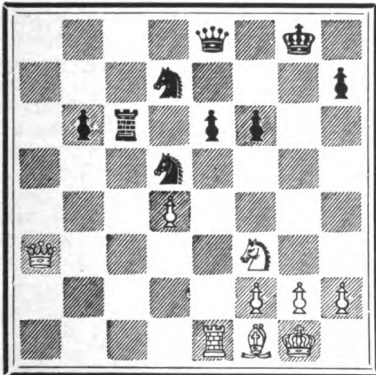
ELEVENTH GAME—QUEEN'S
GAMBIT DECLINED.

Capablanca.
White.

Lasker.
Black.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1 P—Q4 | P—Q4 |
| 2 Kt—KB3 | P—K3(a) |
| 3 P—B4 | Kt—KB3 |
| 4 B—Kt5 | QKt—Q2 |
| 5 P—K3 | B—K2 |
| 6 Kt—B3 | Castles |
| 7 R—B(b) | R—K(c) |
| 8 Q—B2(d) | P—B3(e) |
| 9 B—Q3 | PxP |
| 10 BxP | Kt—Q4 |
| 11 BxB | RxB(f) |
| 12 Castles | Kt—B |
| 13 KR—Q | B—Q2 |
| 14 P—K4 | Kt—QKt3 |
| 15 B—B | R—B |
| 16 P—QKt4 | B—K(g) |
| 17 Q—Kt3 | KR—B2 |
| 18 P—QR4 | Kt—Kt3 |
| 19 P—R5 | Kt—Q2 |
| 20 P—K5(h) | P—Kt3(i) |
| 21 Kt—K4 | R—Kt |
| 22 Q—B3(j) | Kt—B5 |
| 23 Kt—Q6 | Kt—Q4 |
| 24 Q—R3 | P—B3(k) |
| 25 KtxB | QxKt |
| 26 PxBP | PxBP |
| 27 P—Kt5 | QR—B |
| 28 PxBP | RxP |
| 29 RxR | RxR |
| 30 PxP | PxP |
| 31 R—K(l) | Q—QB |

Position after 31 R—K.
Black—Lasker.



White—Capablanca.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 32 Kt—Q2 | Kt—B(m) |
| 33 Kt—K4 | Q—Q |

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 34 P—R4 | R—B2 |
| 35 Q—QKt3 | R—KKt2 |
| 36 P—Kt3 | R—R2 |
| 37 B—B4 | R—R4 |
| 38 Kt—B3 | KtxKt |
| 39 QxKt | K—B2 |
| 40 Q—K3 | Q—Q3 |
| 41 Q—K4 | R—R5(n) |
| 42 Q—Kt7ch | K—Kt3(o) |
| 43 Q—B8 | Q—Kt5 |
| 44 R—QB | Q—K2 |
| 45 B—Q3ch | K—R3 |
| 46 R—B7 | R—R8ch |
| 47 K—Kt2 | Q—Q3 |
| 48 QxKtch | Resigns |

3 hours

3 h, 55 m.

(Played at the Marianao Casino,
Havana, April 13 and 14.)

NOTES BY DAVID JANOWSKI.

(a) As I mentioned in the fifth game of this match, 2 Kt—KB3 and, if 3 P—B4, PxP, seems to be the best defense.

(b) A favorite of Pillsbury's. I prefer B—K3.

(c) Rather questionable. Possibly, P—B3, as played by Showalter, is to be preferred.

(d) Again I prefer B—Q3, as I like the formation B—Q3, Q—K2 and QR at Q eventually.

(e) Rather speculative. 8 P—QKt3, 9 PxP, PxP; 10 B—Kt5, B—Kt2, 11 Kt—K5, Kt—Kt; 12 BxR, KtxB; 13 BxB, QxB; 14 PxKt, QxP; 15 Castles, Kt—B3; and Black has a Pawn and a good position for the exchange. Also, 8 P—QB4 is to be seriously considered.

(f) Entirely wrong. The Rook blocks the Queen and the latter part of the game Black suffers from the consequences. QxB was better.

(g) Completes Black's plan which began with the 11 RxB, instead of QxB. This entire plan of development, as I pointed out before, seems inferior.

(h) Why deliberately weaken the QP in order to bring the Knight to Q6?

(i) Black is now in a very cramped position, but with this and the following move weakens it still more.

(j) Q—R3 at once might have saved a move.

(k) Seems to be the only move to get rid of the Knight.

(l) The beginning of a forcible attack.

(m) If R—B6, then Q—Q6, followed by Q—Kt3 when attacked by the Rook.

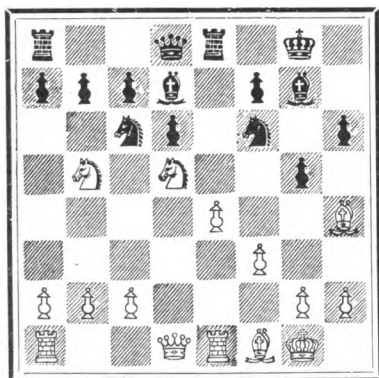
(n) R—R2 was much better.

(o) This loses. K—Kt would have been a much better defense. As in the fifth game, Dr. Lasker makes the fatal move with his King, which cost him the game.

TWELFTH GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

Lasker. White.	Capablanca. Black.
1 P—K4	P—K4
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3
3 B—Kt5	Kt—B3
4 Castles	P—Q3
5 P—Q4	B—Q2
6 Kt—B3	B—K2
7 R—K(a)	PxP
8 KtxP	Castles(b)
9 B—B(c)	R—K
10 P—B3	B—KB
11 B—KKt5	P—KR3
12 B—R4	P—KKt3
13 Kt—Q5	B—Kt2
14 Kt—Kt5(d)	P—Kt4

Position after 14...P—Kt4.
Black—Capablanca.



White—Lasker.

15 Kt(Q5)xP	PxB
16 KtxQR	QxKt
17 Kt—B7	Q—Q
18 KtxR	KtxKt
19 R—Kt(e)	B—K3
20 P—B3(f)	BxRP
21 R—R	B—K3
22 Q—Q2	P—R3
23 Q—KB2	P—KR4(g)
24 P—KB4	B—R3
25 B—K2	Kt—B3
26 QxP	KtxP
27 QxQch	KtxQ
28 BxQRP	P—Q4
29 B—K2	BxP
30 BxP	B—B2
31 QR—Q	Drawn(h)

Notes by Amos Burn.

(a) As pointed out in our notes to the sixth game, BxKt before playing R—K

is worthy of consideration, as it forces Black to retake with the Bishop, e. g., 7 BxKt, BxB; 8 R—K, PxP; 9 KtxP, castles; 10 KtxB, PxKt; 11 Kt—K2, and Black cannot play 11...KtxP because of 12 Kt—Q4, winning a piece. If Black, to avoid the exchange, loses time by retiring his Bishop to Q2, instead of castling, then 10 Q—Q3, and White is slightly ahead in development.

(b) The position is now the same as in the third and sixth games, in one of which Capablanca had the first move and in the other Lasker.

(c) But in both the games mentioned White now played BxKt, and Black retook with the Pawn. Retiring the Bishop seems to lose time.

(d) With this move Lasker enters upon a combination by which he gains two Rooks and a Pawn for two Knights and a Bishop. He had, however, to relinquish the Pawn a few moves later, otherwise he might have had winning chances.

(e) If 19 P—B3, then 19...Q—Kt3ch, followed by 20...QxP.

(f) The loss of a Pawn could not be avoided. If 20 P—QR3, then 20...B—R7; 21 R—R, Q—Kt3ch; 22 K—R, QxP. If 20 P—QB4, then 20...Q—R4; 21 P—QR3, BxP; 22 BxB, Q—B4ch; 23 K—R, QxB.

(g) To get his King's Bishop into play. The position was very difficult, and Capablanca is reported to have devoted a whole hour to the consideration of this move.

(h) The positions were fairly even, the superior mobility of Black's minor pieces as compared with that of his opponent's Rooks fully compensating for his being a pawn minus. There was, however, a great deal of play left in the game, and it seems premature to have given it up as a draw so soon. —The Field.

THIRTEENTH GAME — QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

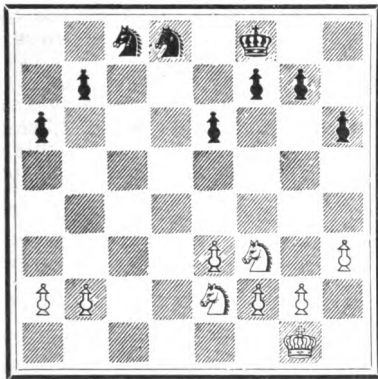
Capablanca. White.	Lasker. Black.
1 P—Q4	P—Q4
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3
3 P—B4	P—K3
4 B—Kt5	B—K2
5 P—K3	QKt—Q2
6 Kt—B3	Castles
7 R—B	R—K
8 Q—B2	P—KR3
9 B—R4	P—B4
10 PxQP	KtxP
11 BxB	KtxB
12 PxP	KtxP
13 B—Kt5	B—Q2

- 14 Castles Q—Kt3
- 15 BxB KtxB
- 16 KR—Q KR—Q
- 17 P—KR3 QR—B
- 18 Q—R4 Kt—QB3
- 19 Q—Kt5 P—R3
- 20 QxQ KtxQ
- 21 RxRch KtxR
- 22 Kt—K2 K—B
- 23 RxR KtxR

Drawn.

1h. 15m. 1h. 5m.

Position after 23...KtxR.
Black—Lasker.



White—Capablanca.

Notes by Amos Burn.

A game devoid of interest. Capablanca having the move, opened with the Queen's Pawn. Up to the eighth move the position was identical with that in the fifth, seventh and eleventh games at that stage, but now Lasker, after playing 8 ... P—KR3, to which Capablanca replied with 9 B—R4, adopted the move we suggested in our note (c) to the eleventh game (which Lasker lost) and played P—B4 instead of P—B3, thus gaining a move as compared with the seventh game. On the nineteenth move Capablanca offered the exchange of Queens, which Lasker could not well avoid, and this being followed by the exchange of both Rooks, each side was left with only two Knights and six Pawns in a perfectly even position, and a draw was agreed to.

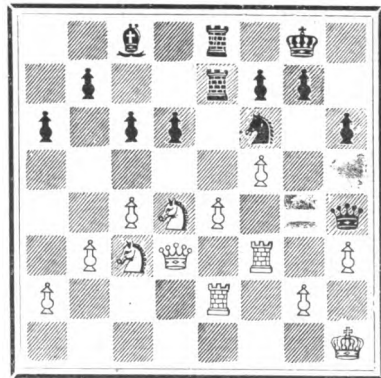
—The Field.

FOURTEENTH GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| Lasker. | Capablanca. |
| White. | Black. |
| 1 P—K4 | P—K4 |
| 2 Kt—KB3 | Kt—QB3 |

- 3 B—Kt5 Kt—B3
- 4 Castles P—Q3
- 5 P—Q4 B—Q2
- 6 Kt—B3 B—K2(a)
- 7 BxKt(b) BxB
- 8 Q—Q3 PxP
- 9 KtxP B—Q2
- 10 B—Kt5 Castles
- 11 QR—K P—KR3
- 12 B—R4 Kt—R2(c)
- 13 BxB QxB
- 14 Kt—Q5 Q—Q
- 15 P—QB4 R—K
- 16 P—B4 P—QB3
- 17 Kt—QB3 Q—Kt3
- 18 P—QKt3 QR—Q
- 19 K—R Kt—B3
- 20 P—KR3 B—B
- 21 R—Q R—K2
- 22 KR—K QR—K
- 23 R—K2(d) Q—R4
- 24 R—KB(e) Q—R4
- 25 K—Kt P—R3
- 26 R(Bsq)—B2 Q—Kt3
- 27 R—B3(f) Q—R4
- 28 P—KB5 Q—R5

Position after 28...Q—R5.
Black—Capablanca.



White—Lasker.

- 29 K—R2(g) Kt—Kt5,ch
- 30 K—R Kt—K4
- 31 Q—Q2 KtxR
- 32 KtxKt Q—B3
- 33 P—QR4 P—KKt3
- 34 PxP PxP
- 35 R—K3 B—B4
- 36 Q—Q3 P—KKt4
- 37 Kt—Q2 B—Kt3
- 38 P—QKt4 Q—K3
- 39 P—Kt5 RPxP

40 RPxP	R—R
41 Q—Kt	Q—K4
42 Q—K	K—R2
43 PxP	PxP
44 Q—Kt3	QxQ
45 RxQ	R—R6
46 K—R2	R—QKt2
47 P—B5	PxP
48 Kt—B4	R—R8
49 Kt—K5	R—QB8
50 P—R4	R—K2
51 KtxP	R—K3
52 Kt—Q8	PxP
53 R—Q3	R—KB3
54 R—Q7,ch	K—R
55 Kt—Q5	R(B3)—B8(h)
56 K—R3	BxP

Resigns, (i)

Notes by Amos Burn.

(a) The position is now the same as in the third, sixth and twelfth games at this stage. Capablanca had the first move in the third, and Lasker the other two.

(b) In all three games above referred to White here played R—K, but Lasker now captures the Knight instead, as recommended in our notes to the sixth game.

(c) A favorite maneuver of Capablanca in this and similar positions.

(d) It will be noticed that Lasker loses much time with his Rooks in this game, playing them with strange indecision. Much better than the text-move would have been P—KKt4, restraining the movements of Black's Bishop and Knight and preventing his Queen going over to the King's side via QR4.

(e) P—KKt4 might still have been played, but Black would then have had the option of giving up his Bishop and Knight for a Rook and two Pawns, e. g., 24 P—KKt4, KtxKtP; 25 PxKt, BxP; 26 Kt—B3, Q—R4ch; 27 K—Kt2, B—R6ch; 28 K—B2, BxR; 29 KxB, with about an even game.

(f) White has now made seven moves with his Rooks, but could have had them in the same position in three moves. A serious loss of time.

(g) The Brooklyn Daily Eagle says that this move, which loses the exchange, was not a blunder, but was deliberately planned. If so, it is inexplicable, as White obtains no compensation whatever for the sacrifice.

(h) Threatening mate.

(i) A very weakly played game by Lasker, who simply threw it away after obtaining the superior position.

—The Field.

AMOS BURN'S REVIEW OF THE MATCH

The match between Lasker and Capablanca for the chess championship of the world, which had been looked forward to for so many years and which was expected to be a titanic struggle full of exciting episodes, has proved a very tame affair. The games, instead of being interesting and instructive, have, for the most part, been extremely dull, and have in no way added to our theoretical knowledge of the openings. Fourteen games in all were played, and of these ten were drawn and the remaining four won by Capablanca. It was at first reported that Lasker had resigned in the fifteenth game, but this appears to have been an error, as according to later advices only fourteen were played. Instead of playing an enterprising game, Capablanca's plan seems to have been to play for safety, keeping the draw in hand and lying in wait for some slight error on the part of his opponent. If none occurred soon, he exchanged off the pieces as quickly as possible in order to simplify the game and bring about a draw. This plan was rendered the more successful through Lasker being evidently not quite up to date in some of the more recent variations of the openings. In the first and fifth games, for example, in the Queen's Pawn opening, Lasker, in reply to 7 R—B, played 7... P—QKt3 instead of 7... P—B3, apparently unaware of the force of the Duras attack of Q—R4. In the first game Capablanca did not take advantage of this mistake, but in the fifth he played the Duras move and won a pawn. Lasker, rather than play a hopeless game with a pawn down, sacrificed the exchange and made a gallant fight with inferior forces, losing only by a

blunder at the very last. In all the other games won by Capablanca, Lasker played weakly. In the tenth and fourteenth he had the preferable position in the opening, but failed to make the right move at the critical moment. Capablanca, on the other hand, whenever he obtained the slightest advantage invariably followed it up with deadly accuracy to a successful conclusion, his faultless conduct of the end-games being the one redeeming feature of the match. At no period of the match did Lasker approach his pre-war form. Possibly the privations of the last six years have injured his health, and playing in Cuba, with the national sympathy of the spectators on the side of his opponent, would not improve his chances. The hot weather, too, doubtless affected his play—in fact, he complained of this when he resigned. It is to be regretted that delay in the negotiations prevented the starting of the match in January under climatic conditions less trying to a European.

After winning the San Sebastian tournament in 1911, Capablanca challenged Lasker to play a match for the championship of the world, and it is a pity the match was not played then, as the contest would have been more even, but Lasker named such one-sided conditions that it was impossible for Capablanca to accept them. Lasker even went so far as to stipulate that in certain cases if he lost the match by one game he should still retain the championship, which was equivalent to asking for the odds of a game. Capablanca, in the course of negotiations referred to in this condition as unfair, and Lasker promptly took advantage of the unfortunate use of the

word to break off negotiations. The only contest in which the two rivals had met previous to the Havana match was the Petrograd tournament of 1914, which was won by Lasker with a lead of half a point, Capablanca being second.

In an article which he wrote in the Amsterdam Telegraaf just before the commencement of the match, Lasker, comparing his own style of play with that of Capablanca, says the latter is not a strategical player, but purely a tactical one. He is cunning, strong and ingenious, but cares little for the theory of the game. Lasker describes his own style as theoretical or philosophic. The description of his opponent's style of play, however, might, perhaps, have been more aptly applied to his own. Lasker is rather a practical player than a theoretical player. He never had the profound knowledge of the openings possessed by some of his rivals, for example Steinitz, Dr. Tarrasch, Schlechter and Rubinstein. His successes have been chiefly due to his strong and ingenious conduct of the middle and end-game.

Lasker's Record

Lasker was born on December 24, 1868, at Berlinchen, East Prussia, and won his mastership at the German Chess Association's tournament at Breslau in 1889. Since then he has been first in eight tournaments, viz., the London Quintangular Tournament, 1892; New York, 1893 (with a clean score of thirteen wins); St. Petersburg Quadrangular Tournament, 1895-6; Nuremberg, 1896; London, 1899; Paris, 1900; St. Petersburg, 1909 (tie with Rubinstein), and Berlin, 1918. At Amsterdam, 1889, he was second, Burn being first, while at Cambridge Springs, 1904, he tied for second place with Janowski; F. J. Marshall, the American, taking the first prize. At Graz, 1890, and Hastings, 1895, he was third. Before winning the world's championship from Steinitz in 1894 (ten to five and four draws) he won matches against Von Bardeleben, Bird (twice), Miniati, Mieses, England, Lee, Blackburne, Golmayo, Vasquez, Showalter and Ettlinger. Since winning the championship he has played the following matches or series of games: Steinitz (return match), 1896 (ten to two, with

five draws); Marshall, 1907 (eight to none, with seven draws); Dr. Tarrasch, 1908 (eight to three, with five draws); Janowski, 1909 (a short series of four games, each winning two, with no draws); Janowski, 1909 (seven to one, with two draws); Schlechter, 1910 (each winning one, with eight draws); Janowski, 1910 (eight to none, with three draws), and Dr. Tarrasch, 1916 (five to none, with one draw).

Capablanca's Record.

Capablanca was born at Havana on November 19, 1888. He has been first on seven occasions: San Sebastian, 1911; New York, 1913; Rice Chess Club's summer tournament, 1913 (with a clean score of thirteen wins); New York, 1915; Rice Memorial Tournament at New York, in 1916; Manhattan Chess Club Tournament at New York, 1918, and Hastings, 1919. At New York, 1911; Havana, 1913, and Petrograd, 1914, he was second. In 1900, at the age of twelve, he defeated Corzo, the then champion of Cuba, by four to two and six draws. In 1909 he defeated Marshall eight to one, with fourteen draws, and in 1919, Kostich, five to none, with no draws. In Berlin, 1913, a series of four games, two each, against Mieses and Teichmann was arranged. Capablanca won all four games. In December, 1913, in St. Petersburg, a series of six games was arranged for him, two each, against Alechin, Dus-Chotimirsky and Snosko-Borowsky, a gold cup being given to the player who made the best score against him. Capablanca defeated Alechin and Dus-Chotimirsky, each by two to none, but in the encounter with Snosko-Borowsky each won one game, Snosko-Borowsky thus securing the cup. In the Petrograd tournament of 1914 Lasker and Capablanca played three games with each other, Lasker winning one and two being drawn.

Capablanca's longest visit to England was when he came to take part in the Victory Chess Tournament at Hastings in 1919. He then became very popular, and on the conclusion of the tournament obtained many engagements to play simultaneous chess all over the country. There can be little doubt that he is now the strongest living player.

Paul Morphy and the Modern School.

The inevitable contrast between the play of Paul Morphy and the present-day school was made by a writer in the New York "Times" after four games of the Havana match. We quote:

For the amateur chess player there has been little of light and leading and nothing to excite astonishment in the games so far played by the "masters" who are contesting for the world's championship in Havana. "Masters" they are, unquestionably, both of them, but they know that fact so well that neither of them dares to take any chances with the other. They venture into no new grounds, but stick carefully to the beaten paths, and seemingly are less desirous to win than to avoid defeat.

The result has been four well-played games, with never a gleam of genius in any of them—dull games, in short, with draws the natural termination of them all.

Chess was different in the days of Paul Morphy, or at least it was different as he played it. At present, indeed, the tendency of the experts is to say that while Morphy was brilliant—they can not deny that—he was not sound, and that now either he would change his method or he

would be beaten by any one of a dozen modern players. That may be true—it can not be proved or disproved—but, as he played carefully enough to conquer every rival in this country or Europe except the wise Staunton, whose convenient illness saved the risking of a great reputation, it fairly is to be assumed that if Morphy were still alive he could adjust his tactics to those of opponents who play 'savings bank games.'

It is no evidence against his capacity that the moderns pick flaws in some of his combinations. Those combinations succeeded, in spite of their imperfections as revealed by the years of study since given to them, and what is called his recklessness not only was based on all the wisdom of "the books," but it was carefully measured as against the strength on the other side of the board.

That is all any chess player need do; presumably only that is done by Lasker and Capablanca.

BOOK OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

The record of the championship match at Havana, in which Dr. Emanuel Lasker met his Waterloo, after holding undisputed sway for 27 years, would not be complete without a collection of the games in book form and thoroughly annotated. Such a collection is about to be issued, by the press of the American Chess Bulletin, with no less of an author than Jose R. Capablanca, the new world's champion, himself. It will be a notable addition to chess literature from the pen of the famous Cuban, than whom none is better fitted to bring out the finer points of play in the games of the epoch-making match.

It stands to reason that, entirely apart from the ability with which his genius has endowed him, the champion, because of the hours of study bestowed upon the games in question during the progress of the match, is able to put his finger exactly on the points of really vital interest, some of which, in the nature of things, are bound to escape the sharp eyes of the critics, the most conscientious of whom are handicapped, more or less, by the inevitable time pressure, which affects the purveyors of chess articles and reviews as much almost as the principals themselves, with clocks relentlessly ticking alongside.

Mr. Capablanca, at the conclusion of the match, took in hand the work of annotating the fourteen games with painstaking care, and the result of his labors will appear in the little volume now being prepared for the press. His annotations will appear nowhere else. It goes without saying, therefore, that the book will have a unique value. In dollars and cents, the cost will be \$6.00 to every subscriber. The edition, which will be de luxe, is to be limited to 600 copies. Subscribers can have the assurance that no more will be printed.

An introduction, together with statistical records and biographical data, has been prepared by that veteran journalist and irrepressible chess enthusiast, Mr. Hartwig Cassel of New York, who was present throughout the match and reported for the press every move as it was made by the two greatest exponents of the game in the world today.

Subscriptions may be sent to:

THE AMERICAN CHESS BULLETIN,
150 Nassau Street, New York City.

THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

By Leander Turney.

Following the series of matches between La Bourdonnais and MacDonnell, there was a great increase of chess interest in England, with many more players, with more clubs and much more chess literature. The brilliant and interesting play of those great masters was the cause, or one of the causes, of the chess awakening. After Morphy's extraordinary exploits, and for the same reason, there was another chess revival, especially in America, but to some extent throughout Europe. Sammy Rzeschewski's exhibitions are stimulating chess interest as nothing has done since Morphy—because they appeal to the imagination! And nine-tenths of all the people who witness them hope that when he grows up he will beat all creation.

Now the tendency has been for master play, and especially the play in championship matches, to become more careful, sounder and fuller, until it has lost much of its imaginative appeal, to the great impairment of public chess interest. How shall the condition be remedied? Not, I think, by adopting "restricted openings," as they have been forced to do in checkers. That would admit that our game is as capable of being mastered as checkers, which no chess player is willing to do. Not by changing the rules of the game, or the power and placing of the men. The result would not be chess, but some other game, which might be better or worse; and the confession that the present game is "played out" would be inferred by thousands of people. Also, there would

presently be going, perhaps in the same clubs, two kinds of chess—the old kind and the new “championship” kind.

In my opinion the solution is to be found in a very simple expedient: Let the chess championship be determined, once in four years, by an international tournament, conducted by an international chess association. Let the champion be required to defend his title at least once a year, by matches under rules and conditions determined by the international association. I think that the general reaction against the dulness of the Capablanca-Lasker games will help to make the formation of an international association possible at the present time, while this reaction is most active.

The advantages of the plan: 1. Tournament play compels one who hopes to emerge in first place to play to win, not merely to keep the draw in hand. The result would be more enterprising chess. 2. All the advantages of match play would be found in the intervening years, in the sound efforts of the winner of the tournament to hold his championship. 3. There would probably be much more frequent changes in the title-holder, to the great good of the game. 4. The “chess Olympiad” would renew interest in the game from time to time. The intervening matches would keep that interest alive. 5. The great association could determine the financial and other matters about the tournaments and matches, avoiding much haggling, many delays, and charges of commercializing of the game. 6. Under present conditions the world’s championship must seem a remote possibility to even the finest rising young player; but under the quadrennial tournament plan he would look upon it as almost within reach, and would strive to attain it, to the great advantage of chess.

I think it would be a splendid feature if the championship tournament could be held in connection with the Olympic games. Of course the first thing to be done is to get the International Chess Association.



International Service.

KING ALFONSO PLAYS IN CHESS TOURNAMENT.

King Alfonso of Spain was a contestant in the recent National Chess Tournament held in Madrid. He is here shown playing Colonel Gelmanzo of the Spanish Army, who defeated his royal opponent and eliminated him from the tournament. Colonel Golmanzo is chess champion of Spain.

THE EIGHTH AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS.

All indications point to the likelihood that one of the most representative chess gatherings held in this country in many years will make up the Eighth American Chess Congress which, it has been decided by the committee in charge, is to be held at the Million Dollar Pier, Atlantic City, N. J., from July 6 to 20. Although many distant points, such as Los Angeles, St. Paul, Memphis, Toronto and even Cuba and Porto Rico, have been heard from, it is too early to make up any tentative list of entries. Suffice it to say, that practically all players, who will have a fortnight at their disposal at that time, will be on the qui vive and will make Atlantic City their goal immediately after the great Fourth of July rush has exhausted itself. Provisions have been made in the program to cater to all tastes, and it is quite safe to predict that no one who attends will leave with the feeling that he has not had a good time and that he and his fellows are not better for having come together.

The officers of the Good Companion Chess Problem Club have certainly distinguished themselves in the way they have insured success for that part of the congress activities which will be immediately under their direction. In addition to the problem composing tournaments, for which entries have been coming in for several months past, they will hold a grand solving tournament on the afternoon of July 9 and, to cap the climax, will engineer a banquet at one of the leading hotels that same evening, which is likely, if advanced reports are any guide, to make its mark in chess history. James F. Magee, Jr., secretary of the Good Companion, has roughly outlined the program for the evening.

Charles Willing of Philadelphia will play the Paul Morphy waltz, composed by Mrs. Voitier of New Orleans in honor of her celebrated nephew. John F. Barry, president of the Boston Chess Club, is down to speak on "The Royal Game," and Walter Penn Shipley, president of the Franklin Chess Club, will recount his experiences during recent visits to the home towns of Capablanca, Ellerman and other Latin-American players and problem composers. "Chess in New York City" will be the subject of Leonard B. Meyer of the Manhattan Chess Club, and Frank J. Marshall will make his bow as our invincible United States champion. A pilgrimage from Litchfield will make Alain C. White a welcome and indispensable member of the happy company. It will fall to the lot of Frank Janet to discourse upon the burning question of the hour—"The Good Companions." President A. J. McClure and Secretary S. T. Sharp of the congress committee are expected to be heard from, and not the least important matter to come before this gathering of enthusiasts will be the proposition to organize the United States Chess Association and, incidentally, affiliation with the International Chess Federation, shortly to be formed.

Twelve two-move problems will be given solvers, two hours being the time allowed. A purse approximating \$180 in prizes will be distributed among those who are successful. The first prize will be the Prentis Cummings Memorial of \$60; the second, the Samuel R. Barrett Memorial of \$36, together with a copy of "Sam Lloyd and His Chess Problems," donated by A. C. White; third, the John C. Gardner Memorial of \$24; fourth, the Murray Marble Memorial of \$12. There will be eight "honorable mentions" of the value of \$6 each. During the meet a photograph of all players and problem lovers will be taken, for reproduction in "Our Folder," the Good Companions' organ, and the American Chess Bulletin.

At this writing, the Good Companions have practically achieved their goal in the matter of financing the problem part of the program, but the congress committee, while making progress, has much hard work ahead of it before a satisfactory prize fund can be available. To lighten their hard and conscientious labors as much as possible, it is hoped that the chess players of the community will put their shoulders to the wheel and get into early touch with the treasurer, Walter Penn Shipley, 1421 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The following is the summary of the program issued by the committee:

EIGHTH AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 6 to 20, 1921.

Officers—Archibald J. McClure, Lakewood, N. J., president; Herman Behr, New York, and Matthew B. Markland, Atlantic City, N. J., vice presidents; Sidney T. Sharp, "The Wellington," Nineteenth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa., secretary; Walter Penn Shipley, 1421 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., treasurer; H. Helms, 150 Nassau street, New York, tournament director.

(A field secretary wanted in every State of the Union, in Canada, Mexico, Cuba and Porto Rico.)

Preliminary Program.

1. Open Masters' Tournament (first prize not less than \$500).
2. First Class Amateur Tournament.
3. Minor Tournament "A."
4. Minor Tournament "B."
5. Minor Tournament "C."
6. Women's Tournament.
7. Problem Composing Tournament. (Entries close June 15.)
8. Problem Solving Tournament. Saturday afternoon, July 9.
9. Good Companion Chess Problem Club Banquet. Saturday evening, July 9.
10. Rapid Transit Tournament. Saturday evening, July 16.
11. Simultaneous Exhibition (expert and date to be announced).
12. Organization of the United States Chess Association.

Problem entries to be filed with James F. Magee, Jr., secretary, Good Companion Chess Problem Club, Hamilton Court, Philadelphia, Pa.

In addition to the cash prizes for the Masters' Tournament, appropriate awards will be made to successful competitors in the other events. Donations have already been received from Mr. William F. Druke, of Grand Rapids, Mich., of a chess table, board and two sets of chessmen; from C. H. Bird, of New Haven, Conn., a set of "de luxe" chessmen; and from the American Chess Bulletin, of a dozen books.

It is the purpose of the committee to make this congress thoroughly representative of chess in America, and an international flavor will be added both by the Open Masters' Tournament and the Problem Composing Tournament. Among the recognized masters who plan to take part are Frank J. Marshall and David Janowski, and the likelihood of their being present will attract others worthy of competing with them. Little Samuel Rzeschewski may be "among those present." It is expected that the Problem Composing Tournament, endowed with the most liberal prize fund ever raised for such a contest, or series of contests, will draw entries from among the chess lovers of every civilized country.

Funds with which to carry out the proposed program will be raised by popular subscription and it is hoped by the committee that American chess players will respond freely by subscribing as (1) Active Members, \$2; (2) Contributing Members, \$10; (3) Patrons, \$25 and up; (4) Honorary Patrons, \$50 and up.

Remittances should be made payable to Walter Penn Shipley, treasurer.

The Eligibility Committee, consisting of W. P. Shipley, chairman, S. T. Sharp and H. Helms, will pass on all entries.

As the work progresses, a more complete program will be issued. Pass this on to your friends, or tell them about it.

SYDNEY T. SHARP, Secretary.

"The Wellington," Nineteenth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa., May 9, 1921.

ORGANIZING NATIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY

Not the least important part of the business to be transacted during the progress of the Eighth American Chess Congress will be the organization of the United States Chess Association, with which it is proposed to perpetuate the work of the annual congresses, which doubtless will succeed the one about to be held. Besides, it will serve as a connecting link to bind together the many chess clubs which now exist all over the country and give them a common interest. A start once having been made, the coming years are sure to witness a steady growth and in time an international tournament, under proper auspices, may eventuate.

In this connection, a communication from Leonard P. Rees, secretary of the British Chess Federation, addressed to the Publisher of the Bulletin, is of very timely interest. It appears that the proposed International Chess Federation, details concerning which were set forth in the Bulletin of February, 1914, and again in the July-August and September-October numbers of 1920, is soon to be launched and that the alignment of this country is confidently counted upon abroad.

In view of this, it is most desirable that as many clubs as possible be represented, either in person or by proxy, at Atlantic City, so that all may take an active part in the adoption of a constitution and election of officers. To that end the communication

in question, the text of which is printed below, has been submitted to officials of such clubs of which there exist any records, and their prompt co-operation is earnestly urged.

THE BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION.

President, SIR JOHN O. S. THURSBY, BART.
Treasurer, H. E. DOBELL, 21 Robertson Street, Hastings.
Secretary, LEONARD P. REES, "St. Aubins," Redhill, Surrey.

14th May, 1921.

Dear Mr. Helms, Re International Chess Federation:

Now that the Belgian and French Chess Federations are actually formed and that of the United States is due for July, I am taking the final steps to formally constitute the I. C. F. so as to bring it into operation as soon as possible. I have sent out the formal agreement to all countries that approved the general principles and I enclose a form (and a copy for retention) for use of the United States Federation when it comes into being. Sweden, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium and France will be found in agreement and I hope to have the signatures of their responsible officers before July is out. Then will come the appointment of the national delegates in each of the different countries and then the initial meeting.

I am sending to you because I know you are in touch with all the New York clubs and the clubs of other principal places in the States and you will see that the document reaches the right hands.

There is great activity in England in chess matters just now, important developments may come next year; our lamented late president's bequest of £5,000 to our Federation has stirred the imagination and equal gifts may materialize.

We are looking for a 400 a side match to open the 1921-22 season, a new English County Correspondence Chess Championship and a Max J. Meyer Memorial British Problem Tourney, but above all, the news of a United States Federation, side by side with us and other countries of Europe, will be the greatest!!!

Yours very sincerely,

LEONARD P. REES.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS FEDERATION.

To the Secretary of the British Chess Federation:

The..... agrees to the principles of the International Chess Federation as submitted by the British Chess Federation and to become a unit of such International Chess Federation, but on the clear understanding that the details of the Constitution shall be the first subject of consideration at the first meeting of the First International Board and that any amendments or alterations agreed by a majority of two-thirds of the delegates present shall forthwith be incorporated in the Constitution and acted upon as though originally included.

The..... names..... as the town where the International Board for..... shall meet and..... as the Delegate Chairman of such Board.

Signature and Address of
the Responsible Officer

AT THE MARSHALL CHESS CLUB.

The opening of the summer season at Marshall's Chess Club was signalized on the evening of May 7 by the club's annual dinner, an occasion rather less "chessy" than social, although a few of the inveterates did seclude themselves in the corners and play.

A. B. Hodges was the toastmaster and the recipient of a handsome medal in commemoration of the historic victory in which he won the championship of the United States, the position from which he afterward retired while still undefeated.

B. Forsberg received a medal as club champion, Marcel Duchamp was presented with the second prize and F. E. Parker, the former champion, with the third. A special prize was given to the club's "boy wonder," A. Santasiere, who won all his games in the Metropolitan League matches.

Among the speakers were Basil Soldatenkov, the brilliant Russian master; Major R. V. Severance, Captain L. Rodney Berg, Dr. F. C. St. John, Harold M. Phillips, Richard Stutz, Otto Deck, J. W. Barnhard, W. C. Cornwell, A. J. McClure, G. B. Sturrock, Dr. Carlyle Sherlock, Mrs. Sherlock, Miss Hazel Webster and Frank J. Marshall himself, present United States champion, who presented the prizes and made a neat address to each winner.

Perhaps the most interesting address of the evening was that of Mr. Phillips, who went to Havana to see the first few games of the Lasker-Capablanca match. His comment was an important illumination of an event that had perplexed the chess world.

The dinner was served from the kitchen of the Pepper Pot, which is conducted by Dr. Sherlock in the rooms below the club.

It was Sunday morning when most of the members went home.

DELOS AVERY.

A team of ten representing Columbia University visited the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, on May 11, and defeated a team of cadets by the score of 9—0. On the visiting team were M. Schapiro, O. Frink, P. Wolfson, F. Worden, L. Samuels, M. Ross, B. Rosenberg, M. Gottlieb, E. Bennett and P. de Vries.

SAMUEL RZESCHEWSKI IN BALTIMORE.

When Samuel Rzeschewski gets back from his transcontinental trip, which has taken him far to the westward, there will be awaiting him, for presentation during the Eighth American Chess Congress at Atlantic City, still another medal to be added to the long string that he is so frequently called upon to exhibit on state occasions. The medal in question, and it is whispered that it will be one of the finest on the bunch, will come from Baltimore and is intended to commemorate the visit of the little master to that city on April 9.

The exhibition given by him on that occasion was staged in the big gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A. and drew approximately 400 people to the spectacle of a little boy pitting his wits against twenty opponents. To say that they were impressed is putting it mildly. Five were drawn against F. A. Newton, H. G. Dallam, Dr. M. W. Aaronson, Bernard Burrelmeier and A. L. Kemper. The other opponents were. C E. Norwood, J. M. Barlow, Dr. E. J. Becker, Dr. Chester E. Miller, Robert Seff, E. Kirk Miller, N. T. Whitaker, Dr. E. G. Krupnick, Prof. W. E. Pearce Jr., Thomas B. Marshall, Charles Wolfe, Rev. Charles R. Uncles, Charles M. Shipley, Bernhard Cline and Charles N. Crowder.

The performance was staged by William A. Albaugh of Baltimore, and his efforts were supplemented materially by those of E. L. Torsch, the veteran enthusiast, whose love of the game has suffered no diminishing with the passing of the years, and C. M. Shipley, secretary of the club and long recognized as the live wire in the chess affairs of his town. The latter was one of the participants in the play and after it was over he unbosomed himself frankly thus:

"Little Sammy made himself solid with those who attended, all excepting the players he prodded into making hasty moves. This was about the only fault I could find in the boy. In all other respects he is a very charming kid. I was not a victim of the prodding method myself, so of course I am more apt to forget it than some would be. He won from me by playing superior chess, as I prepared for an assault and then thought I saw a defense to it. He quickly availed himself of my indecision, and I resigned after thirty-two moves."

Before the play started, Mr. Torsch was called upon to make an address to the audience. After speaking of what had been done by the Chess Association in the past forty years, he emphasized the point that their work had been educational as well as self-entertaining, and that they had spread the propaganda of chess in all directions and at all times. The result was that they now had what has been said to be one of the best organizations in the country, and that thousands of people in the city and suburbs play chess, more or less, in their homes, who never gave it any attention before. In all this work there had been little assistance from the daily press. While they devoted columns to sensations, prize fights, football and physical sports, they only gave a meager portion of a column to science and the fine arts: we say "fine arts" because chess is one of the fine arts. Not with hammer and chisel, not with palette and brush, not by manual labor, but by sheer intellectual effort a master chess player evolves his creations, which rival in beauty those of sculpture and painting; and with the following advantage: that while the marble and the canvas remain in the art galleries, and can be reproduced only at great cost of money and time, the beautiful creations in problems and games of the masters can be reproduced all over the world without any cost whatever.

"Pursuant to the cost previously outlined," continued Mr. Torsch, "when we heard of the advent of this wonderful young chess master, the Association decided to bring him to Baltimore. This was likewise an educational movement. You see that we do not have much opportunity to watch the little chess master's games nor will he be here many hours, but we want the presence of this child to be an incentive to all the children in Baltimore and to the young people to ask their elders what is this wonderful and fascinating game that this child plays so well. So that in the end when the old folks of our Association have been checkmated by death there will then be a new generation of young, active, vigorous and aggressive chess players who will continue to feed the

TWO PROMINENT BALTIMORE ENTHUSIASTS.



C. M. SHIPLEY
Secretary, Baltimore C. A.



EDWARD L. TORSCH
Former President and Veteran Organizer.

sacred fires which burn upon the altar of Caissa and keep Baltimore in the fore as a leading chess center.”

In order to give the Baltimoreans a bit of practice in preparation for the coming of the boy prodigy, the Bulletin's publisher ventured within the city limits on February 25, enjoyed the genial hospitality of the club, to which he was elected an honorary member, and performed in the evening against adversaries to the number of twenty. The performance produced many highly exciting contests, the complications in which afforded entertainment to a large gathering of enthusiasts.

The visitor naturally expected strong resistance in a city of the size of Baltimore, and in this he was not disappointed. His final score comprised sixteen victories and four losses. Not a single draw was recorded, although the Rev. Charles R. Uncles of Epiphany College, one of the last to hold out, came within an ace of dividing the point. G. E. Norwood, formerly prominent in Washington chess circles, made a fine fight, only to be outwitted in a close ending. The winners were Dr. Harry Adler, Levi Adler, William Colvin and Charles Wolfe, all of whom displayed a first-class conception of the art of chess strategy.

Edward L. Torsch of Baltimore.

Edward L. Torsch is one of the few remaining original members of the Baltimore Chess Association, a native of Baltimore and graduate of the Baltimore City College in the class of 1868. His first knowledge of chess was gained from his grammar school principal, who taught the willing ones chess during recess and after school hours.

Though Mr. Torsch never sought an office, he has nevertheless held some position or other for over forty years. For ten years he was president, from 1885 to 1895. He has had the pleasure of knowing nearly all the great chess masters who visited this country and his city during that time, from Steinitz to Capablanca. He was an intimate friend of the late Alex G. Sellman, chess master and native of Baltimore, and of the late William H. K. Pollock, who played in New York in the Sixth American Chess Congress.

He induced Mr. Pollock to take up his abode in Baltimore, and thereby greatly advanced the interests of the game in that city.

Mr. Torsch never attempted to gain great proficiency in the game, but devoted most of his efforts to work in and for the association, to increase its membership and widen its popularity.

In the business world, Mr. Torsch is president and treasurer of the Torsch & Franz Badge Co. of Baltimore, which house has been known all over the country for the past forty years, and he is also secretary and treasurer of the Torsch Packing Company of Baltimore, another large corporation in its line.

Trans-Continental Trip for Rzeschewski.

A sudden change of plans, following the decision to remain in the East, and due in a large measure to the advice of the father's physician that the trip would be beneficial rather than detrimental to his health, has brought it to pass that Samuel Rzeschewski finds himself out in the Middle West once more and about to renew the activities which have astonished the chess followers in this country ever since he arrived last November. If the plans do not miscarry, the itinerary will take him as far as the Pacific Coast, by way of Denver, Salt Lake City and Seattle. Subsequently, it is expected, he will pass down by the Golden Gate, through Texas to Louisiana, and then up through Tennessee and Missouri back to Chicago. It will be pretty close to July before the Rzeschewski party can hope to get back to New York.

Rzeschewski Defeats Twelve in Denver.

Speeding across the continent to the Golden Gate, Samuel Rzeschewski stopped off at Denver, Colo., and, in the presence of 600 people at the store of the Denver Dry Goods Company, vanquished a team of twelve opponents without permitting so much as a draw. In true breezy Western fashion the affair is thus described in the local press:

"Samuel has acquired the prima donna temperament very early in his career. He was as late as Mary Garden would ever dare to be, but finally, near 3.30, what was at first taken for an epidemic of sneezing, turned out to be the attempt on the part of the audience to say 'Here comes Rzeschewski.' The boy stalked into the ring with all the nonchalance of John Drew and not one-quarter the urbanity of William Jennings Bryan. In fact, Samuel's face might just as well have been carved out of stone until his manager advised him to work up a smile in response to the hearty applause of the spectators."

The twelve players were vanquished in the following order: Marjorie Davis, Austen Fuller, R. E. Powers, Theodore M. Brown, J. G. Yoder, J. A. Holland, Dr. A. K. Worthington, Frank L. Fetzer, Harry Dunham, M. A. Barth, Joseph Hefner, D. H. Menzel.

Pierpont Fuller was master of ceremonies. He announced the boy's next appearance would be at the Denver Athletic Club on Monday night, when he would play, simultaneously, twenty opponents.

It is understood that John F. Barry of Boston, who will be among those present at Atlantic City, will have in his pocket a neat little souvenir of Sammy's visit to New England. If the little star gets back in time, it will be most appropriate to have the presentations take place during the banquet of the Good Companions. One can well imagine how the rafters will ring when Sammy steps forth to claim his own.

Credit Where Credit Is Due.

Through an inadvertence, the credit line on the photograph of the Rzeschewski exhibition in Providence, reproduced in the April number of the American Chess Bulletin, was obliterated during the process of making the half-tone. The highly artistic piece of work was done by a representative of Messrs. Wm. Mills & Son of Providence, to whom credit should have been given.

GAMES BY THE BOY PRODIGY.

CENTER GAMBIT

Rzeschewski	Hollway	Rzeschewski	Hollway
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	25 RxPch	R-Q3
2 P-Q4	PxP	26 R-B	K-K3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	27 K-B	K-Q2
4 B-QB4	B-Kt5ch	28 K-K2	R-QR3
5 P-B3	PxP	29 R-B2	P-B4
6 Castles	PxP	30 RxP	RxPch
7 Bx1	P-B3	31 K-K3	K-Q3
8 P-K5	P-Q4	32 R-QKt5	R-Rch
9 BxP	B-Kt5	33 K-B4	R-B6
10 PxP	KtxP	34 P-R4	R-B2
11 BxKtch	PxB	35 P-Kt4	K-B3
12 Q-Kt3	BxKt	36 R-Kt	R-B2ch
13 QxQB	Q-Q4	37 K-Kt3	P-QR4
14 Q-K2ch	K-B2	38 P-B4	P-R5
15 Kt-B3	BxKt	39 P-B5	R-Kt2
16 BxB	KR-K	40 P-Rch	K-Kt4
17 Q-B2	R-K3	41 P-Kt5	P-R6
18 QR-Q	Q-QB4	42 K-B4	K-R5
19 Q-Q3	R-Q3	43 P-B6	P-R7
20 Q-B3	Q-KR4	44 R-QR	K-Kt6
21 RxR	QxQ	45 K-K5	K-Kt7
22 RxKtch	OxR	46 RxPch	KxR
23 BxQ	KxB	47 K-K6	K-Kt6
24 R-QB	R-B	48 P-B7	R-Kt3

And white won.

(Played between Rzeschewski and F. A. Hollway in the simultaneous exhibition at Grand Rapids, Mich.)

RUY LOPEZ.

Rzeschewski	Candee	Rzeschewski	Candee
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	23 RxP(f)	ixR
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	24 BxR	P-QKt4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	25 K-Q3	P-B4
4 BxKt(a)	QxP	26 K-K2	P-B3
5 P-Q4	PxP	27 B-Kt3	K-K3
6 QxP(b)	B-K3	28 P-Kt5	P-QR1
7 B-B4	Kt-B3	29 K-Q3	P-R5
8 Kt-B3	QxQ	30 B-B2	Kt-K4ch
9 KtxQ	Castles(QR)	31 K-K2	P-B5
10 Castles(QR)	B-QKt5	32 B-Kt3(g)	P-B4
11 KtxB	PxKt	33 P-R3	P-Kt5
12 P-B3(c)	BxKt	34 BxP	PxP
13 PxB	RxRch	35 PxP	Kt-B3(h)
14 RxR	Kt-Q2	36 K-Q2	KtxP
15 K-Q2(d)	R-Kt	37 K-B3	P-R6
16 P-KR4	P-KKt3	38 B-B2(i)	P-R7
17 K-K3	R-B	39 K-Kt2	K-K4(j)
18 P-Kt4	Kt-Kt3	40 B-B5	KtxP
19 B-Kt3	Kt-B5ch	41 KxP	KxP
20 K-K2(e)	P-K4	42 K-Kt2	K-Q6
21 R-KB	K-Q2	43 B-B2	P-B6ch
22 P-B4	PxP	Resigns	

(Played between Samuel Rzeschewski and A. H. Candee in the simultaneous exhibition at Milwaukee, Wis., May 17, 1921.)

NOTES BY THE WINNER.

(a) Having been held to a draw in a previous encounter, it appears that Sammy intended to avoid all risks whatever, making and inviting exchanges throughout the game.

(b) Inviting another exchange.

(c) Instead of protecting the KP, he might have advanced it, but with doubtful advantage. He can not prevent the disorganization of his Queen's side Pawns.

(d) Probably intending to back up his majority of Pawns on the other side of the board and hoping to carry the attack to that wing.

(e) Obviously the King must stay off the Queen's file and the Knight occupies a post from which he can not fail to be dislodged.

(f) It seems like poor judgment for White to give up his Rook. The resulting end game is a very good example of the superiority of Knight over Bishop in such a position. From now on the Bishop is almost useless.

(g) Here Sammy's manager asked whether a draw would be accepted.

(h) The Bishop can stop the passed Rook's Pawn, but Black has a won game.

(i) White would have made it much harder for Black if he had left his Bishop to keep the Black King off his fourth square, but even so, analysis will show that Black can always win because his King can reach the Pawns on the other side of the board first.

(j) This move makes Black's advantage irresistible.

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Rzeschewski	White	Rzeschewski	White
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	24 Q-Q2	R-B6
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	25 P-B	RxR ch
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	26 QxR	Q-B
4 B-KKt5	B-K2	27 QxQ ch	KtxQ
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	28 Kt-K	Kt-K2
6 BxB	QxB	29 Kt-Q3	Kt-QB3
7 Kt-QKt5	Q-Q	30 Kt-QE2	K-B2
8 P-QB3	P-QR3	31 K-B2	P-R3
9 Kt-QR3	P-QB4	32 K-B3	P-Kt4
10 Kt-B2	Kt-QB3	33 P-Kt3	P-Kt5 ch
11 Kt-B3	P-QKt4	34 K-B2	K-Kt3
12 P-QR4	P-Kt5	35 K-K3	P-R4
13 PxP	PxP	36 Kt-B5	KtxKt
14 P-QKt3	Q-Kt3	37 PxKt	K-B2
15 B-Q3	P-QR4	38 Kt-Q4	KtxKt
16 Castles	B-R3	39 KxKt	K-K2
17 BxB	QxB	40 P-B6	K-Q
18 Kt-K	Kt-K2	41 K-B5	K-B2
19 P-B4	Castles	42 K-Kt5	P-Q5
20 Kt-K3	P-B4	43 K-B4	P-Q6
21 Kt-B3	QR-QB	44 KxP	KxP
22 R-B	RxR	45 K-B4	K-Kt3
23 QxR	R-B	Drawn.	

(Played between Rzeschewski and Harvey W. White, editor of the Buffalo "Commercial," in the exhibition at Elmwood Music Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., March 24, 1921.)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Rzeschewski	Hopper	Rzeschewski	Hopper
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	18 QR-Q	Q-Kt3 ch
2 P-QB4	P-Q4	19 K-R	B-QKt4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	20 KtxB	QxKt
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	21 QxQ	RxQ
5 Kt-B3	P-B4	22 R-Q7	B-B4
6 P-K3	Kt-B3	23 P-QR4	R-Kt5
7 B-K3	QPxP	24 B-B6	B-Kt3
8 BxBP	PxP	25 P-R3	R-B
9 PxP	B-Q2	26 B-Kt5	R-Kt
10 Castles	Castles	27 B-B6	K-B
11 Kt-K5	KtxKt	28 K-R2	K-Kt
12 PxKt	Kt-Q4	29 R-B3	K-B
13 BxKt	BxP	30 P-R5	BxP
14 BxKtP	R-Kt	31 RxP	R-Kt3
15 B-K4	RxP	32 R-Rch	B-B2
16 P-KB4	B-K2	33 RxR	RxR
17 Q-Q3	P-Kt3	Drawn.	

(Played between Rzeschewski and H. Hopper at the Niagara Falls Chess Club, February 26, 1921.)

PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE.

Rzeschewski.	Simonds.	Rzeschewski.	Simonds.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 PxKt	B-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 Q-B4	P-QR4
3 B-B4	P-Q5	18 P-Kt4	Q-Kt3
4 P-KR3	B-K2	19 P-Kt5	B-K2
5 P-Q4	PxP	20 P-KR4	R-K
6 KtxP	Kt-B3	21 P-R5	Kt-B
7 Kt-QB3	Castles	22 B-B2	B-R3
8 B-K3	Kt-K4	23 Q-K4	BxP
9 B-Kt3	P-QR3	24 Q-B5	B-R3
10 P-B4	Kt-Kt3	25 Kt-Kt5	Q-B2
11 Q-K2	P-R4	26 KR-Kt	P-B3
12 Kt-B3	P-QKt4	27 Kt-K4	K-R
13 B-Q5	R-Kt	28 Kt-Kt5	B-B
14 CastlesQR	P-Kt5	29 Q-Q3	Q-Q2
15 Kt-QKt	KtxB	30 Kt-Q2	PxKt

Adjudicated a win for White.
(Played between Rzeschewski and W. L. Simonds in the simultaneous exhibition at Milwaukee, March 10, 1921.)

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Rzeschewski	Marshall	Rzeschewski	Marshall
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	20 K-R2	P-B3
2 P-KB4	P-K3	21 P-B3	P-QKt4
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	22 R-K	P-Kt5
4 PxP	PxP	23 PxP	BxP
5 P-Q4	B-KKt5	24 R-K2	B-B4
6 P-KR3	BxKt	25 B-K3	BxB
7 QxB	PxB	26 RxB	Kt-B4
8 B-Kt5ch	Kt-B3	27 RxR	RxR
9 Castles	B-K2	28 Kt-Q4	Kt-Q6
10 Kt-Q2	Kt-B3	29 P-QR4	R-R
11 Kt-Kt3	Q-Kt3	30 P-R5	R-R2
12 Q-Q3	Castles	31 P-R6	Kt-B4
13 BxKt	PxB	32 R-R5	KtxP
14 QxP	P-B4	33 RxB	R-Kt2
15 Q-K3	KR-K	34 R-QKt5	RxR(a)
16 K-R	P-B5	35 KtxR	Kt-B4
17 QxQ	PxQ	36 Kt-Q6	Kt-Q6
18 Kt-Q4	B-B4	37 KtxP	KtxBP
19 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	38 K-Kt3	Kt-Q6

At this point, the hour being 12:15 P. M., the game was adjudicated a win for White. "It seems to me," says Mr. Marshall, "with proper play, to be a draw, as White can not queen the Pawn."
(a) I should have played R-Q2, but was

disconcerted by White's chorus of "Move, Mister, Move!"
(Played between Samuel Rzeschewski and Thomas B. Marshall in the simultaneous exhibition at the Y. M. C. A., Baltimore, Maryland, April 9, 1921.)

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Rzeschewski	Burr	Rzeschewski	Burr
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 B-R4	P-KKt4
2 P-KB4	B-B4	17 B-Kt3	KR-K
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	18 P-KR4	Kt-R2
4 B-B4	QKt-B3	19 PxP	K-Kt2
5 P-Q3	Kt-B3	20 Q-Kt2	K-Kt2
6 P-R5	Castles	21 R-R5	P-B3
7 Q-K2	B-Kt5	22 Q-K2	Q-QB2
8 P-KR3	BxKt	23 Kt-B3	Q-Kt3
9 QxB	Q-Q2	24 K-B2	KtxKt
10 P-B5	Kt-QR4	25 QxKt	Q-R3
11 B-KKt5	Q-K2	26 B-K	QxRP
12 Kt-Q2	KtxB	27 B-Q2	R-KR
13 PxKt	P-B3	28 QR-Kt	QxP
14 CastlesQR	QR-Q	29 BxPch	K-B2
15 P-KKt4	P-KR3	30 B-Q2	

Adjudicated a win for White.
(Played between Rzeschewski and Jack Burr in the former's simultaneous exhibition at the Kenwood C. C., Chicago, March 14, 1921.)

SECOND VISIT TO MILWAUKEE.

Samuel Rzeschewski made his second appearance in Milwaukee about the middle of May, playing against 11 opponents at Gimbel's Grill, with the result that he won 10 games and lost one to A. H. Candee. It was somewhat more than a coincidence that Candee should have drawn his game on the occasion of the boy's first visit to the Western city, for the Wisconsin player conducted his side of the game with admirable precision, finally winding up with a favorable Knight vs. Bishop ending. His success this time netted him a handsome reward in the shape of a table and set of chessmen donated by William F. Druke of Grand Rapids. According to Mr. Candee, there has been an undoubted revival in chess interest in that city, in consequence of Rzeschewski's two visits, and it is planned to form a new club in the fall.

STATEN ISLAND C. C. CELEBRATION.

On the evening of May 14, a record attendance, including a delegation of nine from the Marshall C. C., marked the thirty-first anniversary of the organization of the Staten Island Chess Club at Stapleton, N. Y. Paul A. Drucklieb, president of the club, made the speech of welcome, and Charles Broughton, secretary, acted as master of ceremonies and conductor of the rapid transit tournament, which is an annual feature. No less than 35 entered. Dr. H. E. Leede, by defeating I. M. Lockwood Jr. in the final round, carried off chief honors, the second prize going to Lockwood. Bruno Forsberg, the new champion of the club, was placed third, thanks to a victory, in the play-off, over L. Rodney Berg, the fourth prize winner, who played in exceptionally fine form. Frank J. Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. W. I. Seaman, A. B. Hodges and Bernhard Eidam, one of the two surviving founders of the club, were among those present. The floral decorations, provided by the members from their own gardens, were, in the words of "The Staten Islander," glorious and abundant. A buffet lunch brought a most agreeable evening to a close.

CLEVELAND CITY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Making a score of 14 wins, one draw and three losses, Hugo Hoffman of the Allendorf Hotel of Cleveland, O., had such a commanding lead in the city championship tournament at the City Club of Cleveland that he was able to claim the title, as well as the trophy placed in competition by the "Plain Dealer" of that city. The three losses incurred by the new champion during the first few days of the tournament. His hardest game was with E. E. Stearns. This lasted four hours. Mr. Hoffman is a member of the Cleveland Chess and Checker Club. Chess in that bustling community is also on a solid footing at the Cleveland Athletic Club and the B'nai Brith.

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED AS THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CHESS LEAGUE OF AMERICA, WITH WHICH ARE CONSOLIDATED THE NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSOCIATION, THE CHESS BY MAIL CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU, THE CHESS AMATEUR LEAGUE (CANADIAN BRANCH).

Charles A. Will, president, 127 Rutland road, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Paul J. Wortman, first vice president, 46 Burton avenue, Dayton, O.; W. H. Falling, second vice president, 701 West 179th street, New York City; Z. Leslie Hoover, secretary-treasurer, 599 West 190th street, New York City; J. Howard Longacre, tournament director, 1524 North 61st street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Late Senator G. B. Wellington.

Correspondence players and especially those identified with the Correspondence Chess League of America, will greatly miss the late George B. Wellington of Troy, N. Y., who died in that city on January 31. Senator Wellington, who represented the Twenty-ninth district in the New York State Senate from 1914 to 1918, was very fond of the game of chess when occasional leisure from his exacting duties permitted him to indulge in it. In the course of the last few years he conducted a great many games through the medium of the mails. He was a native of Troy, where he was born on November 14, 1856. Educated at the Troy Academy, he later was graduated from Williams College in 1878 and the Albany Law School in 1878. From that year to the time of his death he was engaged in the general practice of law and was appointed assistant United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York in 1885, serving in that capacity for several years. He was corporation counsel of the city of Troy from 1906 to 1912. As a political and civic leader the Senator had been for many years one of Troy's most honored citizens.

REPORT OF THE TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR.

Eighteenth Tournament.

Gen. Div., Section 1—M. H. Kuehn wins from F. Pelouze. Section 2—C. F. King wins from H. B. Caring.

Nineteenth Tournament.

Incid. Div., Section 1—H. Borochov wins and loses with W. T. Kelly. Section 3—A. T. Leise wins from L. U. Reavis.

Gen. Div., Section 1—J. R. Chamberlin wins from F. W. Page; R. Beebe wins from F. W. Page; H. Borochov wins from E. E. Bramlette. Section 2—H. Borochov draws with S. B. H. Hurst. Section 3—C. F. Bauder wins two each from C. H. Bird and G. Foote.

1920 Leadership B Group.

Section 1—E. C. Ranson wins from J. P. Alacan and A. Brenzinger. Section 2—W. R. Raiguol wins from J. E. Orr; S. J. Gordon wins from J. E. Orr.

Hickok Memorial Tournament.

Gambit Div., Finals—A. H. Baldwin wins from C. S. Shive; wins and loses with J. H. Longacre; wins 2 from F. L. Wentworth; J. H. Longacre wins from C. S. Shive; C. S. Shive wins and loses with F. L. Wentworth.

Incid. Div., Finals—J. F. Moreno resigns his games; H. M. Stevenson wins from J. S. Provost.

Gen. Div., Section 2—J. W. Brunnermer wins from H. B. Caring; wins and loses with C. A. Will. Section 5—H. L. Lucas wins from J. S. Provost.

Second Masters' Tournament.

Section 2—G. A. L'Hommede wins from F. Pelouze and S. J. Gordon.

Fourth Canadian Championship.

H. R. Narrayay wins from R. A. Scott.

Fifth Canadian Championship.

H. L. Lucas withdraws.

Eighth American Championship.

Section 2—C. C. Caylor withdraws. Section 3—A. Berkowitz wins from D. Grimley; D. G. Grimley wins from J. B. Little. Section 4—J. F. Moreno resigns his games; L. Turney wins from R. Dunipace. Section 6—H. C. Hoyt wins from M. Cibener and C. K. Thomas; L. Samuels withdraws.

Second New York Championship.

A. I. Van Tassel and L. Samuels withdraw.

First Gambit Tournament.

Section 20—A. I. Van Tassel withdraws.

Quarterly Tournaments.

No. 385—C. T. Sill, 5½-½ (winner); H. A. Clark, 4-2; A. W. C. Menzel, 1½-4½.

No. 386—P. J. Wortman, 4½-1½ (winner); A. L. Sanders, 3-3; H. Seelye, 2½-3½; J. Mc-Charles, 2-4.

No. 388—B. F. P. Horn, 5½-2½ (winner); P. J. Wortman, 5-3; A. C. Antram, 4-4; E. S. Breck, 3-5; G. Wheeler, 2½-5½.

No. 391—A. H. Baldwin, 6-0; H. L. Lucas, 4-2; C. F. Dalman and R. Millar, each 1-5.

No. 403—W. Junge, 6-0 (winner); S. Kenner, F. Lizardi and J. H. Loving, each 0-2.

No. 406—C. C. Caylor withdraws.

No. 410—O. Padillo, 6-0 (winner); G. L. Bergen, 2-4; A. R. Buckman, 4-2; William H. Johnson, 0-6.

No. 413—L. H. Kerfoot wins from J. E. Brosseau.

No. 416—A. W. C. Menzel, 4-½-1½ (winner); S. Kenner, 4½-1½; A. P. Kokin, 1-3; L. C. Canfield, 0-4.

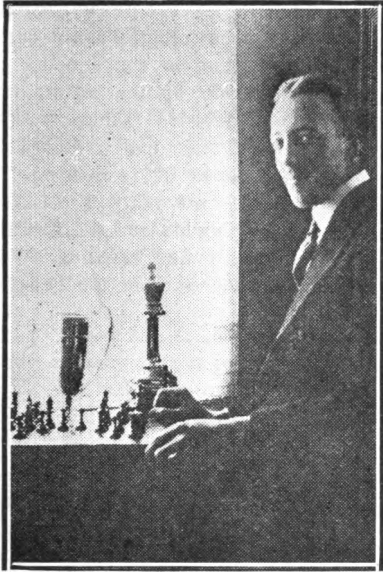
No. 421—R. H. Stewart wins from S. Kenner.

No. 422—H. Johnson, 5-1 (winner); H. L. Lucas, 4-2; F. W. Page, 3-3; J. C. Marble, 0-6.

No. 423—L. Turney wins from W. T. Kelly.

No. 424—L. H. Kerfoot, 4½-1½; L. N. Page, 4-2; G. M. Sweetser, 3-3; S. Kenner, ½-5½.

No. 430—W. H. Falling, 8-2 (winner); M. J. Galbraith, 7½-2½; G. B. Wellington, 7-3; G. Foote, 4½-3½; V. S. Hayward, 3-7.



JOHN W. BRUNNER
New Jersey State Champion and Assistant
Tournament Director, C. C. L. of A.

- No. 432—R. H. Stewart wins 2 from J. E. Orr; P. J. Wortman wins 2 from J. E. Orr.
No. 437—L. H. Kerfoot, 6-0 (winner); W. H. Markley, 4-2; A. P. Kokin, 2-4; J. E. Orr, 0-6.
No. 439—S. Cross draws with R. M. Kessler.
No. 442—J. E. Orr wins from H. T. Van Patton.
No. 443—C. H. Stewart wins from L. H. Kerfoot; L. H. Kerfoot draws with P. J. Wortman.
No. 449—A. W. C. Menzel, 5½-½ (winner); C. H. French, 1½-1½; R. D. Hamilton, 1-3; J. L. Little, 1-4.
No. 450—H. A. Clarke wins from R. Dunipace.

- No. 451—C. F. Simmons resigns remaining games on account of lack of time.
No. 454—S. Cross wins and loses with S. Nelson; wins from B. F. P. Horn.
No. 455—J. E. Brosseau wins from Miss Cameron; W. Junge wins from J. E. Brosseau.
No. 456—S. J. Gordon wins and draws with J. W. Allen.
No. 457—W. T. Kelly wins from S. Kenner; J. F. Moreno resigns all his games.
No. 459—H. Johnson withdraws.
No. 461—R. H. Stewart wins 2 each from C. C. Caylor and C. A. Woodward.
No. 462—S. Nelson wins from S. Kenner.
No. 469—N. D. Baker wins 2 from J. E. Brosseau and wins from C. G. Tomecko.
No. 471—C. B. Keeler wins and draws with C. K. Thomas; P. Zatulove wins from D. Gray and C. B. Keeler; D. Gray draws with C. K. Thomas.
No. 472—M. Sterup wins from E. S. Harvey; Al Mittlacher wins 2 from E. S. Harvey; A. Menzel wins 2 from E. S. Harvey; C. A. Ward wins from A. Menzel.
No. 474—H. A. Clarke wins from S. Kenner.
No. 475—P. J. Wortman wins 2 from J. F. Moreno.
No. 476—A. T. Leise wins from H. W. Boyd; S. L. Thompson wins and loses with A. T. Leise; wins and draws with H. W. Boyd.
No. 478—W. J. Vandervoort, 5-1 (winner); R. G. Saunderson, 2-2; W. D. L. Robbins, 2-2; A. I. Van Tassel, 2-4.
No. 479—J. H. Lavigne wins from A. Brenzinger.
No. 480—C. F. Bauder wins from D. Gray.
No. 483—H. Seelye wins from S. Kenner.
No. 488—L. Samuels, 6-0 (winner); W. D. L. Robbins, 4-2; D. Gray, 2-4.
No. 493—W. J. Vandervoort wins from E. L. Schoonover, wins from A. L. Hallock and draws both games with O. Frink.
No. 494—A. T. Goslin wins 2 from S. J. Gordon and wins from E. S. Henderson.
No. 500—J. H. Seneff and C. A. Ward each win 2 from W. Wolf.
No. 501—J. M. Crook wins from F. Berlin.
No. 502—O. Blankingchip wins 2 from R. L. Smith.
No. 505—W. J. Vandervoort wins from A. I. Van Tassel.
No. 507—C. C. Caylor withdraws.
No. 511—W. J. Vandervoort wins from O. Frink.
No. 512—V. S. Hayward wins from C. K. Thomas.
No. 518—W. D. L. Robbins wins from L. S. Kane.

Correspondence Games.

VIENNA OPENING.

Thompson	Boyd	Thompson	Boyd
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K4	13 Q—B	Kt—KKt6
2 Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	14 BxKt	QxB
3 B—B4	B—B4	15 Kt—Q5	KtxPch
4 P—Q3	P—Q3	16 K—Q	Kt—R7(d)
5 P—B4	B—Kt5(a)	17 Q—K2	B—B7
6 Kt—B3	PxP(b)	18 P—B3	QxP
7 BxP	Kt—B3	19 K—B2(e)	Q—Kt7(f)
8 P—KR3	BxKt	20 QR—KKt	Q—B6
9 PxB(c)	Castles	21 QxQ	KtxQ
10 Q—K2	Kt—KR4	22 Kt—B6ch	K—R
11 B—R2	Q—R5ch	23 Rxp mate	
12 K—Q2	Kt—Q5		

NOTES BY J. W. BRUNNER.

- (a) The best procedure. Not 5... Kt—Kt5 on account of 6 P—B5 Kt—B7; 7 Q—R5 Castles; 8 B—KKt5 Q—Q2; 9 Kt—Q5 wins.
(b) Not good. Kt—B3 is correct.
(c) This is not necessary. QxB can be safely played and, should Black play Kt—Q5, then the reply is Q—Kt3. Now Black gets the best of it.
(d) P—QB3 seems to be necessary here.
(e) Not QxB, on account of Kt—Kt5!
(f) This loses. The only hope was B—Kt6. (Played between S. L. Thompson, Pawtucket, R. I., and H. W. Boyd, Nyack, N. Y., in Section 476, December Quarterly, 1920.)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Stewart	Kerfoot	Stewart	Kerfoot
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—Q4	P—Q4	13 PxKt	B—Kt2
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	14 Kt—K4	QR—Q
3 P—B4	P—K3	15 Q—Kt4	B—B
4 B—KKt5	QKt—Q2	16 Kt—Q6	P—B3
5 Kt—B3	B—K2	17 P—K4	Kt—B2(b)
6 P—K3	Castles	18 Kt—B5(c)	Q—Q2
7 R—B	P—B3	19 KR—Q	Kt—Q4
8 B—Q3	PxP	20 PxB	KPxP
9 BxP	Kt—Q4	21 P—K6	Q—QR2
10 BxB	QxB	22 P—K7	BxKt
11 Castles	P—QKt3(a)	23 PxB(Q)ch	Resigns.
12 Kt—K5	KtxKt		

(Played between C. H. Stewart, Mountain Home, Idaho, and L. H. Kerfoot, Modesto, Cal., in Quarterly Tournament No. 443 of the C. C. L. of A.)

NOTES BY J. W. BRUNNER.

- (a) KtxKt, followed by P—K4, is far superior to the text move, and would have prevented White's continuation.
(b) Not PxP, for KtxB wins a piece. He should, however, have continued with 17... P—KB4, which seems to be the only way to save the game.
(c) A fine move, which takes Black completely by surprise, and neatly forces the game.

METROPOLITAN CHESS LEAGUE OF NEW YORK.

As was the case last year, the team representing the I. L. Rice Progressive Chess Club in the annual championship series of the Metropolitan Chess League again came through with flying colors, and, although handicapped to some extent in consequence of a drawn match with Columbia University, the only match not won by the champions, defeated the Brooklyn Chess Club in the final round in a most decisive fashion by the score of $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$. Until that calamity overtook them, the Brooklynites had a record of ten successive victories to their credit and entertained strong hopes of recovering the laurels wrested from them by the powerful East Side team several years ago. The Marshall Chess Club finished in third place, closely followed by Columbia and the Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn, the last named making an exceptionally fine showing. The complete summary of the series, prepared by Charles Broughton, secretary of the League, is appended:

Score of the 1921 Tournament.

PLAYERS.	Progressive..	Brooklyn...	Marshall....	Columbia....	Central "Y"...	Newark....	Swedish....	Staten Island	N. Y. U.....	C. C. N. Y....	Ocean Hill..	Cooper Union	Games Won.	Matches Won
Progressive		$7\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	72	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Brooklyn	$\frac{1}{2}$		5	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	8	8	$66\frac{1}{2}$	10
Marshall	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3		$5\frac{1}{2}$	4	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	7	$6\frac{1}{2}$	8	7	7	$61\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Columbia	4	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$		$3\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	$52\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Central "Y"	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$		$4\frac{1}{2}$	3	5	5	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$48\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Newark	1	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$		$4\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	$50\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Swedish	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	5	$3\frac{1}{2}$		4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	39	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Staten Island	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	4		4	5	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	36	$4\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. U.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4		4	6	6	38	3
C. C. N. Y.	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	4		5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$26\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Ocean Hill	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	2	3	3		5	21	1
Cooper Union	0	0	1	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3		16	0
Games Lost	16	$21\frac{1}{2}$	$26\frac{1}{2}$	$35\frac{1}{2}$	$39\frac{1}{2}$	$37\frac{1}{2}$	49	52	50	$61\frac{1}{2}$	67	72	.....	.....
Matches Lost	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	10	11	.....	.....

COLLIJN'S CHESS HANDBOOK.

By S. A. G. Swenson.

The fourth edition of Collijn's Chess Handbook, "Larobok i Schack," by Gustaf and Ludvig Collijn, has just been published in Stockholm, Sweden. The new edition of this well-known theoretical work has been thoroughly revised, with such distinguished masters as Rubinstein, Reti and Spielmann as collaborators. The book is written in the Swedish language, which, it is realized, is a handicap for any wide distribution in English-speaking countries, but it is as easy, if not easier, to understand as the German Bilguer's Handbook, and the fact that a rather large number of copies of former editions were ordered from countries outside of Scandinavia is a proof that it is a popular and valuable book of reference for chess players and admirers of the lures of the various openings.

The chess denominations in Swedish are exactly like those in German, and the tables and remarks are arranged in such a way that, we believe, any of us, whether we know Swedish or not, can get enough "dope" from the book to thoroughly understand the strong and inferior moves of each variation. Furthermore, we imagine that there ought to be at least one thousand chess amateurs in America of more or less Swedish extraction to whom this chess book would appeal. The book contains some 550 pages, and is not so bulky as the Bilguer. All old variations that have been found impractical, are eliminated, unless of historical value.

There are a number of new variations, not to be found in other chess instructors. Rubinstein has contributed over one hundred novelties to the Queen's Gambit. Spiel-

mann has thoroughly revised the so-called Open Games, except King's Gambit. The variations of the latter opening have been compiled by Reti, the first prize-winner in the recent Gothenburg tournament. There are also several important new moves suggested by Bogoljubow, who ranks with Capablanca and Rubinstein as one of the strongest players of today. The discoveries of several other masters are also included.

Due to limited space we will not go into details as to the openings, but might mention, in view of the recent match between Capablanca and Lasker, that the Collijn's chess book gives several variations of the Queen's Gambit which we consider to be considerably safer and even more aggressive than the defenses used in said match. For example: 1. P—Q4, P—Q4; 2. P—QB4, P—K3; 3. Kt—QB3, Kt—KB3; 4. B—Kt5, B—K2; 5. P—K3, Castles; 6. Kt—B3, P—B4, instead of the orthodox QKt—Q2. A very good defensive line of moves is then ventured upon up to Black's seventeenth move.

The price of the book is 29 Swedish kroner, which is the equivalent of \$6 to \$7, including postage, dependent upon the rate of exchange. The writer of these paragraphs has been asked by the editors to make an endeavor to make the book known to the American chess public, and the publication may be ordered through the editor of the American Chess Bulletin.

N. Y. S. C. A. Meeting, Syracuse, August 1-6.

Assurances have been received by the officers of the New York State Chess Association that there will be an unusually large attendance at the annual meeting, to be held this year at Syracuse. The Y. M. C. A. Hall will be the place and August 1-6 the time for the gathering of the State legions owing allegiance to Caissa. The various county teams will hold their annual competition on Monday, August 1. On the following day the players in the championship tournament and in the classes of the general tournament will begin their rounds.

Information concerning Syracuse, rooms, food and facilities for enjoyment may be obtained by writing to the vice president of the association, George N. Cheney, Court House, or to George H. Gleason, Y. M. C. A., Syracuse, N. Y.

D. Francis Searle of Rome, president of the association and the veteran attendant of these meetings, hopes to be on hand and be a contestant in one of the tournaments.

Three Tied for First.

A triple tie between C. W. Kahles, J. H. Nauer and J. Herbert Watson was the outcome of the minor tournament at the Brooklyn Chess Club, which ran concurrently with the championship. In the play-off, which has been started, Watson defeated Kahles, so that the former club president has an excellent chance of finishing first. J. L. McCann was the winner of fourth prize and he was closely followed by Walter Olsen.

The final standing:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players	Won.	Lost.
Kahles	6½	3½	Norwood	5	5
Nauer	6½	3½	Shelton	5	5
Watson	6½	3½	Hallock	4½	5½
McCann	6	4	Morris	3½	6½
Olsen	5½	4½	Sinclair	1	9
Kastriner	5	5			

Brooklyn C. C. Championship.

After seven completed rounds in the annual championship tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club, Alvin C. Cass, one of the most reliable members of the club's Metropolitan League team, emerged with

the best score of 5-2, which, being half a point better than that of his nearest opponent, earned for him the title of champion for 1921. Cass, who won four of his games, drew two and lost only one, succeeds Roy T. Black, who held the championship for so many years.

F. J. Le Count, 4½-2½, captured the second prize, and Samuel Katz, the only one to win from Cass, the third.

The following table shows the cross play between the eight contestants:

Players.	Cass	Le Count	Katz	Bornholz	Frink	Rubert	Wolff	Stubbs	Total
Cass .....	..	½	0	1	½	1	1	1	15
Le Count	½	..	1	1	1	0	0	1	14½
Katz	0	1	..	½	1	0	½	1	14
Bornholz	0	0	½	..	½	1	1	1	13
Frink	½	0	0	½	..	½	1	1	13
Rubert	0	1	1	0	½	..	½	1	13
Wolff	0	0	1	0	0	½	..	1	13
Stubbs	0	1	½	0	1	1	0	..	12½
Total won	2	2½	3	4	4	4	4	4	28

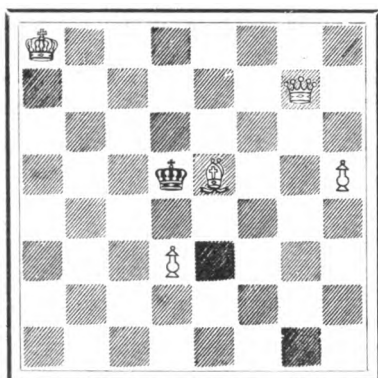
PROBLEM AND END GAME DEPARTMENT.

Problems, solutions and all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed to the Problem Editor, H. W. Barry, 601 Washington Street, Dorchester, Mass

No. 1512.

For the Bulletin by Jos. C. J. Wainwright.

Black—1 Piece.



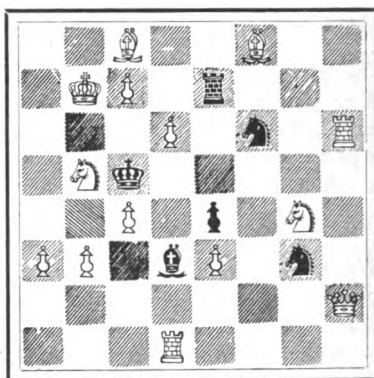
White—5 Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1513.

Composed for the Bulletin by Lincoln Burnham, Urbana, Ohio.

Black—6 Pieces.



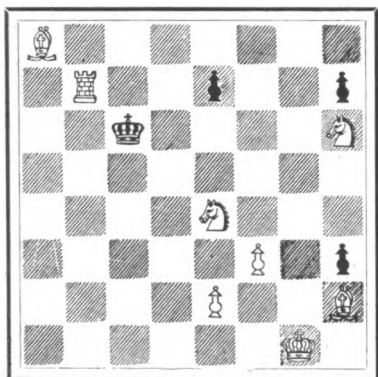
White—14 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 1514.

Composed for the Chess Bulletin by Lincoln Burnham, Urbana, Ohio.

Black—4 Pieces.



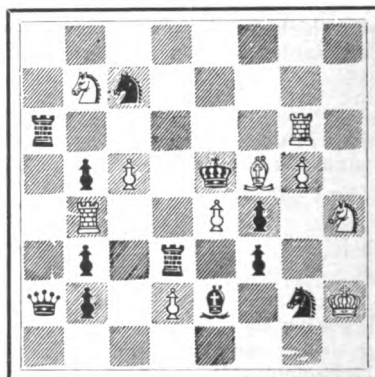
White—8 Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1515.

For the Bulletin by Lennox F. Beach, Springfield, Mass.

Black—12 Pieces.



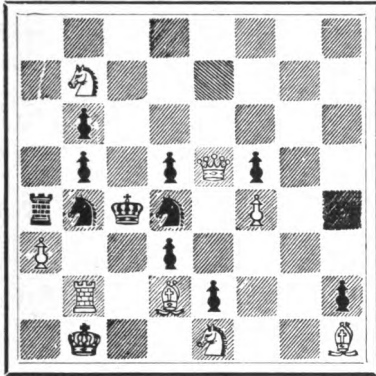
White—10 Pieces.

White mates in four moves.

No. 1516.

By Lennox F. Beach, from Good Companion (April, 1921).

Black—11 Pieces.



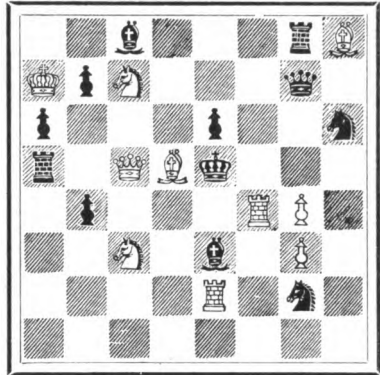
White—9 Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1517.

For the Bulletin by Dr. W. R. I. Dalton.
Dedicated to A. Ellermann.

Black—12 Pieces.



White—10 Pieces.

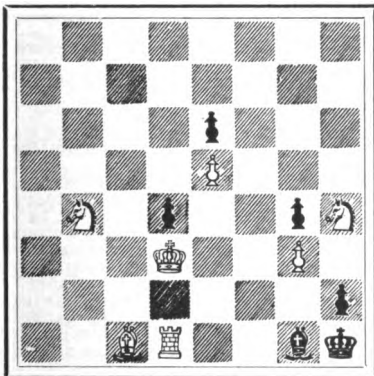
White mates in three moves.

No. 1518.

By H. W. Barry.

Republished by Request.

Black—6 Pieces.



White—7 Pieces.

White mates in four moves.

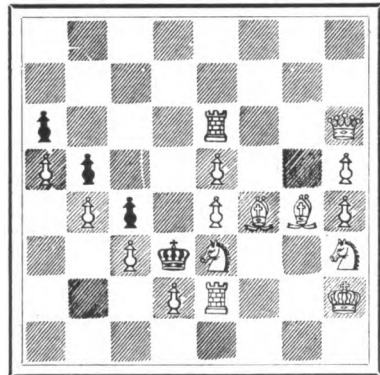
No. 1519.

“The Riddle of the Sphinx.”

By Valentine Huber,

Champion Player of Pacific Coast.

Black—4 Pieces.



White—16 Pieces.

1. White checkmates in twelve.
 - (a) With the pawn at QR5.
 - (b) Without capturing any Black pawns.

PROBLEM CHAT.

Apologizing to readers for the very makeshift character of this month's Problem Department (for which amends will be made duly), we must confess to a lethargic, under-the-weather feeling (far from chess), and rather than thrust the bulk of the matter on the shoulders of our indefatigable Helmsman, we throw some brief matter together, promising full and complete tourney reports, solutions, etc., in the next double number, with (maybe) sixteen problems. Big times a-coming!

Readers will enjoy Mr. Wainwright's characteristically worded report upon his 18-move record self-mate tourney in this month's issue.

No. 1,519 is specially contributed by Mr. Link Burnham.

Challenge Problem No. 1,500, 18-Move Self-Mate.

Solving Results.

We were delightfully honored by the prompt and hearty response of the Old Guard and New Guard solvers to this long-winded but not really difficult problem. No less than seven full and complete analyses were turned in by the following experts:

April 1st—Adolf Dossenbach, first in camp, with perfect analysis, no mistakes, wins the book prize.

April 4th—A. J. Souweine, complete analysis.

April 6th—George E. Carpenter, full solution. Hail to the Dean.

April 6th—Henry J. Kapp, fine solution.

April 10th—Harlow B. Daly, minute analysis, beautifully engrossed.

April 11th—Frank A. Hollway, Grand Rapids, Mich., correct solution.

April 25th—William Metzke, Firebaugh, Cal., full solution.

Some half-dozen solvers went astray in the delicate maze, after the twelfth move.

With many thanks for the wide interest taken in this little contest of wits, I remain,
yours in Caissa,

J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,

of American Chess Bulletin, published monthly November to April and bi-monthly May to October at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1921.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. Helms, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner of the American Chess Bulletin, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, H. Helms, 150 Nassau street, New York; editor, H. Helms, 150 Nassau street, New York; managing editor, H. Helms, 150 Nassau street, New York; business manager, H. Helms, 150 Nassau street, New York.

2. That the owner is H. Helms, 150 Nassau street, New York.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear on the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

H. HELMS (Owner).

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1921.

(Seal)

PHILIP WEINSTEIN.

(My commission expires December 27, 1921.)

AMERICAN CHESS BULLETIN

Entered as second class matter, July 18, 1904, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Publisher: H. HELMS 150 Nassau Street, New York

Inasmuch as bills for subscriptions that are due are inserted in copies of the Bulletin going to those in arrears, remitters will know, from the absence of such bills, that their subscriptions have been received. In other words, the receipt of the Bulletin without a bill enclosed, barring chance omissions, means that the subscriber is in good standing.

THE EIGHTH AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS.

Great oaks from little acorns grow. If the Atlantic City Chess Congress of 1920 be regarded as the seed, sown by Frank J. Marshall and a few kindred spirits, then the Eighth American Chess Congress of 1921, also held on Young's Million Dollar Pier from July 6 to 20, inclusive, while not exactly a full-grown oak, may be accepted as a full-fledged and vigorous sapling, and the ultimate effects of its planting, nurture and development bid fair to transcend the imaginative bounds of those who first plunged figurative spade into Mother Earth.

Although the success of the Eighth American Chess Congress hinged upon the program of competitions for over-the-board play and problem composing and solving, the most important and far-reaching result of this gathering of the clans from many distant points was the formation of the United States Chess Association, which, with the help of the various clubs, leagues and associations throughout the country, will constitute a much-needed authoritative body and function hereafter in the management of the annual congresses that have been inaugurated, and, incidentally, serve for the advancement of chess, its increasing host of devotees, and for the best interests of all concerned.

The Eighth American Chess Congress did not bring to light another Paul Morphy, but did develop, so our brothers of the problem art claim, a second Sam Loyd in the person of Charles Promislo of Philadelphia, who very nearly swept everything before him. Parenthetically, it would be quite impossible to exaggerate the help afforded by the Good Companion Chess Problem Club (International) and "Our Folder," its wide-awake organ, in making possible the unquestioned success of the congress of 1921.

Americans, naturally, must have felt a bit disappointed in the failure of their national champion to live up to his great reputation, but no one could

possibly begrudge the success of David Janowski in winning the masters' tournament. Precisely of the same age as Dr. Emanuel Lasker, he did not shrink from entering the arena wherein so many younger rivals claimed the favor of Dame Fortune. At times Janowski played chess of a quality that was a strong reminder of the master who, in his day, was one of the most feared of Europe's tournament players.

Amateurs, in a class also thoroughly representative of the country, showed by their keen interest that minor tournaments should always be a part and parcel of a congress program, whether State, national or international. Charles E. Norwood of Boston, after the closest sort of struggle with J. H. Adams of Baltimore, emerged as winner of first prize and the "Press-Union" trophy.

Not the least significant of the achievements standing to the credit of the congress of 1921 was the participation of three ladies who dared to face the more or less fierce light of publicity, inseparable from present-day competitions, and enter the women's tournament. To the credit of the ladies be it said that every single game scheduled for them was conscientiously played as arranged. The distinction of being the winner of the first tournament of the kind since the First American Women's Chess Congress of 1906 belongs to Mrs. Natalie Nixdorff of New York, who emphasized her superiority in chess-playing skill by winning every one of her games.

THE BANQUET AND ORGANIZATION OF THE U. S. CHESS ASSOCIATION.

Fifty enthusiasts, comprising as representative a company as has come together in many a year, occupied places at the festive board spread for them at the Hotel St. Charles, overlooking Atlantic City's famous Boardwalk, on Saturday evening, July 9. James F. Magee, Jr., secretary of the Good Companion Chess Problem Club, presided in the unavoidable absence of Rev. B. M. Neill, the president, who, however, had been able to drop in at the Pier during the afternoon.

The toastmaster, after a word of greeting to the gathering, formally announced the award of Alain C. White, the judge of the international composing tourney, who, to the great regret of all, could not be present in person. Charles Promislo, hero of the composing and solving tourneys, was called upon for a technical review of the twelve problems, the solving of which in a little over half an hour had earned for him a fresh store of well-merited laurels.

"The United States Chess Association" was the toast to which the publisher of the Bulletin was invited to respond, and the latter, after emphasizing the urgent need of such an organization and dwelling upon the representative character of the meeting, offered the following motion:

"Resolved, That we here, a representative gathering of American chess devotees, organize ourselves, for the advancement and betterment of the game, as the United States Chess Association, and that we adopt as our Constitution the Constitution of the Chess Association of the United States, organized in 1897, and a copy of which is hereby submitted."

This motion was carried without a dissenting voice. Following the election of officers, President Shipley appointed a committee of two, consisting of John F. Barry, of Boston, and H. Helms, of New York, to prepare and submit a new draft of the Constitution which will most nearly meet present-day requirements.

The election of officers of the United States Chess Association resulted as follows: Walter Penn Shipley, Philadelphia, president; John F. Barry, Boston; Julius Finn, New

York; Walter Underhill, Brooklyn; James F. Magee, Jr., Philadelphia; E. B. Adams, Washington; M. B. Markland, Atlantic City; Edward Lasker, Chicago; W. M. Vance, Colorado Springs; F. H. French, Davenport, Ia.; Stasch Mlotkowski, Los Angeles; Francis T. Hayes, Cleveland; Allan Shapinsky, Louisville; Carl Van Der Voort, Pittsburgh; E. Z. Adams, New Orleans; Alain C. White, Litchfield, Conn.; John G. White, Cleveland, O.; Leonard B. Meyer, New York; Dr. H. W. Bettmann, Cincinnati, O.; Frank Janet, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; F. W. Doerr, Philadelphia, Pa., vice-presidents; Philip B. Driver, Ridley Park, Pa., secretary; Edward L. Torsch, Baltimore, treasurer.

Mr. Shipley gave a most interesting recital of his recent trip to South America, where he visited the western coast and later reached as far south as Buenos Aires. A more detailed account of his experiences in that stronghold of chess will be found elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin. He also stopped off in Cuba, where, at Havana, he met Capablanca and other chess friends.

John F. Barry, of Boston, waxed eloquent on the subject so dear to his heart—the life and genius of Paul Morphy, and Z. Leslie Hoover, of New York, spoke in behalf of the Correspondence Chess League of America. Other speakers were Captain John B. Harvey, of Fenelon Falls, Ont., and J. C. Eppens, of Eau Gallie, Fla.

Vladimir Sournin, of Washington, as an entertainer was a host in himself, for he rendered several operatic selections with fine force and feeling. Edward L. Torsch, of Baltimore, as well as Mr. Barry, in behalf of the Baltimore Chess Association and the Boston Chess Club, respectively, brought handsome gold medals for presentation to Samuel Rzeschewski in recognition of the little master's performances in those cities. In his absence the emblems were placed in the custody of the Bulletin's publisher until Sammy's return from the hospitable West.

The evening's program was wound up with an annual "message" from Frank Janet, who had for his subject "The Good Companions." The message was characteristic of the popular speaker and its burden was the importance of play and, incidentally, chess in the philosophy of life. Lack of space forbids our quoting at length from this notable address, but we hope to refer to it again.

The occasion was graced by the presence of ten ladies. When the long-to-be-remembered gathering broke up it was just a few minutes past midnight and the anniversary of the death of Paul Morphy thirty-seven years ago.

JANOWSKI WINNER OF MASTERS' TOURNAMENT.

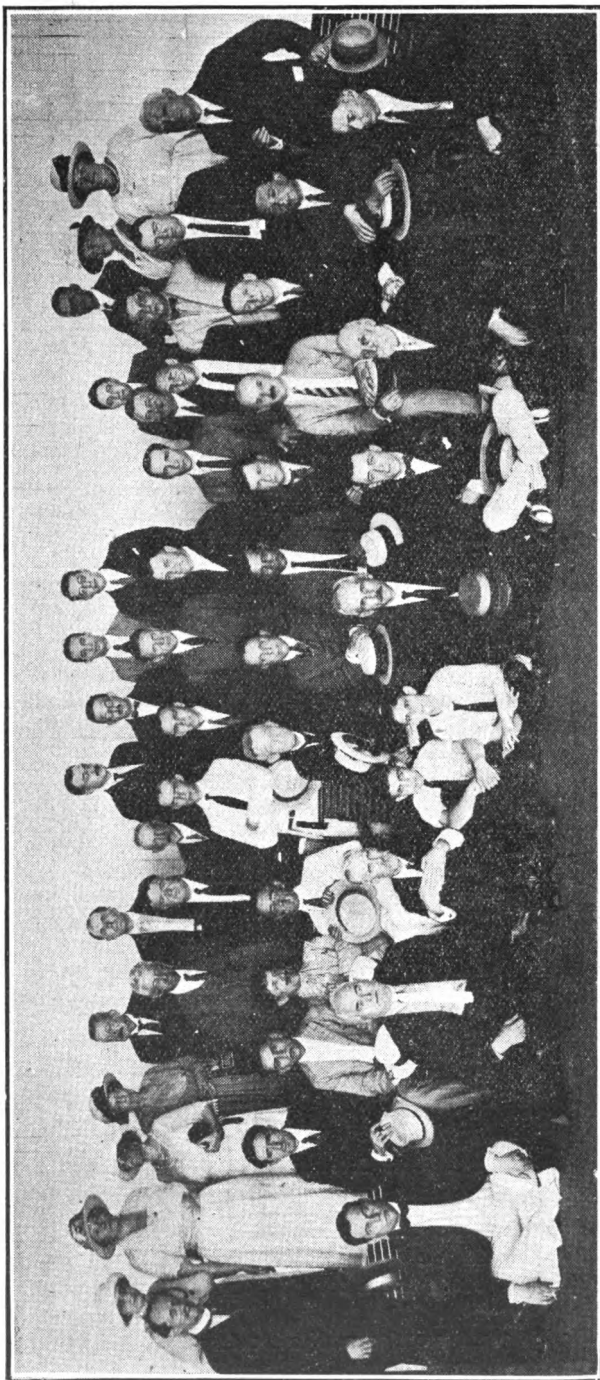
A most satisfactory response was received to the invitation for entries to the masters' tournament, which started soon after 2 o'clock on the afternoon of July 6, with the following representative entry list:

Frank J. Marshall, David Janowski, Charles Jaffe and M. D. Hago, of New York; Sydney T. Sharp and Edward S. Jackson, Jr., of Philadelphia; Norman T. Whitaker, I. S. Turover and Vladimir Sournin, of Washington; Stasch Mlotkowski, of Los Angeles; Samuel Factor, of Chicago; Capt. John B. Harvey, of Fenelon Falls, Ont., Canada.

In the absence of President McClure, whose indisposition unfortunately prevented his attending the congress, the players were welcomed by Tournament Director Helms, and from then on until July 20 the eleven rounds were played without interruption in accordance with the schedule, which called for play on July 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19 and 20.

Factor started off with great promise and, after three rounds, was leading with $2\frac{1}{2}$ points. Hago also acquitted himself exceptionally well in the opening rounds and was not defeated until the sixth. Marshall received his first setback in the fourth round at Janowski's hands, and lost to Whitaker and Sharp in the seventh and eighth. Jaffe, after losing to Marshall on the second day, was leading up to the opening of the eighth round

EIGHTH AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., 1921.



Atlantic Foto Service.

Group photograph of the masters, amateurs, composers, solvers, officials and Good Companions taken on Young's Million Dollar Pier on the afternoon of July 9, prior to starting the solving competition within the congress enclosure.

KEY TO GROUP PICTURE, EIGHTH AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS.

Front row (seated on floor)—Dr. V. S. Hayward, Rev. J. P. Fahey, Walter Penn Shipley, Lewis Mayrowitz, Hyman Helfman, James F. Magee Jr., Bloomfield Sisom, J. M. Zook, Charles E. Norwood.

Second row (seated on benches)—Frank J. Marshall, Samuel Factor, Vladimir Sournin, David Janowski, Rev. B. M. Neill, Norman T. Whitaker, Charles Jaffe, Stasch Mlotkowski, M. D. Hago, Capt. John B. Harvey, I. S. Turover.

Third row (standing on floor)—H. Helms, Walter Graves, Philip B. Driver, W. F. Wilcox, Samuel Kenner, (.....), William M. Vance, (.....), (.....), Adolph Dossenbach, (.....), Robert Raubitschek, John F. Barry, J. W. Wittenberg.

Fourth row (standing on benches)—Miss Thelma Helms, Mrs. W. I. Seaman, Mrs. H. Helms, Mrs. Natalie Nixdorff, Simeon B. Chittenden, Lewis Rothstein, Leonard B. Meyer, (.....), Charles Promislo, J. Gagliano, Allan Shapinsky, Julius C. Eppens, Mrs. Arthur C. Forbes, Mrs. A. Dossenbach.

with a score of 6-1. Then he lost to Mlotkowski, Janowski and Sournin in successive rounds, thereby blasting his hopes of first prize.

Janowski lost only one game, to Whitaker in the third round, but was let off by Jackson in the seventh. He was still half a point behind Jaffe when they sat down for their game in the ninth round. At its conclusion he assumed the leadership and maintained it to the end. The prize winners were:

First prize, David Janowski, \$500; second prize, Norman T. Whitaker, \$300; third prize, Charles Jaffe, \$200; fourth prize, Martin D. Hago, \$100; fifth prize, Samuel Factor, Frank J. Marshall and Vladimir Sournin, \$50 (divided).

The progress made by the contestants throughout the consecutive rounds of the tournament can best be appreciated by a perusal of the appended table:

Rounds.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.
Janowski	½	1	0	1	1	½	1	½	1	1	1	8½
Whitaker	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
Jaffe	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	7
Hago	½	1	½	1	½	0	½	½	1	1	0	6½
Factor	1	1	½	0	1	½	0	1	0	½	½	6
Marshall	½	1	½	0	1	1	0	0	½	½	1	6
Sournin	½	0	1	1	0	½	1	½	0	1	½	6
Sharp	0	1	1	1	½	0	0	1	½	½	0	5½
Turover	½	0	0	1	0	½	1	1	½	½	½	5½
Mlotkowski	1	0	½	0	0	1	½	1	½	0	½	5
Harvey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Jackson	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	1

A review of the cross play shows that David Janowski, the winner, lost only one game to Whitaker, the second prize winner, who also won his game from Marshall. This happened in the third round. In fact, after the third day, the Parisian had to his credit only an even score, or 1½ points out of 3. In the next eight rounds, however, the story was different entirely, for he did not lose again and made a record in those rounds of six wins and two draws.

Nothing less than this remarkable performance would have sufficed to bring him to the top, for at the end he was being trailed by Whitaker, just half a point behind. Whitaker, besides a defeat by Jaffe when the New Yorker was going strong, lost to his two townsmen, Sournin and Turover. Naturally, the comparatively indifferent showing of U. S. Champion Marshall was the surprise of the congress. He lost his games to the two leaders and also to Sharp of Philadelphia—no more, to be sure, than Whitaker lost, but in addition he drew as many as four games. Had the tournament been a longer one,

there is no question that the champion would have struck his accustomed stride. As matters stood, he lacked the necessary training which Janowski underwent.

The French champion spent the ten days before the opening of the congress at Eatontown, at the country estate of Max Phillips, a New York enthusiast and former president of the Rice Chess Club of that city. Marshall, on the other hand, came direct to the Pier after a strenuous season in town, and during the tournament had more or less business on his mind, besides the business of trying to outwit experienced opponents on the mimic battlefield.

TABULATED SCORE OF MASTERS' TOURNAMENT.

PLAYERS	Janowski...	Whitaker...	Jaffe.....	Hago.....	Factor.....	Marshall...	Sournin....	Sharp.....	Turover....	Mlotkowski.	Harvey.....	Jackson....	Total won..
Janowski	0	1	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	8½
Whitaker	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	8
Jaffe	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	7
Hago	½	0	0	1	½	½	1	½	1	½	1	1	6½
Factor	½	0	0	½	½	½	0	1	½	1	1	1	6
Marshall	0	0	1	½	½	1	1	0	½	½	1	1	6
Sournin	½	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	½	½	1	½	6
Sharp	0	0	0	½	0	1	1	½	½	½	1	1	5½
Turover	0	1	0	0	½	½	½	½	0	1	1	½	5½
Mlotkowski	0	0	1	½	0	½	½	½	0	0	1	1	5
Harvey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	0	0	—	1
Total lost	2½	3	4	4½	5	5	5	5½	5½	6	10	10	66

THE AMATEUR TOURNAMENT.

Considering the distance from which many of the competitors came, the entry list for the amateur tournament of the Eighth American Chess Congress was very satisfactory. Instead of separating into several classes, the eleven competitors decided to play together in one section, and accordingly a full schedule was made up for them. Ten of these were able to finish. After a tie for first place in the tournament proper, Charles E. Norwood of Boston played two additional games with J. H. Adams of Baltimore. The first game was a draw, but the second was won by Norwood, who thereby became the winner of the tournament, and to him was awarded the "Press-Union Trophy." The list of the five prize winners follows:

First—Charles E. Norwood, Boston, Mass.

Second—J. H. Adams, Baltimore, Md.

Third—C. D. Franz, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fourth—George Garwood Neidich, Atlantic City, N. J.

Fifth—William M. Vance, Colorado Springs, Colo.

The following eleven competitors entered the tournament: J. H. Adams, Baltimore; Major Frank S. Clark, Fort Monroe, Va.; C. D. Franz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. H. French, Davenport, Ia.; Dr. Vincent Hayward, New York; Samuel Kenner, Philadelphia; M. B. Markland, Atlantic City; G. G. Neidich, Atlantic City; Charles E. Norwood, Boston; W. M. Vance, Colorado Springs, Colo.; S. S. Williamson, Philadelphia.

Because of pressure of business, Mr. Markland, after playing four games, with an even score, was obliged to withdraw.

Four of the five prizes in this competition, a table, board and two sets of chessmen, were donated by William F. Drueke & Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich. C. H. Bird, of New Haven, Conn., also donated a fine set of the Bird's De Luxe chessmen.

TABULATED SCORE OF AMATEUR TOURNAMENT.

PLAYERS	Adams.....	Norwood....	Franz.....	Neidich....	Vance.....	Williamson.	Hayward....	Kenner.....	French.....	Clark.....	Total won...
Adams		½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8½
Norwood	½		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8½
Frank	0	0		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Neidich	0	0	0		1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Vance	0	0	0	0		1	1	1	1	1	5
Williamson	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	1	1	4
Hayward	0	0	0	0	0	0		½	1	1	2½
Kenner	0	0	0	0	0	0	½		½	1	2
French	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½		1	1½
Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Total lost...	½	½	2	3	4	5	6½	7	7½	9	45

The Women's Tournament.

Three entered the women's tournament, as follows: Mrs. Natalie Nixdorff, New York; Mrs. W. I. Seaman, Staten Island, and Mrs. Arthur C. Forbes, Brooklyn. Mrs. Nixdorff went through the tournament without a defeat, making a score of 4—0. To her was awarded a gold medal offered by Edward L. Torsch of Baltimore, vice president of the United States Chess Association. Mrs. Seaman, with a score of 2—2, won the second prize, a silver medal and a book, Capablanca's "Chess Career." A gold fountain pen, presented by Dr. Arthur Eddy West, of Kalamazoo, Mich., fell to the lot of Mrs. Forbes.

Dr. West also offered a handsome fountain pen to be awarded to the player making the lowest score in any of the events below the masters' tournament, in recognition of the spirit that prompts a player, once in the competition, to stick it out to the bitter end and complete his schedule, come what may. This prize was awarded to Major F. S. Clark, who, although he expected to enter a lower class, in view of the fact that he has been playing chess but a short time, regarded his experience as very valuable and greatly appreciated the trophy which thus unexpectedly came to him.

J. C. Eppens, of Eau Gallie, Fla., who hails from the Middle West and was formerly the tri-state champion, besides prominent in Chicago chess circles, was present as an onlooker throughout the congress. He offered a special prize of \$10 to the player in the masters' tournament first scoring five wins. Jaffe accomplished this in the sixth round. To Marshall, as the only married man among the prize winners, was awarded a case of Gulf of Mexico shrimps, the gift of E. L. Torsch, of Baltimore.

The second rapid transit tournament, with 11 entries, was won by Marshall, 9½—½, with Janowski, 9—1, second. Neither of them had competed in the first lightning tourney. Factor, 6½—3½, was placed third; H. Helms, 6—4, fourth, and J. F. Barry, 5—5, fifth.

A mixed rapid transit tourney, the entries to which included the three contestants in the women's tournament, was won by C. D. Franz, of Brooklyn, who conceded the odds of a knight, with a score of 7—0. Mrs. Nixdorff, Mrs. Seaman and Fred Knoller, of Bloomfield, N. J., each 4—3, divided the second, third and fourth prizes. But for a defeat by Mrs. Forbes in the final round, Mrs. Seaman would have been placed second.

In the first round of the mixed rapid transit tournament, Mrs. Nixdorff enjoyed the delightful experience of checkmating her amateur opponent of the sterner sex in exactly five moves, as follows:

1 P—K4, P—K4; 2 Kt—K2, Kt—KB3; 3 P—KB4; B—B4; 4 PxP, KtxP; 5 P—Q3 (remember, the moves were being made at the compulsory rate of one every ten seconds!), B—B7 mate—curtain.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Marshall. White.	Janowski. Black.
1 P—Q4	Kt—KB3
2 Kt—KB3	P—Q4
3 P—B4	P—K3(a)
4 Kt—B3(b)	PxP(c)
5 P—K3(d)	P—B4(e)
6 BxP	Kt—B3
7 Castles	P—QR3(f)
8 P—QR4(g)	B—K2
9 P—QKt3(h)	Castles
10 B—Kt2	Q—B2
11 PxP	BxP
12 R—B	P—QKt3
13 Q—K2	B—Kt2
14 KR—Q	Kt—R4(i)
15 Kt—R2(j)	Q—K2(k)
16 B—K5(l)	KtxB
17 RxKt	B—Q4
18 R—R4(m)	KR—Q(n)
19 Kt—Q4	B—Q3(o)
20 BxB	QxB(p)
21 Kt—QB3	B—Kt2
22 P—R3	QR—B
23 Q—Kt2(q)	Q—B4
24 R—QB	Q—KKt4
25 P—Kt3	P—K4
26 KKt—K2	O—B4(r)
27 P—B4	Q—O6
28 K—R2	Kt—K5ch(s)
29 KtxKt	OxKt
30 RxR	O—B6ch
31 K—K	O—R8ch(t)
32 K—B2	RxR
33 PxP(u)	R—Kt7
34 P—K4(v)	Q—B8ch
35 K—K3	Q—B6ch
36 K—O4	O—B7ch(w)
37 K—Q3	R—Qch
38 Resigns(x)	

(a) Through a slight transposition of moves, the opening has been turned into a Queen's gambit declined, although, on the very next move, the gambit pawn is accepted. Delicate finessing of this sort is what has puzzled some of the best chess minds.

(b) If, as is his wont, he had continued with 4 B—Kt5, Janowski was prepared to continue with 4... P—KR3; 5 B—R4, B—Kt5ch; 6 Kt—B3, PxP; 7 P—K3, P—QKt4, holding the gambit pawn.

(c) In annotating one of the games of the Tasker-Capablanca match for the American Chess Bulletin, Janowski stated it as his opinion that this was the best

course for Black and somewhat stronger at this stage than immediately afterward.

(d) White has to be content with a blocked QB, for if 5 B—Kt5, P—KR3, etc., as before. His compensation lies in the strength of his center pawns.

(e) Janowski regards this as absolutely necessary, for otherwise White, in due course, might advance P—K4, with a dangerous attack.

(f) A good move, which is preparatory to Q—B2 or P—QKt4.

(g) A typical Marshall move, which tends to weaken the Queen's side somewhat. Janowski suggested 8 Q—K2 and, if PxP, then 8 R—Q.

(h) Obviously, if PxP, Black exchanges Queens with at least an even game.

(i) Leading to great complications and Black, by careful play, gets the upper hand. White cannot retain his KB, which is so essential in order to maintain his attack.

(j) Not an attractive spot for the Knight, even if it does open the diagonal for the Bishop. The quasi-threat is promptly parried by Black. Possibly, 15 Kt—Kt, to be followed by QKt—Q2 and Kt—B, might have developed better prospects.

(k) This is the most critical moment of the game, as the open QB file has to be reckoned with. Likewise, KxB has its dangers, on account of RxKt, with its attacking possibilities.

(l) Threatening P—QKt4 and also giving White the option of a retreat to Kt3.

(m) A subtle move, on which Marshall stakes his all, only to find in the end, after the onslaught has been fully met, that the Rook is badly out of play.

(n) If BxKtP: BxKt, QxB; Q—Q3, etc. If P—R3; P—QKt4, with advantage.

(o) If Kt—Q2; Q—R5, P—R3; BxP and wins. White's attack is now completely neutralized.

(p) Threatening BxQKtP.

(q) This is forced, as the loss of a piece was threatened.

(r) Black now threatens Q—B6.

(s) It should be mentioned here that Marshall was in desperate straits with his time limit, having to make about six moves in two minutes to complete his second hour.

(t) Gaining a valuable tempo.

(u) Here Marshall sealed his move. His position is hopeless. If 33 QxP, Q—Kt7ch; 34 K—K, B—B6 and wins.

(v) If Kt—Kt, Q—R7: Kt—K2, R—B7ch, to be followed by the discovered check.

(w) Stronger than R—Och.

(x) For if K—B3 or R4, then Q—B4 mate. If K—B2, OxKtch; K—Kt, R—O8ch; K—R2, R—Q7, etc.—The Evening Post.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Janowski. White.	Jaffe. Black.
1 P—Q4	Kt—KB3
2 Kt—KB3	P—Q4
3 P—B4	P—K3
4 B—Kt5	QKt—Q2(a)
5 P—K3	P—B3(b)
6 QKt—Q2(c)	B—Q3(d)
7 B—Q3	P—K4(e)
8 BPxP	BPxP
9 Pxp(f)	KtxP
10 KtxKt	BxKt
11 Castles	Castles
12 Kt—B3	Q—Q3(g)
13 KtxB	QxKt
14 B—KB4	QxKtP
15 R—Kt	Q—R6(h)
16 B—K5	Kt—Kt5(i)
17 B—Kt3	Q—K2
18 P—KR3	Kt—B3(j)
19 R—B(k)	R—Q(l)
20 B—B7	R—K
21 B—KB4	R—Q
22 B—B7	R—K
23 Q—Kt3	Q—K3
24 B—KB4(m)	P—QKt3
25 R—B7	B—Q2(n)
26 KR—B	Kt—K5(o)
27 Q—R3	Kt—B4
28 B—K2	P—QR4
29 B—Kt4(p)	P—B4
30 B—B3	Kt—K5
31 Q—Kt2(q)	OR—B
32 Q—Q4	R—K2
33 P—OR4(r)	RxR
34 BxR(s)	P—QKt4
35 BxP(t)	PxP
36 R—OKt4	R—B2
37 R—KR5(u)	P—Kt3
38 R—KB3	Kt—B3(v)
39 R—R3(x)	B—Kt4
40 R—B5	B—B5
41 R—R5	O—B3
42 R—R5	O—K3
43 R—R5	O—B3
44 R—Kt2	P—R3
45 R—B5	O—K3
46 R—R5	O—B3
47 P—Kt4(y)	PxP
48 RxP	P—R4
49 R—KB3	K—R2
50 R—Kt2	R—Kt4
51 P—R4(z)	O—R5
52 QxQ(aa)	BxQ

53 RxRP	K—R3
54 P—K4	Kt—Q2(bb)
55 Pxp	B—Q6
56 R—R8	B—B4
57 P—Q6	Kt—B4
58 B—Q5	R—Q2(cc)
59 R—R8ch	R—R2
60 B—Bch	K—Kt2
61 R—Kt8ch	K—B3
62 B—Kt2mate (dd)	

(a) Back may also play 4...P—KR3; 5 B—R4, B—Kt5ch; 6 Kt—B3, PxP; 7 P—K3, P—QKt4, maintaining the gambit pawn. It leads to a "sporting" game.

(b) Janowski does not consider this as good on general principles, although apt to be very dangerous for anyone not familiar with the ins and outs of the variation.

(c) Something of a novelty at this stage of the game, although essayed with success by Capablanca. Marshall often plays PxP, of which Janowski disapproves, as it releases Black's QB—the main problem of the defense. In a game, Rubinstein vs. Schlechter, the play proceeded: 6 Kt—B3, Q—R4 (threatening Kt—K5); 7 Q—Kt3 (best), Kt—K5; 8 B—R4, B—Kt5; 9 R—B, Kt—Kt3; 10 B—Q3, PxP; 11 BxP, Q—R5; 12 B—Q3, QxQ; 13 PxQ and Black has at least an even game.

(d) If Q—R4 or B—Kt5, then White continues with 7 P—QR3 with advantage.

(e) Black attempts that which White, with a move ahead, refrained from doing, under the conviction that it was not timely.

(f) Giving Black an isolated Pawn, in itself a slight disadvantage, which, however, grows as the game advances and in the end overwhelms him.

(g) Of course, if 12...B—Kt5; 13 P—KR3, forcing the exchange of Bishop for Knight. If, on the other hand, 12...BxP, White has the choice of regaining it by BxPch or playing R—Kt, in either case with a good game. If 12...B—B2; 13 BxKt, QxB; 14 Q—B2, etc.

(h) Forced, for if QxP, B—K5, threatening R—R, with decisive superiority.

(i) Trying to bring back the Queen into play, for if now B—Q4, then Q—Q3, with the gain of a tempo.

(j) If 18...Kt—K4; 19 BxPch, KxB; 20 Q—R5ch, K—Kt; 21 BxKt, with winning chances.

(k) Very likely the best, as the open B file becomes more important than the Kt file, which in any event can be blocked by P—QKt3.

(l) Apparently the only move.

(m) Again threatening R—B7.

(n) He cannot play R—K2, on account

of B—B5, winning the exchange.

(o) A subtle move, which threatens Kt—B4, to be followed by R—QB to get rid of the White Rook. If 26...QR—B, then B—R6, etc.

(p) A move of high strategical value, forcing P—KB4 and opening the long diagonal for White's QB and at the same time shutting in the same piece for Black.

(q) Heading for Q4 and also keeping pressure on the QKtP. The direct threat is RxB, followed by R—B7, winning the Q.

(r) Another likely line was RxR, BxR, B—B7, winning back a Pawn, with the better game.

(s) Better than RxR.

(t) Again White might regain his Pawn by PxP, BxP, BxP, but Janowski considered the text move as the best way to maintain the pressure.

(u) Another strong strategical move, which has the effect of still further strengthening his hold on the long diagonal.

(v) Black's position is already hopeless, as he cannot prevent the QB from reaching QKt2.

(x) Somewhat better than B—B3 at once.

(y) Forcing a break which is decisive.

(z) To prevent the escape of the King and, incidentally, completing what is known as "Zugzwang."

(aa) This yields White an easily won end-game. If Q—K5, Q—Kt5; B—QB3, Q—Kt8ch and wins.

(bb) If 54...Kt—Kt5; 55 PxP, B—Q6; 56 B—Q4 or P—B3, etc.

(cc) If 58...B—K3; 59 R—R8ch, R—R2; 60 RxRch, KxR: 61 BxB, KtxB; 62 P—Q7, followed by B—B6.

(dd) A problem-like mate and very nearly a "pure" one.—The Evening Post.

EIGHTH ROUND—SICILIAN DEFENSE

Sharp White	Marshall Black	Sharp White	Marshall Black
1 P—K4	P—QB4	19 Q—Q4ch	P—K4
2 Kt—KB3	P—Kt3	20 QxQ	BxQ
3 P—Q4	PxP	21 Kt—R5	P—B4
4 KtXP	B—Kt2	22 KtXP	PxP
5 P—QB4	Q—Kt3	23 PxP	P—QKt
6 Kt—Kt1	Kt—QB3	24 R—B7ch	K—B3
7 B—K3	Q—B2	25 P—QKt3	B—Kt4
8 Q—Q2	Kt—B3	26 KtXP	B—Q6
9 Kt—B3	Castles	27 R—Q	B—K7
10 B—K2	P—Q3	28 R—K	B—R3
11 P—B3	B—Q2	29 RXP	R—Kt3
12 Castles	Kt—K4	30 Kt—B7ch	K—R4
13 Kt—Q5	KtXP	31 KtXP	QR—B3
14 BPKt	Kt—B5	32 KxPch	K—Kt4
15 BxKt	QxB	33 Kt—B3ch	RxKt
16 KR—B1	QR—R5	34 PxR	RxP
17 B—Q4	QR—B3	35 P—K5	K—Kt5
18 BxB	KxB		Black resigns

FOURTH ROUND—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Factor White	Jaffe Black	Factor White	Jaffe Black
1 P—Q4	P—Q4	21 Kt—Q5	Q—R5
2 P—QB4	P—K3	22 Kt—B7	BxKtP
3 Kt—Qf3	Kt—K3	23 QR—Kt	QxKtP
4 B—Kt5	QKt—Q2	24 KtXR	RxKt

5 Kt—B3	P—B3	25 B—Kt4	QxB
6 P—K4	PxKtP	26 RxB	Q—K2
7 KtXP	B—Kt5ch	27 P—B4	Q—B2
8 Kt—B3	Q—R4	28 Q—K5	QxQ
9 B—Q2	Q—B2	29 PxQ	Kt—Q2
10 B—Q3	Castles	30 B—B	Kt—B4
11 Castles	P—K4	31 R—R	P—QKt4
12 PxP	KtXP	32 K—Kt	P—R5
13 KtXP	QxKt	33 K—B2	R—Q
14 R—K	Q—B2	34 K—K3	K—B
15 Kt—Kt5	Q—R1	35 R—K2	B—B4
16 Kt—B3	R—Q	36 R—Kt4	B—B4
17 P—B3	B—K5	37 RxRP	KtXR
18 P—B3	B—K3	38 RxKt	K—K3
19 P—QR3	B—B4ch	39 R—Kt4	R—Q2
20 K—R	B—Q5		And Black won.

FIRST ROUND—PETROFF DEFENSE

Factor White	Sharp Black	Factor White	Sharp Black
1 P—K4	P—K4	24 K—Q2	B—Q2
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	25 QKt—K4	K—B2
3 KtXP	P—Q3	26 K—K3	P—Kt3
4 Kt—KB3	KtXP	27 P—KKt4	Kt—B3
5 Q—K2	Q—K2	28 KtXR	PxKt
6 P—Q3	Kt—KB3	29 Kt—R7	P—KB4
7 B—Kt5	QxQch	30 K—B4	K—Q
8 BxQ	B—K2	31 Kt—B8	B—K
9 Kt—B3	B—Q2	32 PxP	PxP
10 P—Q4	Kt—B3	33 KxP	K—K2
11 Castles, QR	Castles, QR	34 Kt—Kt6ch	K—B2
12 KR—K	Kt—KKt5	35 P—KR4	K—Kt2
13 BxB	KtXB	36 P—R5	B—B2
14 B—B4	Kt—Kt3	37 P—R3	K—R3
15 BxP	KtXP	38 Kt—B4	B—Kt
16 R—Q2	Kt—Kt5	39 K—B6	P—B4
17 P—KR3	Kt—B3	40 P—Q5	P—Kt4
18 BxKt	PxB	41 P—B3	P—R4
19 R—K7	Kt—R4	42 K—K7	K—Kt4
20 QR—K2	QR—K	43 Kt—K6ch	KxP
21 RxRch	RxR	44 KxP	P—B5
22 RxRch	BxR	45 Kt—Q4	Resigns
23 Kt—KKt5	P—B3		

THIRD ROUND—QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Janowski White	Whitaker Black	Janowski White	Whitaker Black
1 P—Q4	P—K3	28 R—QB	B—Kt2
2 Kt—KB3	P—Q4	29 RxR	BxR
3 P—K3	P—QB4	30 B—QR4	R—Kt2
4 B—Q3	Kt—QB3	31 B—B6	R—Kt
5 QKt—Q2	Kt—B3	32 B—Q8	B—K3(b)
6 Castles	B—Q2	33 B—B7	R—QB
7 P—QKt3	PxP	34 K—B	P—B3
8 PxP	B—Q3	35 K—K2	R—KB
9 B—Kt2	Castles	36 K—K3	P—Kt4
10 P—QR3	R—B	37 K—B4	P—B2
11 Kt—K5	B—K	38 P—B3	P—KR4
12 R—K	Kt—Q2	39 P—QR4	K—B
13 R—K3	P—Kt3	40 P—Kt5	RxB
14 P—QB4	BxKt	41 PxR	B—B
15 RxKt(a)	QKtXR	42 P—Kt4	PxP
16 PxKt	Kt—B4	43 PxP	K—K2
17 B—B2	PxP	44 P—R3	K—Q3
18 KtXP	QxQch	45 B—K8	K—K3
19 RxQ	B—B3	46 B—B6	K—Q3
20 Kt—Q6	R—B2	47 B—K8	KxP
21 B—Q4	P—Kt3	48 B—B7	K—Q3
22 P—QKt4	Kt—Kt2	49 B—Kt5	B—Kt2ch
23 B—Kt3	R—Q2	50 K—B3	K—K2
24 B—K3	KtXP	51 P—R4	PxP
25 PxKt	P—K4	52 P—Kt5	PxP
26 B—Kt5	K—Kt2	53 KxKtP	P—R6
27 B—K7	R—B		Resigns

(a) If 15 PxB, P—Q5, winning the KP.
 (b) Black went content with a draw at this stage, but White preferred to play on.

EVANS GAMBIT

Mlotkowski White	Harvey Black	Mlotkowski White	Harvey Black
1 P—K4	P—K4	8 P—R3	B—Kt3
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	9 Q—Kt3	P—Q4
3 B—B4	B—B4	10 FxP	Kt—K2
4 P—QKt4	BxP	11 F—K	KKt—Kt
5 P—B3	B—R4	12 Kt—Kt5	PxP
6 P—Q4	PxP	13 P—Q6	PxP
7 Castles	Kt—B3	14 B—Kt5ch	Resigns

PROBLEMATISTS AT THE EIGHTH AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS.

Charles Promislo of Philadelphia, a problem wizard of whom America has just reason to be proud, and who owes his rapid development to his membership in the Good Companion Chess Problem Club, was well styled "The Sam Loyd of the Eighth American Chess Congress," and a photograph of him fittingly served as frontispiece for the menu of the Good Companion and Eighth American Chess Congress banquet, held at the St. Charles Hotel, Atlantic City, on the evening of July 9. He won first prize for both the best major and minor sets of problems in the international tourney held in connection with the Eighth American Congress. His first problem was published in the issue of "Our Folder" for November, 1913.

Promislo was born in Kiev, Russia, April 25, 1898. He and his mother came to America when he was three years old. He is a graduate from the College of Pharmacy and is now the proprietor of a well-known pharmacy at No. 200 West Chelton Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia.

As a crowning achievement to his splendid international composing performance, Promislo carried off first honors in the solving competition arranged by the Good Companions on the Million Dollar Pier on the afternoon of July 9, when, in an exceptionally strong field, which included a number of the masters, he solved the 12 problems in the record time of 32 minutes. John F. Barry of Boston was close behind with 12 in 47 minutes, and another splendid performance was that of I. S. Turover of Washington, who solved 12 in 58 minutes.

Hyman Helfman of New Brunswick, N. J., 12½ years old and probably the youngest chess editor in the world, won the fourth prize with 11 in 39 minutes! As was to have been expected, Leonard B. Meyer of New York also took a high rank, with 11 in 58 minutes, while Lewis Rothstein of Hoboken, N. J., who figured prominently in the composing awards, solved 11 in 1 hour and 7 minutes, and Bloomfield Sisom of Atlantic City, a newcomer in the problem ranks, found 11 solutions in 1 hour and 35 minutes.

Prizes were also awarded to Adolf Dossenbach, New York, 9 in 50 minutes; N. T. Whitaker, Washington, 9 in 1 hour and 30 minutes; Samuel Factor, Chicago, 8 in 54 minutes; David Janowski, Paris, 8 in 1 hour and 53 minutes; Frank J. Marshall, New York, 7 in 30 minutes. Evidently, the United States champion was geared for speed and tried for the rapid transit record. He made a good "try," but unfortunately he took too much for granted in five of the problems. Some extraordinary burst of speed like this, however, was necessary if any hope of outstripping the new "Sam Loyd" were to be reasonably entertained.

Ten of the problems offered in the solving competition, and which are also prize winners in the international tourney, are reproduced in this issue of the Bulletin. In this connection it has to be mentioned that the Good Companions did not have the best of luck with the awards in sections D and E. The first prize two-mover, by G. Guidelli of Italy, was found to have two solutions, the attention of the committee being first drawn to the "cook" through a chess correspondent of Walter Penn Shipley. Strangely enough, neither the judge, the official testers of the Good Companions nor the contestants in the solving tourney had spotted it. The three-mover by V. Marin of Barcelona, to which first prize in Section E had been awarded, "for the best mate in three," has no solution at all, it transpires! Consequently, the various prize winners in these two sections were all moved up a peg. Fortunately, as the award was subject to a sixty-day confirmation, the prizes had not been sent out by the treasurer. The amended list of winners is appended:

EIGHTH AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS AWARD

By A. C. White.

(Subject to a 60-day confirmation)

Section A. Major Sets: Meredith, Regular 2-er and 3-er—First prize, C. Promislo; second prize, O. Wurzburg; third prize, L. Rothstein; first honorable mention, V. Marin;

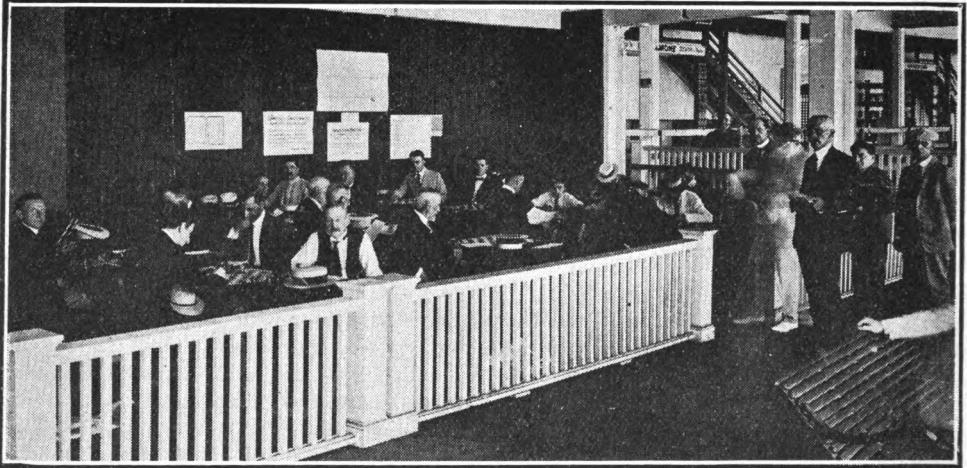
second honorable mention, H. Weenink; third honorable mention, Dr. C. E. Dennis; fourth honorable mention, Dr. A. Munck. Commended, Dr. E. Palkoska.

Section B. Minor Sets: Meredith and Regular 2-er—First prize, C. Promislo; second prize, L. Rothstein; third prize, O. Wurzburg; first honorable mention, Dr. J. R. Neukomm; second honorable mention, V. Marin; third honorable mention, H. Weenink; fourth honorable mention, C. Promislo; commended, H. Beechey and L. Rothstein.

Section C. Meredith 2-er—First prize, L. Rothstein; second prize, C. Promislo; first honorable mention, A. Bottacchi; second honorable mention, O. Wurzburg; third honorable mention, C. Promislo; commended, A. Dossenbach, Dr. J. R. Neukomm, J. Couveren, W. I. Kennard, L. S. Penrose and Dr D. Elekes.

Section D. Regular 2-er—First prize (ex aequo), A. Ellerman and A. Jakob; second prize (ex aequo), G. Hume and C. Mansfield; first honorable mention, O. Wurzburg; second honorable mention, A. J. Fink; third honorable mention (ex aequo), K. A. K. Larsen and C. Promislo; fourth honorable mention, A. Ellerman; fifth honorable mention, F. E. Godfrey; commended, J. E. Funk, H. E. Funk, M. Niemojen, G. Hume, L. Rothstein and Dr. A. Munck.

Section E. 3-ers—First prize, J. Couveren; second prize, J. Couveren; first honorable mention, C. Promislo; second honorable mention, O. Wurzburg (twice); commended, T. R. Dawson, A. Mari, Dr. H. W. Bettmann and J. Couveren.



Atlantic Foto Service.

Solving the Good Companion Problems.

First table (left to right)—W. M. Vance, F. J. Marshall, C. E. Norwood, C. Jaffe, S. B. Chittenden.

Second table—J. M. Zook, Rev. B. M. Neill, W. F. Wilcox, V. Sournin, A. Dossenbach.

Third table—John F. Barry, Francis H. French, Z. Leslie Hoover, Lewis Maiowitz, H. Helfman, D. Janowski.

Standing at rail—H. Helms (inside), Chas. M. Fry (in white), band leader; James F. Magee Jr., Allan Shapinsky,

Ten players took part in the first rapid transit tournament on the pier (time limit, 10 seconds a move). Samuel Factor, $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$, was the winner. John F. Barry, the only one to win from Factor, tied at 6—3 with M. D. Hago and I. S. Turover, followed by E. S. Jackson, $5\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$, and S. T. Sharp, 5—4. Dr. H. H. Morris, Wilmington, Del., was timekeeper.

REGULAR TOURNEY ENTRIES.

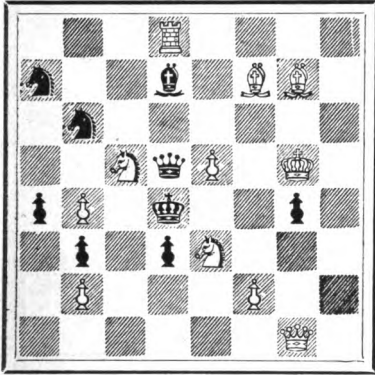
No. 1528—1st Prize.

ex aequo.

No. 1529—1st Prize.

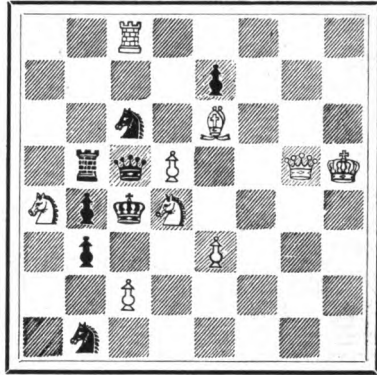
ex aequo.

A. Ellerman, Buenos Aires.



Mate in two.

Arpad Jakob, Vienna, Austria.



Mate in two.

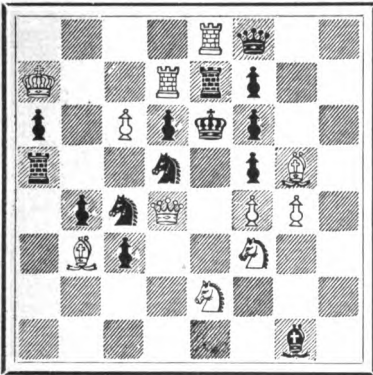
No. 1530—2nd Hon. Men.

ex aequo.

No. 1531—2nd Hon. Men.

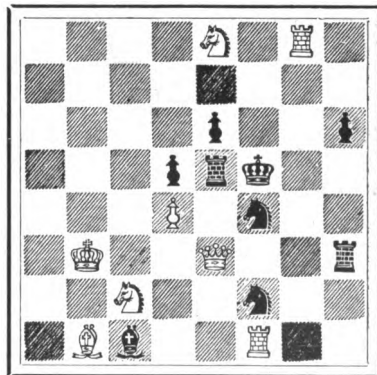
ex aequo.

G. Hume, Nottingham, England.



Mate in two.

Comins Mansfield, Bristol, England.

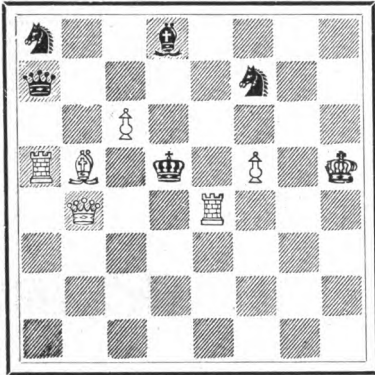


Mate in two.

MEREDITH TOURNEY ENTRIES.

No. 1532—1st Prize, Meredith.

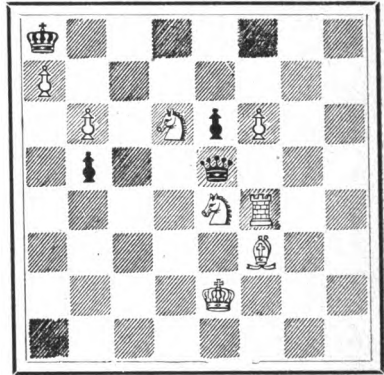
L. Rothstein, W. Hoboken, N. J.



Mate in two.

No. 1533—1st Hon. Men., Meredith.

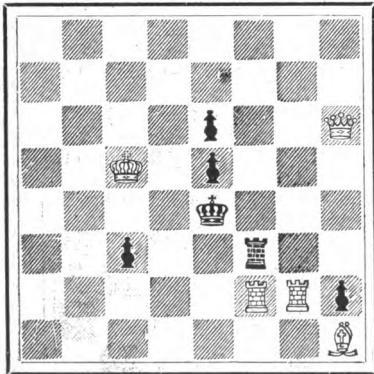
A. Bottachi, Cannero, Italy.



Mate in two.

No. 1534—2d Hon. Men., Meredith.

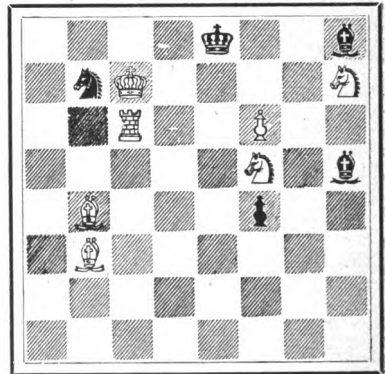
O. Wurzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.



Mate in two.

No. 1535—Commended.

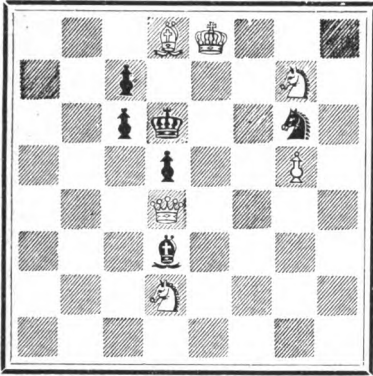
A. Dossenbach, New York City.



Mate in two.

No. 1536—Commended.

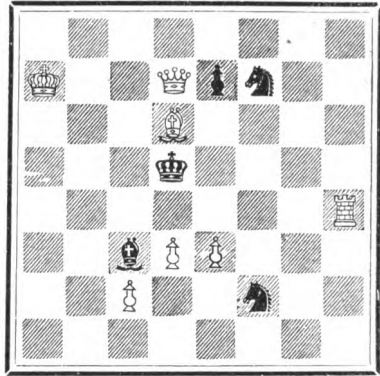
Dr. J. R. Neukomm, Budapest, Hungary.



Mate in two.

No. 1537—Commended.

J. Cauveren, Apeldoorn, Holland.



Mate in two.

Murder Will Out.

When, after his election to the position of president of the United States Chess Association, at the dinner held at the Hotel St. Charles, Atlantic City, on July 9, Walter Penn Shipley, in response to his toast, gave an entertaining account of his recent journey to Cuba and South America, he referred in passing to his experience in Buenos Aires, where he was treated with especially fine hospitality at the "Club Argentino de Ajedrez," and to a success he achieved in a game with a player belonging to the second class. He did not, however, mention his feat of overcoming no less an opponent than J. A. Lynch, holder of the championship of the most famous chess organization of the Southern hemisphere. It was left to the "Revista del Club Argentino de Ajedrez," the official organ of the club, to place this on record in its first quarterly issue for the year 1921. The score, which is well worth playing over, is appended, together with the notes of the "Revista":

KARO-KANN DEFENSE.

Shipley White	Lynch Black	Shipley White	Lynch Black
1 P—K4	P—QB3	15 Kt—K2	P—KR4
2 P—Q4	P—Q4	16 P—KR3	P—R5
3 Kt—QB3	PxP	17 B—R2	Q—QB5
4 KtxP	Kt—B3	18 R—Q2 (d)	B—R3
5 KtxKtch	KtPxKt	19 R—Q3	Q—B2
6 B—KB4	B—KB4 (a)	20 KR—Q	KR—Kt
7 P—QB3	Kt—Q2	21 P—KKt4 (c)	R—Kt4
8 B—Q3	BxB (b)	22 Q—K4	P—KB4 (f)
9 QxB	P—K4	23 Q—R4	PxP
10 PxP	PxP	24 QxRP	KR—Kt
11 B—Kt3	Q—R4	25 Q—R8ch	K—B2
12 Castles	Castles	26 BxPch	KtxB
13 K—Kt	P—B3	27 RxR	Resigns
14 Q—B5! (c)	Q—R5		

(a) Better would be Q—Kt3.

(b) This is favorable to White's development; B—Kt3 is preferable.

(c) An excellent and well-timed move.

(d) Losing a move; he should play R—Q3 at once.

(e) Better would be BxP! then if 22 ... R—Kt4; 23 QxP!, and if 23 ... KtxQ; 24 RxR mate.

(f) The losing move; Q—Kt3 was necessary, forcing the exchange of queens.

Upon closer examination it will be found that White could not have played 18 R—Q2 at once with any advantage. Mr. Shipley, upon having his attention drawn to the published score, commented upon the situation as follows:

"On my eighteenth move I played rook to queen's second, which on the surface appeared like a lost move, as the rook might have been played to queen's third at once. Had I played that move, however, instead of rook to queen's second, black would have replied rook to king's rook fourth and my game would have been seriously compromised. In reply to my eighteenth move of rook to queen second black made the natural reply of bishop to king's rook third, after which move I could safely play nineteen rook to queen's third and, had black replied with the natural move of pawn to king's fifth, which wins a piece. White responds rook to queen's fourth, and after Black has captured the knight with the queen, king's rook to queen's square wins for White."

WESTERN CHESS MEETING AT CLEVELAND.

Dr. Gilbert Dobbs of Carrolton, Ga., secretary and treasurer of the Western Chess Association, announces that the annual meeting of that organization will be held at the City Club of Cleveland in the Hotel Hollenden, Cleveland, O., during the week beginning October 5. As usual, the Western championship will be contested for. Last year it was won at Memphis by Edward Lasker of Chicago, president of the Western Chess Association, who is at present in Europe. He is expected back in time to defend his title.

Francis T. Hayes, secretary of the City Club of Cleveland, a keen enthusiast, who was instrumental in bringing Rzeschewski, the Polish prodigy, to Cleveland, will have charge of the local arrangements and expects to have in line a large contingent representing the Middle West. The publisher of the Bulletin, who was referee at the Chicago meeting, has been invited to act in the same capacity at Cleveland.

The program will include a minor tournament, in case more entries than can be accommodated in the championship division are received. The meeting will last from a week to ten days, according to the length of the schedule.

All those who may contemplate taking part in the meeting are requested to communicate with Dr. Dobbs without delay.

In view of the forthcoming gathering of the Western clans at Cleveland, the details of the game, to which was awarded the brilliancy prize of the Memphis tournament of 1920, will not be out of place at this time:

IRREGULAR DEFENSE.			
Scrivener	Cobb	Scrivener	Cobb
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—Q4	P—Q3	19 QxPch(b)	K—R
2 P—K4	P—KKt3	20 Kt—B4	B—Q2
3 Kt—KB3	B—Kt2	21 Q—K	QR—Kt
4 B—QB4	P—KR3	22 Q—B2	B—Kt5
5 Castles	Kt—KB3	23 R—Kt3	Q—Q2(c)
6 P—K5	PxP	24 BxP	R—K7
7 KtxP	P—K3	25 Q—B	P—R5
8 P—QB3	Castles	26 R—Q3	Q—K3
9 P—B4	Kt—Q4	27 P—B5(d)	Q—K5
10 Q—Kt4	Q—B3	28 BxB	QxR
11 B—Q3	P—B3	29 BxR	QxKt
12 R—B3	P—KR4	30 B—R6(e)	Q—Q6(f)
13 Q—Kt3	B—R3	31 R—K	Kt—K6
14 Kt—R3	Kt—Q2	32 RxR	BxR
15 QKt—B4	Q—Kt2	33 Q—B	KtxKtP
16 KtxKt	BxKt	34 KxKt	Q—B6ch
17 Kt—K5	B—K	35 K—Kt	P—R6
18 Q—R3	P—B3(a)	Resigns(g)	

(Played between R. S. Scrivener, Memphis, Tenn., and E. M. Cobb, Austin, Texas, in the Western Championship Tournament at Memphis, 1920, and awarded the brilliancy prize.)

(a) An interesting sacrifice entered upon in the belief that the fine development obtained in the next few moves is worth the pawn.

(b) Mr. Cobb expresses the belief that Lasker or Capablanca would have made the same move.

(c) Another good stroke.

(d) Closing the gate upon himself; in other words, shutting off the retreat of the Bishop.

(e) The Bishop must get back into the game.

(f) And so must the Queen.

(g) It was doubtless real relief to White to realize there was no going any further, if only to be through with the excitement. Black's daring play was certainly worthy of recognition.

CAPABLANCA'S BOOK ON THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

In commenting upon the memorable tenth game of the world's championship match at Havana, generally conceded to be the finest of the series and really the turning point that spelled ultimate defeat for the ex-champion, a well-known writer, criticizing Dr. Lasker's forty-fourth move of K—K2, referred to it as a gross error. As pointed out in the April "Bulletin," the move in question had merely the appearance of an oversight. In reality, Dr. Lasker could not avoid losing a pawn in any event. The game was absolutely lost at that stage.

The foregoing is but one instance selected at random of the many interesting points throughout the memorable contest that were susceptible of misinterpretation. It is not reasonably to be expected that the many critics and commentators, most of them working under more or less pressure, could possibly detect and bring to the surface all of the intricacies, with their oft-times hidden meanings, which the two grand-masters were called upon to analyze in the course of their struggle for supremacy.

This is exactly what Capablanca has undertaken to do, aside from the running commentary upon the games of the match, which will appear in book form, under his editorship, in a de luxe edition, limited to 600 copies. There will be no reprint.

Capablanca's book will shortly come from the press of the "American Chess Bulletin," which has been authorized to receive subscriptions at \$6.00 a copy.

THE LATE D. STUART ROBINSON OF PHILADELPHIA.

The hand of death has removed another member of that splendid coterie of chess enthusiasts who, laboring unceasingly throughout the past quarter of a century and more for the best interests of chess in Philadelphia, were the means of bringing the game to the high level it has occupied in that city for so many years. D. Stuart Robinson, a familiar figure in practically all of the important inter-city matches and always a valuable asset to his side, is no more, and it will be quite impossible, in the opinion of those who knew him best, to fill his place. Walter Penn Shipley, president of the Franklin Chess Club, of which the deceased was long an honored member, furnishes the Bulletin with the following obituary:

D. Stuart Robinson died in Philadelphia on July 27, in the 62d year of his age, after an illness of but ten days. Mr. Robinson was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1889 and, due to his ability, integrity and industrious habits, acquired at an early date a high standing in his chosen calling. For many years he was a prominent member of the firm of Beck, Robinson & Kane, of which James M. Beck, now United States Solicitor-General, and Francis Fisher Kane, formerly United States District Attorney, were the other members. Upon the retirement of Mr. Kane, the firm became Beck & Robinson, and later, when Mr. Beck established himself in New York, a partnership was formed with his brother, W. Alexander Robinson.

Mr. Robinson was counsel for the Fairmount Park Association, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and he was also trustee and attorney for large Pennsylvania coal interests. He possessed in a high degree a logical mind, was a quick and accurate thinker, a warm friend and a hard fighter, but when he fought he always fought honestly and fairly. He was one of the early members of the Franklin Chess Club, serving on its directorate many years. His services to the club, both as counsellor and player, have been invaluable, and it is doubtful if his place will ever be filled.

As a chess player, Mr. Robinson for the past twenty-five years ranked as one of the strongest in Philadelphia. In 1895 and again in the present year he captured the club championship, as well as the George W. Childs cup and championship of this city. From 1895 to 1908 Mr. Robinson played in nearly all the city's championship tournaments, having for his opponents Philadelphia's strongest players, winning in these tournaments fifty-eight games, losing thirty-five and drawing eleven, with an average of 61 per cent. of wins. He represented most successfully his club in its many matches with the Manhattan Chess Club of New York City, as well as the State of Pennsylvania in its contests with New York State. He was also an exceptionally able simultaneous and blindfold player.

Every Philadelphia chess player now suffers the loss of a genial and valued friend. He possessed qualities of heart and mind which endeared him to all, for, whether at work or play, he knew only justice and generosity.

Mr. Robinson died at his late residence, 217 South St. Mark's Square, West Philadelphia, on July 27. His death was due to a stroke.

The following fine game was played in New York, May 30, 1902, in the match of the Franklin Chess Club of Philadelphia versus the Manhattan Chess Club of New York. Dr. B. Lasker was an older brother of Dr. Emanuel Lasker and was recognized as one of the leading German players before his younger brother made his great reputation, and Dr. Emanuel Lasker has stated that in some ways he considered his brother his superior as a chess master. Dr. B. Lasker was residing in New York in 1902 and was the leading player on the Manhattan team. Mr. Robinson's win is exceptionally fine. He outplayed the German master in the middle game.

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Dr. B. Lasker	D. S. Robinson	Dr. B. Lasker	D. S. Robinson
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K4	P—QB4	25 PxQP(b)	QBxP
2 QKt—B3	QKt—B3	26 RxB	BxB
3 P—KKt3	P—KKt3	27 KtxB	PxP
4 B—Kt2	B—Kt2	28 QxP	Kt—B3
5 P—Q3	P—Q3	29 KR—K	QR—Q
6 KKt—K2	Kt—B3	30 Q—K3	Kt—Q3
7 Castles	Castles	31 R—K7	Q—B3
8 P—B4	P—K3	32 Q—K6	QR—K
9 P—KR3	Kt—K	33 Kt—Q3	RxR
10 B—K3	Kt—Q5	34 QxR	R—K
11 K—R2	B—Q2	35 Q—R7	R—QR
12 QR—Kt	B—QB3	36 Q—K7	R—K
13 Q—Q2	R—B	37 Kt—Kt4(c)	Q—B4
14 Kt—B	P—QR3	38 Q—R7	RxR(d)
15 Kt—Q(a)	Kt—Kt4	39 KtxR	Q—B7ch
16 P—B3	P—B4	40 Kt—Kt2	Kt(Q3)—K5
17 Kt—B2	Q—B2	41 B—K3(e)	QxPch
18 Kt—K2	Q—B2	42 K—Kt	QxRP
19 Kt—Kt	P—Kt3	43 B—Q4	Kt—Kt6
20 Kt—B3	P—R3	44 BxKt(f)	Q—R8ch
21 Q—B2	Q—Kt2	45 K—B2	Kt—K5ch
22 Kt—R4	K—R2	46 K—K3	Q—Kt8ch
23 QR—K	P—Q4	47 K—Q3	Q—Q8ch
24 B—B	P—B5	Resigns(g)	

NOTES BY THE LATE G. C. REICHHHELM.

- (a) Exciting professional admiration.
 (b) The backing and filling part has at last ended with the German having the honor of drawing the first water in the nature of a capture. Lasker now wins a pawn, but Black has a compensating position as defense.
 (c) Lasker, of course, had a draw here, he returning Q—R7, but he murmured, "I will traw nod, don'd id," or words to that effect. Besides which several unoccupied masters were sitting around.
 (d) Now, of course, Stuart couldn't return R—QRsq, but, you know, he didn't want to in the new position.
 (e) Quite tame now, but a little bit late.
 (f) Winning a piece—temporarily.
 (g) We hate to say it, but mate is forced in two more moves.

The many admirers of Abraham Kupchik, of the Manhattan and Rice Progressive Chess Clubs, and for many years in the forefront of American experts, will be sorry to learn of his illness, which is sufficiently serious to cause him, on advice of his physician, to enter Kings County Hospital for treatment.

Death of Edward M. Padelford.

The recent death of Edward M. Padelford takes away one of the strongest supporters of Marshall's Chess Club. Mr. Padelford left for Europe last fall and remained there till June, when he returned to New York, soon after which he underwent an operation in Roosevelt Hospital, from the result of which he died.

Mr. Padelford was a chess enthusiast and was to be seen almost every afternoon at the chess board. He was also a prominent yachtsman, being one of the oldest members of the Union and Knickerbocker Clubs of New York and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He was a well-known whip, having for many years been a member of the Coaching Club.

At a special meeting of the house committee of Marshall's Chess Club, called for the purpose on July 6, 1921, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved: That the members of Marshall's Chess Club learn with great regret of the death of Edward M. Padelford and tender their deepest sympathy to his family and relatives.

Mr. Padelford was, until his departure for Europe last year, a member of the house committee of the club and rendered valuable service in co-operating with his associates in placing the club on a sound foundation. His unflinching cordiality, his willingness to aid the cause of chess, financially as well as by personal effort, together with his valuable counsel and his amiable disposition, all these endeared him to those members who knew him well, and gained for him the respect of all who came in contact with him. He was a real lover of the royal game, and the club loses in him one of its most valued members.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family.

L. RODNEY BERG, Secretary.

A. B. HODGES, Chairman,

The resolutions of the house committee were duly forwarded to Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, daughter of the deceased member, who, in a letter to the secretary, replied as follows:

"July 10, 1921.

"Dear Captain Berg—I have just received your letter and the copy of resolutions of the Marshall Chess Club regarding my father, Mr. Padelford.

"Both my mother and myself were deeply touched. I trust that you will be good enough to convey our most genuine thanks to the president and members of the club.

Very sincerely yours,

MATILDA PELL."

Over the obituary notice of Mr. Padelford on the club's bulletin, Marshall wrote this simple tribute:

"One by one the roses fall."

RZESCHEWSKI ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Having started out in search of new worlds to conquer, Samuel Rzeschewski has evidently become enamored of the Far West, for instead of appearing at Atlantic City during the progress of the Eighth American Chess Congress and claiming the two gold medals Baltimore and Boston had sent there for presentation, he has not yet left the Pacific Coast, according to last accounts. A somewhat belated itinerary booked him to appear in St. Louis early in August, but the engagement was cancelled by telegraph and new dates, August 24 and 26, substituted.

Consequently the summer will be on the wane before the prodigy returns to the East. Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles appear to have been the cities most favored with exhibitions by the little grand master. Harry Borochow, chess editor of the Los Angeles "Examiner," sends the Bulletin the following detailed account of Rzeschewski's activities in that city:

Monday, June 27, at the Los Angeles Athletic Club, 14 wins and 6 draws. The draws were obtained by F. W. Grabill, Donald H. Mugridge, J. H. Keyes, J. F. Woodbury, Frank A. Garbutt, H. Borochow. The defeated players were Carl J. Bergman, L. W. Watson, Harry Linder, J. G. Hamilton, William Conklin, W. M. Duncan, Clif Sherwood, F. Pelouze, E. W. Vanbanan, Dr. R. B. Griffith, H. T. Rudisill, G. H. Grinnell, Edward Everett, R. L. Peeler. The strongest players in the city were pitted against Sammy. Perry and Mlotkowski were both out of town, otherwise they, too, would have been in the fray.

Tuesday, June 28, at Hamburger's Department Store, 10 wins, 1 loss, 1 draw. Donald H. Mugridge won; L. A. Rosenblatt drew. The defeated players were S. Haiken, Frederick Fielding, A. Schlotz, C. W. Foote, J. Weisstein, S. Ginsburg, A. L. Burnett, L. W. Palmer, S. Weisenberg, I. M. Hollingsworth.

Monday, July 11, at the Los Angeles Athletic Club, 6 wins, 1 draw. W. M. Duncan drew; H. T. Rudisill, Carl J. Bergman, R. L. Peeler, Dr. Haughton, J. N. Epstein and L. W. Watson lost.

Match game with clocks, Sammy vs. Dr. R. B. Griffith, Wednesday, July 6, adjourned to Monday, July 11, and finished with clocks while Sammy played seven others simultaneously. Game drawn.

Blindfolded game with H. Borochow. both blindfolded, July 4. Sammy won.

Sammy also won three off-hand games from H. Borochow and one from Dr. Griffith, all these games being played at skittles.

RZESCHEWSKI IN PORTLAND, OREGON.

By C. F. Reed.

Rzeschewski says Portland has the strongest team he has met since coming to America. And Portland has enjoyed the greatest chess exhibition since the defeat of San Francisco on May 30th, 1919, when the local team gained a victory of 9 to 5 over the bay city.

Sammy arrived in the city to take in the Rose Carnival, and during his stay of ten days gave two simultaneous exhibitions, the first in the auditorium of Meier & Frank's department store, where he met a team of twelve players and achieved the remarkable score of eight wins, three draws and one loss. The loss was to Mr. J. Van Zante, who has the distinction of being the tenth man in America to defeat the little master in simultaneous play. The lineup was as follows:

1, A. G. Johnson, $\frac{1}{2}$; 2, E. G. Short, $\frac{1}{2}$; Master Edward Myer (5 years old), 0; 4, Mrs. Harriet Ehricks, 0; 5, O. B. Goldman, 0; 6, C. G. Givens (Salem, Ore.), $\frac{1}{2}$; 7, C. W. De Graff, 0; 8, J. Van Zante, 1; 9, J. Wark, 0; 10, A. F. Parker, 0; 11, W. S. Fleming, 0; 12, J. Schwartz, 0.

This exhibition was given on June 10th at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The real test of strength came on the evening of June 15th, when an exhibition

was put on under the joint auspices of the Portland Chess Club and the Multnomah Athletic Club in the gymnasium of the latter.

The team opposing Rzeschewski was a strong one, representing the best chess talent in the city. The lineup was as follows:

- 1, J. Van Zante, 0; 2, A. G. Johnson, 0; 3, E. G. Short, 1; 4, E. S. Thomas, 0;
- 5, W. R. Griffith, 0; 6, W. S. Fleming, 0; 7, L. Mackenzie, 0; 8, C. F. Reid, 0; 9, O. B. Goldman, ½; 10, C. W. De Graff, 0; 11, A. H. McCurtain, 0; 12, G. W. Holcomb, ½;
- 13, J. Wark, ½; 14, G. T. Woodlaw, 0; 15, R. T. Leonard, 0.

Result—Wins, 11; draws, 3; loss, 1.

The game at board 3, with E. G. Short, was adjourned for further play and finally adjudicated a win for Mr. Short.

Sammy declared Portland to be the most hospitable and beautiful city in the Northwest. He enjoyed an auto trip up the famous Columbia Highway, one of the most beautiful drives in America.

The scores of some of the games are appended.

The people of Portland tendered the prodigy an ovation on both occasions, and he departed with the congratulations of the Rose City for San Francisco.

The San Francisco "Chronicle" in Line.

San Francisco once more has its weekly chess column, thanks to the recognition on the part of the San Francisco "Chronicle" of the widespread interest in chess kindled within the past year. Ernest J. Clarke, well known in both Eastern and Western chess circles, is at the helm and has for collaborators B. A. Stamer and A. J. Fink, the problem composer. The co-operation of such well equipped workers can only spell success. The initial appearance was made in the issue of the "Chronicle" for July 10. One of the first acts of this enterprising triumvirate was to send a dispatch to Mlotkowski at Atlantic City for the first-hand news of the Eighth American Chess Congress. Needless to say, they got it.

Naturally, the presence of Rzeschewski, about the middle of June, did much for chess in the way of publicity. Sammy first appeared at The Emporium, where he encountered twelve opponents. He defeated eleven and drew his game with B. A. Stamer, who forced a perpetual check, resisting all the youngster's wiles to induce him to play for a win. Next, at the Hotel St. Francis, Rzeschewski made a clean sweep against eight opponents.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Rzeschewski	Johnson	Rzeschewski	Johnson
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 RxR	KtxR
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 R-Q	Kt-K4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	21 B-Kt5	Q-Kt4
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	22 P-K4	R-Q
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	23 RxRch	QxR
6 P-K3	Castles	24 Q-K3	Kt-B3
7 B-Q3	P-QKt3	25 Q-Q3	K-B
8 Kt-K5	B-Kt2	26 QxQch	KtxQ
9 Castles	PxP	27 K-B2	K-K2
10 BxP	P-KR3	28 P-K5	P-B3
11 B-R4	P-B4	29 PxBch	PxP
12 KtxKt	KtxKt	30 K-Kt3	P-K4
13 BxB	QxB	31 B-B4	Kt-K3
14 PxP	KtxP	32 K-Kt4	Kt-Kt2
15 Q-K2	KR-Q	33 K-Kt3	P-B4
16 QR-Q	P-R3	34 K-B2	K-Q3
17 P-QR4	R-Q2	35 P-KKt4	K-B4
18 P-B3	P-QR4		

DRAWN

(Played between Rzeschewski and A. G. Johnson in the simultaneous exhibition at Meier & Frank's, Portland, Ore., June 10, 1921.)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Rzeschewski	Mugridge	Rzeschewski	Mugridge
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 R-Q2	Kt-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 P-Kt3	P-K4
3 K-QB3	B-K2	24 QR-Q	P-Kt3
4 Kt-B3	Castles	25 P-KR4	PxP
5 B-Kt5	P-Q4	26 KtxP	Q-B2
6 P-K3	QKt-Q2	27 Q-QB3	Kt-B
7 B-Q3	P-B3	28 Kt-Kt5	RxR
8 Castles	PxP	29 KtxQ	RxRch
9 BxP	Kt-Kt3	30 K-Kt2	RxKt
10 B-Q3	KKt-Q4	31 B-B2	R-Q
11 BxB	QxB	32 P-R4	P-QB4
12 R-B	Kt-Q2	33 Q-K5	R(B2)-Q2
13 Q-Kt3	KtxKt	34 B-Kt3	Kt-Kt3
14 QxKt	Kt-B3	35 Q-B5	Kt-K2
15 P-K4	R-Q	36 Q-K5	Kt-B3
16 Q-B2	P-KR3	37 Q-B4	Kt-Kt5
17 Q-K2	B-Q2	38 B-B4	Kt-Q6
18 B-Kt	Kt-R2	39 Q-Q2	KtxBP
19 KR-Q	B-K	40 Q-B4	Kt-Q6
20 Q-B2	Kt-B	41 Q-KB	KtxP
21 Q-Kt3	QR-B	Resigns	

(Played between Rzeschewski and Donald Mugridge in the simultaneous exhibition at Hamburger's, Los Angeles, on June 28, 1921.)

IRREGULAR OPENING.

Rzeschewski	Borochow	Rzeschewski	Borochow
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 K-R	B-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-Q3	20 PxP	Q-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	B-B4	21 Kt-R4	QxQP
4 P-B3	QKt-Q2	22 R-B4	Q-R2
5 P-K4	B-Kt3	23 QR-B	HxP
6 Kt-K2	P-K4	24 B-B4ch	B-Q4
7 B-K3	B-K2	25 BxCh	PxB
8 R-B	Castles	26 Q-Q3	P-Q5
9 Kt-Kt3	R-K	27 R-B7	Kt-K4
10 B-Q3	P-B3	28 BxKt	RxB
11 Q-Q2	B-B	29 Q-Kt3ch	K-R
12 Castles	Q-B2	30 RxQKtP	Q-R
13 P-B4	PxBP	31 P-Q7	R-K7
14 BxP	Kt-R4	32 Q-KB3	R-K6
15 KtxKt	BxKt	33 Q-B6	R-K3
16 P-B5	P-B3	34 QxR	QxR
17 Q-KB2	P-QR3	35 RxP	Q-Kt5
18 Q-Kt3	QR-Q		

(Played between Rzeschewski and Harry Borochow at the Los Angeles Athletic Club, June 27, 1921.)

GIUOCO PIANO.

Rzeschewski	Tevis	Rzeschewski	Tevis
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 P-K5	P-KB4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 Q-B3	Q-K2
3 B-B4	B-B4	19 Kt-K2	R-B2
4 P-B3	P-Q3	20 K-R	QR-KB
5 P-Q4	PxP	21 P-KKt4	PxP
6 PxB	B-Kt3	22 PxB	Kt-Kt4
7 Castles	Kt-B3	23 Q-Kt2	Kt-K5
8 B-QKt5	Castles	24 Kt-B3	KtxKt
9 BxKt	PxB	25 PxB	P-Kt3
10 Kt-B3	P-KR3	26 Q-R2	R-R2
11 B-K3	B-Kt5	27 P-B5	PxP
12 P-KR3	BxKt	28 PxP	B-R4
13 QxB	Kt-R2	29 P-K6	Q-Q3
14 Q-K2	K-R	30 B-B4	Q-K2
15 QR-Q	P-B3	31 B-K5ch	K-Kt
16 P-B4	P-Q4	32 R-Ktch	

(Played between Rzeschewski and W. S. Tevis, Jr., in a simultaneous exhibition at San Francisco.)

RUY LOPEZ.

Rzeschewski	Van Zante	Rzeschewski	Van Zante
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	22 P-B5	R-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 Kt-K3	Kt-B3
3 B-Kt5	P-Q3	24 QxR	PxQ
4 P-Q4	B-Q2	25 RxQch	RxR
5 Kt-B3	PxB	26 Kt-Q5	BxKt
6 KtxP	KtxKt	27 PxB	KtxKtP
7 QxKt	Kt-B3	28 R-K	KtxP
8 B-Kt5	B-K2	29 RxP	Kt-Kt5
9 Castles-QR	Castles	30 R-K	Kt-B3
10 P-KB3	P-KR3	31 P-Kt3	P-Kt4
11 B-R4	P-R3	32 P-B4	K-B
12 B-Q3	P-QKt4	33 K-Q2	P-KR4
13 P-QR3	P-B4	34 R-QB	R-Q3
14 Q-Kt	R-B	35 K-K2	FxP
15 P-KKt4	Kt-R2	36 PxB	R-Kt3
16 BxB	QxB	37 P-R4	K-K2
17 Kt-Q5	Q-Q	38 K-P2	K-Q3
18 Q-Kt3	R-B3	39 R-B5	R-Kt7ch
19 B-B	R-K	40 K-B	P-Kt5
20 B-Kt2	R-K4	41 K-Kt	P-R5
21 P-KB4	R-K		Resigns

(Played between Rzeschewski and J. Van Zante in the simultaneous exhibition at Meier & Frank's, Portland, Ore., June 10, 1921.)

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Rzeschewski	Goldman	Rzeschewski	Goldman
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	13 QxR	Q-K
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 Q-K2	P-B3
3 PxB	PxB	15 B-B4	Q-B2
4 Kt-KB3	B-Q3	16 Kt-Kt3	BxB
5 B-Q3	Kt-K2	17 QxB	KtxKt
6 Castles	Castles	18 QxKt	Kt-B
7 QKt-Q2	B-KB4	19 R-K	R-K
8 BxB	KtxB	20 K-B	RxRch
9 P-B3	P-B3	21 KtxR	Q-Q2
10 R-K	R-K	22 Q-B3	Q-B2
11 Kt-B	Kt-Q2	23 P-KKt3	Drawn
12 B-Kt5	RxR		

Played between Rzeschewski and O. B. Goldman in the simultaneous exhibition at the Multnomah Athletic Club, Portland, Ore., June 15, 1921.)

RUY LOPEZ.

Rzeschewski	Short	Rzeschewski	Short
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	12 PxB	K-R(e)
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	13 Kt-B	P-Q4(f)
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	14 P-K5	Kt-K5
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	15 K-Kt(g)	KtxKP
5 Castles	P-Q3	16 KtxKt	BxB
6 R-K	B-K2	17 P-QKt3	B-QKt4
7 P-B3(a)	B-Q2	18 Kt-Q2	P-KB3
8 P-Q4	Castles	19 Kkt-B3	B-Kt5
9 P-KR3(b)	Q-K(c)	20 R-K3	P-KB4
10 K-R	R-Q(d)	21 B-Kt2	Q-B2(h)
11 QKt-Q2	PxB		

(Played between Rzeschewski and E. G. Short in the simultaneous exhibition at the Multnomah Athletic Club, Portland, Ore., June 15, 1921.)

(a) I think this move slows up White's game and forces queen's knight to take the comparatively unfavorable position at Q2, as actually occurred in both my games.

(b) Another loss of time.

(c) Threatening KtxP.

(d) Black now has the best position.

(e) A waiting move and to avoid check by queen, after a possible P-KB4.

(f) Gaining the upperhand decisively—Rzeschewski studied fifteen minutes in answering this move.

(g) Losing a pawn, which, combined with an inferior position, loses the game.

(h) Black is now altogether out of danger and can proceed to cash in and was given a win by adjudication. Black's best line of play would be to exchange his white bishop for a knight so as to avoid any future bishops of opposite colors; then, if possible, exchange his black bishop for the other knight, when posted at K5, so as to obtain two passed connected pawns, even if he must allow White a passed connected pawn; also, on account of his command of the board, a king's side attack would be possible, tho not immediately best.

RUY LOPEZ.

Rzeschewski	Short	Rzeschewski	Short
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	24 Q-Kt3ch	K-K2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	25 RxR	PxR
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	26 Q-Q2	Kt-Q5
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	27 Kt-B8ch	K-Kt
5 Castles	P-Q3	28 KtxQ	KtxQ
6 R-K	B-Q2	29 KtxKtch	PxKt
7 P-B3	B-K2	30 R-QB	Kt-Q5
8 P-Q4	Castles	31 RxP	Kt-K7ch
9 B-KKt5	P-R3	32 K-B	KtxBeh(c)
10 B-R4	K-R	33 RPxB	P-B3
11 QKt-Q2	PxB	34 K-K2	R-Q
12 PxB	Kt-KR2	35 R-B4	K-B2
13 B-KKt3	P-B4(a)	36 R-QKt4	R-Q2
14 P-Q5	Kt-R2	37 R-KR4	K-Kt3
15 BxB	QxB	38 R-K4	R-Q4
16 PxB	RxB	39 R-Kt4ch	K-B2
17 Q-B2	B-Kt4	40 R-KR4	K-Kt3
18 Q-Q3	BxKt	41 R-Kt4ch	R-Kt4
19 QxB	Kt-KB3	42 R-Q4	R-Q4
20 Kt-R4	RxQP	43 R-Kt4ch	R-Kt4
21 Q-B2	Kt-B3	44 R-Q1	R-Q4
22 QR-B	R-QB(b)	45 R-Kt4ch	K-B2
23 Kt-Kt6ch	K-Kt		Draw by adj.

(Played between Rzeschewski and E. G. Short in the simultaneous exhibition at Meier & Frank's, Portland, Ore., June 10, 1921.)

(a) Forcing an isolated pawn.

(b) A move that loses Black the winning advantage gained on the last move. Perhaps P-KKt4 would have been better.

(c) Retaining a practical pawn advantage, but useless on account of his weak king side pawns.

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED AS THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CHESS LEAGUE OF AMERICA, WITH WHICH ARE CONSOLIDATED THE NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSOCIATION, THE CHESS BY MAIL CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU, THE CHESS AMATEUR LEAGUE (CANADIAN BRANCH).

Charles A. Will, president, 127 Rutland road, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Paul J. Wortman, first vice president, 46 Burton avenue, Dayton, O.; W. H. Failing, second vice president, 701 West 179th street, New York City; Z. Leslie Hoover, secretary-treasurer, 599 West 190th street, New York City; J. Howard Longacre, tournament director, 1524 North 61st street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Report of the Tournament Director.

In future, detailed reports of the progress of tournaments will not be given in the American Chess Bulletin, the Board of officers of the Correspondence Chess League of America having decided to publish such reports in the form of quarterly bulletins, which will be mailed to all members in good standing. The first one will be issued in September.

Seventh American Championship.

Finals—R. A. Scott resigns his games.

Eighth American Championship.

Section 2—Val Mattern draws with A. Brenzinger, W. J. Vandervoort wins from A. Brenzinger, C. F. Bauder draws with C. French, wins from M. Raiguel, Val Mattern and A. Brenzinger; W. Raiguel wins from A. Brenzinger, C. French wins from W. J. Vandervoort.

Section 3—J. H. Longacre wins from D. Grimley, F. W. Kraft and A. Berkowitz; J. B. Little wins from A. Berkowitz, J. I. Pointer resigns all his games, D. G. Grimley wins from F. W. Kraft, A. Berkowitz wins from D. G. Grimley and R. A. Lambie, F. W. Kraft wins from A. Berkowitz and J. B. Little.

Section 4—H. Borochoff wins from H. A. Clarke.

Section 5—A. H. Candee wins from S. J. Gordon, A. T. Leise wins from A. H. Candee, J. McClure wins from G. S. Henderson and S. J. Gordon, R. Dunipace wins from G. W. Sweetser.

Section 6—P. Zatulove wins from M. Cihener.

Section 7—S. Nelson wins from A. Kevitz and S. B. Wilson; A. Kevitz wins from S. Wilson. A. L. Hallock withdraws, S. B. Wilson draws with R. W. Worsley.

First Masters' Tournament.

Finals—R. A. Scott resigns his games.

Second Masters' Tournament.

Section 1—H. S. Hoyt wins from R. W. Worsley.

Section 2—J. McClure wins from S. J. Gordon, G. A. L'Hommede withdraws, A. T. Goslin wins from S. J. Gordon and G. E. Hart.

Third Canadian Championship.

J. W. T. Patton wins and loses with H. R. Narraway.

Fourth Canadian Championship.

R. A. Scott resigns his games.

Fifth Canadian Championship.

W. Meinardus wins from J. Bergman, J. Bergman wins from W. Winfrey, R. W. Worsley wins from J. Bergman and W. Meinardus, G. E. Morency wins from R. W. Worsley.

1920 Leadership A Group.

R. W. Worsley wins from L. C. Wilson and draws with A. Taussig, J. F. Moreno resigns his games, J. H. Longacre wins from A. Taussig and L. C. Wilson, A. Taussig wins from L. C. Wilson.

1920 Leadership B Group.

R. E. Platt wins from H. B. Caring, J. P. Alacan resigns his games, C. F. Haussmann wins from A. Brenzinger, S. B. Wilson wins from C. F. Haussmann, W. M. Raiguel wins from S. J. Gordon.

Seventeenth Tournament—General Division.

Finals—M. J. Kuehn draws with J. W. G. Roberts.

Nineteenth Tournament—General Division.

Section 1—W. T. Kelly wins from A. H. Candee.

Section 3—J. P. Alacan resigns his games.

Incidental Division.

E. E. Bramlette wins and draws with W. T. Kelly.

Hickok Memorial Tournament.

Gambit Division Finals—A. H. Baldwin wins from L. H. Kerfoot and N. H. Greenway. Incidental Division Finals—J. A. Ford wins from E. A. Carver and J. S. Provost, J. F. Moreno resigns his games, E. M. Cobb wins from J. A. Ford.

General Division, Section 2—C. A. Will wins from W. J. Taylor, C. S. Shive wins and loses with G. H. Lane, H. B. Caring wins from C. A. Will.

Section 5—H. L. Lucas wins from J. S. Provost.

Second New York State Championship

H. S. Hoyt wins from B. B. Wattenberg; A. Brenzinger wins from B. B. Wattenberg; L. J. Kane resigns his games; V. S. Hayward wins from A. Brenzinger.

Second Pennsylvania Championship

C. F. Haussmann and P. B. Driver win from C. F. Bauer.

East vs. West Challenge Quartette Match

S. B. H. Hurst draws with J. E. Narraway.

East vs. West Match of August, 1919.

N. H. Greenway wins and loses with H. Helms.

Second California State Championship.

N. D. Baker wins from J. O. Lewis.

Quarterly Tournaments.

No. 340—A. Hale wins from H. Seelye.

No. 412—S. L. Thompson wins from G. E. Morency.

No. 413—L. H. Kerfoot wins 2 from H. G. James

No. 423—L. Turney wins 2 from R. E. Nelson.

No. 435—O. Padilla wins and loses from R. H. Morris.

No. 438—L. H. Kerfoot wins from Miss Cameron, S. H. Huntington wins and loses with J. A. G. Champion, wins and loses with L. H. Kerfoot, wins and draws with H. Seelye.

No. 439—W. H. Failing wins from R. M. Kessler.

No. 441—O. Padilla wins from R. M. Kessler, W. J. Vandervoort draws with O. Padilla.

No. 443—P. J. Wortman wins from L. H. Kerfoot, L. E. Kerfoot wins from E. S. Harvey.

No. 445—Al Mittlacher wins from C. C. Caylor.

No. 446—O. Padilla wins from C. T. Still.

No. 450—H. A. Clarke wins from F. Berlin.

No. 451—G. S. Henderson wins from F. L. Hutchins.

No. 452—O. Padilla wins from W. D. L. Robbins.

No. 456—Al Mittlacher wins and loses with Miss Cameron.

No. 457—W. T. Kelly wins from S. Kenner.

No. 459—H. Seelye wins and loses with Miss Cameron.

No. 460—H. A. Clark wins 2 from H. Seelye.

No. 461—J. W. Allen wins from R. H. Stewart.

No. 464—O. Padilla wins from R. Beebe.

No. 466—G. S. Henderson wins 2 each from Al Mittlacher and A. Menzel, W. J. Vandervoort wins from G. S. Henderson, wins and loses with A. Menzel.

No. 469—J. E. Brosseau wins from H. T. Van Patten, N. D. Baker wins from C. G. Tomecko.

No. 471—C. B. Keeler wins from D. Gray.

No. 472—Matt Sterup wins 2 from E. S. Harvey, A. Mittlacher wins from C. A. Ward.

No. 473—W. H. Johnson resigns his games.

No. 474—R. R. Brownson wins from G. W. Sweetser and S. Kenner.

No. 481—A. Brenzinger wins 2 from W. Williams, R. Beebe wins and loses with W. Williams, wins and loses with A. Brenzinger, wins 2 from C. C. Caylor.

No. 485—J. E. Orr wins 2 from J. E. Brosseau.

No. 487—W. J. Vandervoort wins from B. F. P. Horn.

No. 489—C. H. Blossom wins 2 from A. B. Mann, wins from P. Zatulove, A. B. Mann wins from P. Zatulove.

No. 490—D. Gray wins from S. Cross, Mrs. Nixdorf wins 2 each from S. Cross and D. Gray, wins from W. L. Clark.

No. 491—B. B. Wattenberg wins 2 from D. Gray.

No. 493—A. L. Hallock draws both games with O. Frink, draws both with E. L. Schoonover and draws with W. J. Vandervoort, O. Frink wins 2 from E. L. Schoonover.

No. 494—G. S. Henderson wins from S. J. Gordon.

No. 501—J. M. Crook wins from F. Berlin.

No. 503—H. Moller wins 2 from G. R. Wright.

No. 504—R. R. Brownson wins and draws with H. Seelye, H. Seelye wins from R. Dunipace.

No. 505—H. T. Van Tassel resigns his games.

No. 507—W. J. Vandervoort wins 2 from D. G. Grimley.

No. 508—W. Meinardus wins from K. D. Langworthy.

No. 509—O. Frink wins from A. B. Mann and C. K. Thomas.

No. 510—O. Frink wins from S. L. Thompson, S. L. Thompson wins and draws with L. U. Reavis.

No. 511—O. Frink wins from F. A. Wardell, W. J. Vandervoort wins from O. Frink and F. A. Wardell, C. K. Thomas wins from V. S. Hayward.

No. 512—V. S. Hayward wins two from B. Glassberg.

No. 513—P. J. Wortman wins from A. T. Goslin, W. J. Vandervoort wins from P. J. Wortman and wins and draws with A. T. Goslin.

No. 514—P. J. Wortman wins from E. S. Harvey and draws with W. H. Markley.

No. 516—W. J. Vandervoort and A. B. Mann each win two from Al Mittlacher.

No. 517—W. J. Vandervoort wins from A. Menzel.

No. 518—F. A. Wardell wins two from I. J. Kane.

No. 526—F. Berlin resigns his games.

No. 527—S. Nelson wins from C. L. Stong.

No. 528—F. Berlin resigns his games.

No. 535—F. W. Klamp wins from A. T. Witson.

No. 537—W. J. Vandervoort wins from S. Nelson.

First Gambit Tournament.

Section 2—H. Warren wins from J. D. Bickel. Section 6—J. F. Moreno wins from F. B. Auerlieth.

Section 9—F. Berlin wins from A. Witson and two from J. U. Norris.

Section 12—A. Brenzinger wins from D. Gray, S. L. Thompson wins two each from D. Gray and A. Brenzinger.

Section 13—H. B. Carling wins from S. H. Chadwick.

Section 16—H. S. Holt wins from R. S. Davis.

Section 18—C. G. Tomecko wins two from L. J. Kaue.

Section 20—E. C. Ranson wins from D. Gray.

Section 21—D. Gray wins from W. D. L. Robbins and J. S. Provost, J. S. Provost wins from D. Gray and G. E. Jefferson.

Section 22—L. J. Kane resigns his games.

Section 23—S. B. Wilson wins from F. W. Page.

Section 25—V. C. Lake resigns his games.

As September marks the resumption of correspondence chess activity, which is curtailed to a certain extent during mid-summer—the lure of Nature temporarily dulling Caissa's charms—a large entry in the September Quarterly One Round Tournament can be expected. This popular event, beginning on September first and familiarly called the September "Quarterlies," is open to all members, the fee being twenty-five cents a section. Each section is complete in itself and comprises four players. Two games between opponents, all games played to a finish, every section winner receiving a score card.

Our esteemed Tournament Director, Bro. Longacre, announces the completion of all arrangements for a special gambit tournament to begin on October first, the fee to which is twenty-five cents. The gambit adopted is a variation of the Muzio Gambit which Bro. A. H. Baldwin claims to have invented, and which runs as follows: 1 P—K4, P—K4; 2 P—KB4, P—K4; 3 Kt—KB3, P—KKt4; 4 B—B4, P—Kt5; 5 Castles, P—Kt5; 6 QxP, Q—B3; 7 Kt—B5c; 8 K—R, QxB; 9 Kt—Q5.

This tournament is to be played in three rounds, preliminary, semi-final, and final; is to be divided in sections of four players each in the preliminary round, and is open to all members. Two games are to be played between opponents, and players must offer and accept the moves of the given variation.

Besides score cards which the League will award to winners in all three rounds, Bro. Baldwin in his desire to test out his "pet," generously offers special cash prizes of three dollars to every semi-final winner and five dollars to the winner of the final round.

Appended is an illustrative game of the "Baldwin variation":

MUZIO GAMBIT.

Baldwin	Leise	Baldwin	Leise
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K4	12 R—Kt	Kt—K2
2 P—KB4	PxP	13 P—Kt5	KtxKt
3 Kt—KB3	P—KKt4	14 KPxKt	Kt—B4
4 B—B4	P—Kt5	15 P—Q4	Kt—R5(f)
5 Castles	PxKt	16 BxP	Castles
6 QxP	Q—B3(a)	17 BxP	Kt—B6
7 Kt—B3(b)	Q—Q5ch	18 R—K	KtxQP
8 K—R	QxB	19 B—Q6	R—Q
9 Kt—Q5(c)	QxRch(d)	20 Q—QB4	Kt—Kt3
10 QxQ	Kt—QR3	21 Q—Kt3	Resigns(g)
11 P—QKt4(e)	B—Kt2		

(a) All this is well known, Black's defense being given in the "books" as best, the usual continuation to which is 7 P—K5, QxP; 8 P—Q3, B—R3; 9 Kt—B3, Kt—K2; 10 B—Q2, followed by QR—K, giving White a strong attack for the sacrificed piece and pawn.

(b) Now the play begins to get off the beaten path; however, the move was recommended for consideration by Cordel as long ago as 1869.

(c) The innovation claimed by Bro. Baldwin as his invention, and which gives White a strong attack. A game Cordel-Heyde (Deutsches Wochenschach, 1889) runs 9 P—Q3, Q—K6; 10 BxP, P—QB3; 11 BxKt, RxB; 12 QR—K, B—Kt5; 13 Kt—Q5, P—Kt5; 14 P—Q4, QxR; 15 QxPch, K—Q; 16 RxB, BxR; 17 P—Q5, and Q mates next move.

(d) Following the line in the game Baldwin-Bauder (American Chess Bulletin, 1919, page 121). The idea is to break up the attack in its inception, only retaining sufficient material superiority to win the end game.

9...B—R3 transposes into a position in the game Prince Dadian v. Mingrelien—General Kreutzer (La Strategie, 1899, page 353), originally attained by 7...B—R3; 8 Kt—Q5, Q—Q4; 9 K—R, QxB. The continuation was 10 P—Q3, Q—R3; 11 BxP, BxB; 12 QxB, P—R3; 13 P—K5, QxKt; 14 QR—K, Q—B2; 15 PxBch, K—Q; 16 Q—Kt5, P—KR3; 17 Q—Kt7, R—R2;

18 QxR, QxQ; 19 P-B7, QxP; 20 RxQ, P-B3; 21 R-B3ch, K-B2; 22 QR-K8, and White won.

(e) In the above-mentioned game between Bros. Baldwin and Bauder, White lost time by QxP, the play continuing 11. P-Q3; 12 P-Q4, B-K3; 13 Kt-B6c, KtxKt; 14 QxKt, R-Kt; followed by B-K2 and K-Q2, freeing the QR, when the play of the combined Rooks on the K side decided the game in Black's favor.

(f) Of course not BxP, for then 16 Q-B4. Black has a fine array of pieces, but for all the good the QR and QB do, blocked up as they are, they might as well be off the board. The old, old story of a superior development carrying the day.

(g) For after 22 R-KB, Black is in a mating net. 21...K-R obviously leads to 22 QxP, etc.

(Played between A. H. Baldwin, of Norwalk, Conn., and A. T. Leise, of New York city, in the preliminary round of the Hickok Memorial Tournament, incidental division.)

Bro. A. T. Leise, who offered as a special prize to each section winner of the First Gambit Tournament an analysis of the gambit adopted, regrets that he must withdraw his offer, as he finds himself unable to fulfil it. Instead, he will credit each section winner with one dollar in his "chess opening service,"

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

King	Caring	King	Caring
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	25 Q-Kt ck	K-B2
2 P-QB4	Kt-QB3(a)	26 Q-B5 ck	K-Kt
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	27 PxB(e)	RxR
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	28 PxP	R-R8 ck
5 P-K3	P-K3	29 K-Kt2	RxB
6 BxP	Kt-B3	30 P-B8(Q) ck	RxQ
7 Castles	B-K2	31 QxR ck	K-B2
8 R-K	Castles	32 Q-B4 ck	K-Kt3
9 P-KR3	B-R4	33 QxKt(f)	Q-Kt4 ck
10 P-R3	P-QR3	34 K-B	Q-B8 ck
11 P-QKt4	P-QKt4	35 K-K2	Q-B7 ck
12 B-R2	P-R4	36 Q-Q2	Q-K5 ck
13 KtxP	PxP	37 Q-K3	Q-B7 ck
14 PxP	KtxP	38 K-B	Q-Kt8 ck
15 Kt-B3	KKt-Q4	39 K-Kt2	Q-Kt2 ck
16 KtxKt	PxKt	40 P-B3	Q-Kt7 ck
17 R-K2	BxKt	41 K-Kt3	K-Kt ck
18 PxB	B-Q3	42 B-B	K-B3
19 P-Q4	PxP	43 Q-K5 ck	QxQ
20 PxP	Q-R5	44 BPxQ ck	K-B4
21 BxP ck(b)	KxB	45 P-R4	P-Kt3
22 Q-Kt3ck	K-Kt3(c)	46 K-B3	P-R3
23 RxR	RxR	47 K-Kt3	Resigns.
24 P-K5	R-K(d)		

NOTES BY J. W. BRUNNEMER.

(a) Tchigorin's defense. It is against recognized principles to make this move before the QBP is moved.

(b) The beginning of a long and brilliant combination.

(c) The only move.

(d) Forced, on account of the threatened Q-K6ch.

(e) Very fine play, recovering the piece and bringing about a winning position.

(f) From now on it is just a question of preventing a perpetual check.

(g) An interesting and well played game. (Played between Charles F. King, Glens Falls, N. Y., and H. B. Caring, Syracuse, N. Y., in the General Division, Eighteenth Tournament of the C. C. L. of A.)

VIENNA OPENING.

Holt	Worsley		
White	Black		
1 P-K4	P-K4	8 B-Q3	B-B4(c)
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	9 C-K2	(Castles)
3 P-B4	P-Q4	10 KtxP	B-R5ch(f)
4 BxP	KtxP	11 P-Kt3	RxPch(g)
5 Kt-B3(a)	B-K2(b)	12 PxP	KtxP
6 P-Q4	P-KB3(c)	13 Kt-K7 ch	K-R
7 PxB	BxB(d)	14 BxB(h)	RxB(i)

(a) Frequently the continuation of 5 Q-B3 is adopted. The move in this text, however, is the more popular.

(b) More usually this Bishop is developed at

for which the winners can get any variation they are interested in analyzed.

Correspondence record.

Several months ago, through the Bulletin, the tournament director asked members playing over fifty games to send him a statement of how many games they were carrying, to see if he could establish what the record number carried by one player was. The responses to this request were very few, which would seem to indicate that not many players carry over fifty games. However, he got one response which he is inclined to believe establishes a record, either in our league or any other. W. J. Vandervoort was carrying in June, when he reported to the tournament director, 121 games by correspondence. The remarkable part in connection with this record is that Mr. Vandervoort maintains a very high percentage of wins, approximating anywhere from 80 to 90 per cent.

CHESS OPENING SERVICE

Your favorite variation of the opening analysed. Games and analyses from chess books and magazines on file for reference. Apply for details of method to A. T. LEISE, 1680 AVENUE A, NEW YORK CITY.

QKt5. As an alternative, Black can also continue with 5... B-KKt5, a move to which Charousek was partial.

(c) Or 6... P-KB4 might be essayed. While allowing a passed pawn, it would establish Black's Knight very strongly at K5, unless White chose to play PxP e. p., in which case the Knight could retake.

(d) More conservative would have been KtxP.

(e) This Bishop is developed at the cost of a tempo, which might have been saved by KtxKt.

(f) Of course, QxKt is not feasible on account of B-QB4.

(g) Black carries the war into Africa with vigor, but is fated to pay the usual penalty for opening a Rook's file before his castled King.

(h) Gaining important time, for the Queen can not be taken on account of RxPmate.

(i) If 14... KtxB; 15 Kt-Kt6ch, K-Kt; 16 Q-K6ch R-B2; 17 Kt-K5 and there is no defense. At this stage, White announced mate in fourteen moves with the alternative of the loss of the Queen, as follows: 15 Kt-Kt6ch, K-Kt; 16 Q-K6ch, K-B2; 17 RxP, KxR (forced); 18 Q-R3ch, KxKt; 19 Kt-K5ch, K-B3; 20 B-Kt5ch, KxB; 21 Q-Kt4ch (of course, he could now win both Rook and Queen by KtxRch, etc.), K-B3; 22 Q-Kt6ch, K-K2; 23 QxKch, K-Q3; 24 Kt-B4ch, K-B3; 25 Q-K6ch, K-Kt4 (or give up his Queen by interposing at Q3); 26 Kt-R3ch, K-R4; 27 Q-K5ch, K-R5 (here Black might prolong the agony by means of two interpositions); 28 Q-Kt5 mate.

IRREGULAR OPENING.

Page	Beebe	Page	Beebe
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K3	P-K4	8 Kt-B3	B-Kt5
2 P-QR3	P-Q4	9 B-Q3(a)	BxP
3 P-QKt4	Kt-KB3	10 PxP	QxB
4 B-Kt2	B-Q3	11 Kt-R2	P-K5
5 P-QB4	PxP	12 BxKt(b)	PxB
6 BxP	Castles	13 P-R3	Kt-Q5(c)
7 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	14 PxKt	PxKt
			Resigns.

NOTES BY THE WINNER.

(a) Up to this point White has an excellent game. B-K2 was in order, and, after Black's next move, it was still preferable.

(b) White gives up the diagonal and with it all hopes of the game.

(c) A very peculiar ending. 14 R-B would be met with 14... BxKt and, after 15 PxP, 15 KtxPch would win.

(Played between F. W. Page and Ralph Beebe in the Nineteenth Tournament semi-finals of the C. C. L. of A.)

SAN FRANCISCO, 7½; LOS ANGELES, 4½.

On May 30, Memorial Day, San Francisco won a telegraphic chess match from Los Angeles, with the score of 7½ to 4½. The details follow:

Boards	San Francisco		Los Angeles		
1	E. W. Gruer.....	½	S. Mlotkowski.....	½	
2	A. J. Fink.....	0	E. R. Perry.....	1	
3	B. Smith.....	½	H. Borochow.....	½	
4	C. Woskoff.....	½	C. J. Bergman.....	½	
5	A. W. Ryder.....	½	E. W. Grabill.....	½	
6	W. H. Smith.....	½	M. A. Woodward.....	½	
7	Dr. H. Epstein.....	½	J. A. Drouillard.....	½	
8	E. K. Branch.....	1	F. Pelouze.....	0	
9	J. F. Smyth.....	1	C. Pauly.....	0	
10	K. O. Halderman.....	½	J. H. Smith.....	½	
11	S. Maynard.....	1	D. Mugridge.....	0	
12	A. Stamer.....	1	L. W. Watson.....	0	
Totals.....		7½	Totals.....		4½

The openings: Board 1, Queen's Knight; 2, Vienna; 3, Ruy Lopez; 4, Queen's Gambit Declined; 5, Ruy Lopez; 6, Queen's Gambit Declined; 7, Ruy Lopez; 8, Ruy Lopez; 9, Scotch Game; 10, Ruy Lopez; 11, Bird's; 12, Irregular.

N. Y. S. C. A. MEETING AT SYRACUSE.

Jacob Bernstein, of the Rice Progressive Chess Club of New York, was the winner of the championship tournament held in connection with the annual meeting of the New York State Chess Association in the assembly hall of the Y. M. C. A. at Syracuse, from August 1 to 5. Bernstein thereby retained the title won by him at Albany a year ago. There were eight competitors and of the seven games played the champion scored 6½. H. W. Thomas of Rochester was a good second, followed by R. L. White of Buffalo and Bruno Forsberg of New York City. The final standing follows:

Players	Won.	Lost	Players	Won.	Lost
J. Bernstein.....	6½	½	A. W. Wood.....	2	5
H. W. Thomas.....	5½	1½	Dr. H. M. Coss.....	2	5
R. L. White.....	4½	2½	L. W. Palmer.....	2	5
B. Forsberg.....	4	3	G. N. Cheney.....	1½	5½

D. Francis Searle of Rome, president of the New York Chess Association, was the winner in Class A of the general tournament, while D. V. Sullivan of Syracuse finished first in Class B. The scores:

Class A—D. F. Searle, 8½-1½; C. Broughton, 6½-3½; M. Weber, James Cantwell and J. D. Lear, each 4-6; H. T. Starke, 3½-6½.

Class B—D. V. Sullivan, 5-2; P. R. Eastman, J. J. Hamilton and D. Chase, each 4½-2½; T. W. Beakbane, 4-3; Daniel Gray, 3-4; J. C. Seiter, 2-5; W. Challinor, 1½-6½.

The Buffalo Chess League.

Six clubs in Buffalo and vicinity have organized a successful chess league, which held an inter-club series during the past season. The Red Triangle Chess Club, which has headquarters at the Central Y. M. C. A., was the winner with a score of nine straight victories and one defeat, the Jewish Community C. C. being placed second with 7—2 and one tie. The Niagara Falls Chess Club finished third. The best individual record was made by Paul D. Crow, president of the victorious club, who went through the season with nine wins and no defeats. Joseph D. Lear, secretary of the league, furnishes the final standing, as follows:

	—Games—			—Matches—		
	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
Red Triangles.....	32	5	3	9	1	0
Jewish Community.....	26	13	1	7	2	1
Niagara Falls.....	22	15	3	4	3	3
Larkin Men's Club.....	19	19	2	3	3	4
Amateur C. C.....	8	18	4	1	7	2
Nichols School.....	6	33	1	0	8	2

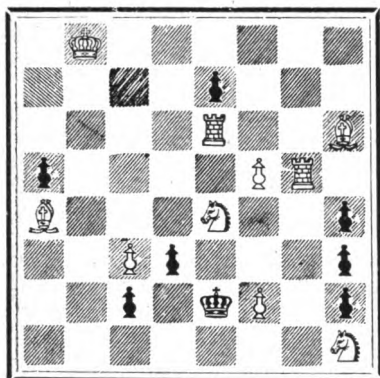
PROBLEM AND END GAME DEPARTMENT.

Problems, solutions and all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed to the Problem Editor, H. W. Barry, 601 Washington Street, Dorchester, Mass.

No. 1520.

By the late J. C. J. Wainwright,
First Prize (Frontispiece Problem).
Brentano's Magazine, Sept., 1881.

Black—8 Pieces.



White—10 Pieces.

White mates in four moves.

Key—1. R—Kt7.

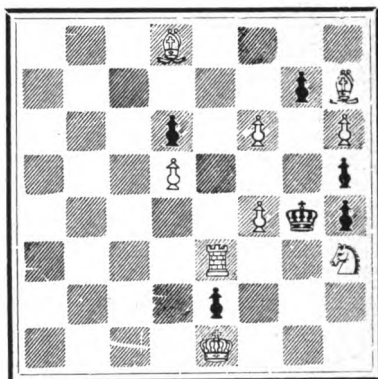
No. 1522.

By the late J. C. J. Wainwright.
A. C. B., Nov., 1905.

First Example of Theme.

(A favorite of the author.)

Black—6 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.

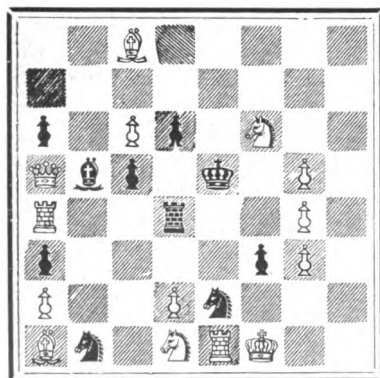
White mates in three moves.

No. 1521.

"An Ivory Drama."

By the late Joseph C. J. Wainwright.
Two Prizes—Holyoke Transcript, 1881.

Black—10 Pieces.



White—14 Pieces.

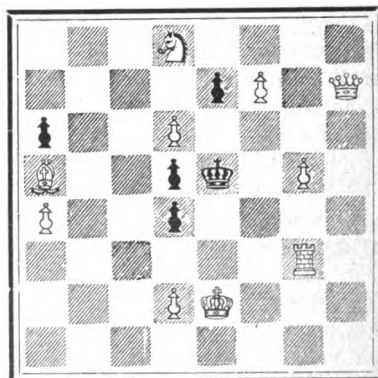
White mates in three moves.

No. 1523.

By the late J. C. J. Wainwright.
A. C. B., Feb., 1906.

Original Task—Four Promotions on a
Single Square.

Black—5 Pieces.



White—10 Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

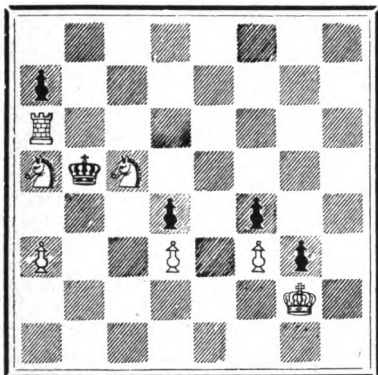
No. 1524.

By the late J. C. J. Wainwright.

A. C. B., Aug., 1911.

Inscribed to the Problem Editor.

Black—5 Pieces.



White—7 Pieces.

White mates in eight moves.

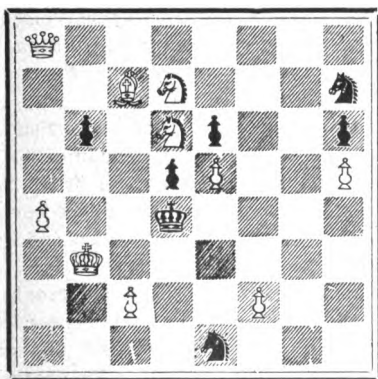
Sol.: 1. Kt—B4, then Kt—Q6, K4, B6, Kt4, R6, B7, and Rook mates.

No. 1525.

By the late J. C. J. Wainwright.

(No. 1000) in A. C. B., Dec., 1914.

Black—8 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

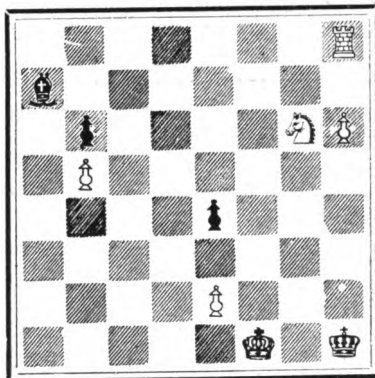
No. 1526.

By the late J. C. J. Wainwright.

Miniature Gem.

A. C. B., Dec., 1918.

Black—4 Pieces.



White—5 Pieces.

White mates in four moves.

Sol.: 1. P—R7, P—K6; 2. R—QKt8, etc.

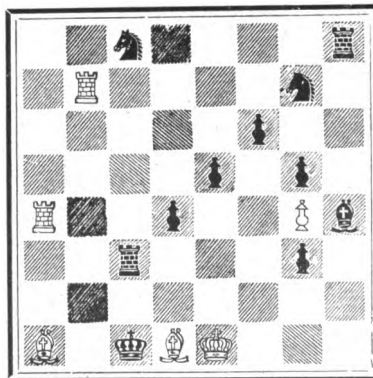
No. 1527.

By the late J. C. J. Wainwright.

(No. 1500) in A. B. C., March, 1921.

His longest (and last) great problem.

Black—11 Pieces.



White—6 Pieces.

White compels Black to mate in 18 moves.

(See Sol.)

IN MEMORIAM.

Joseph C. J. Wainwright.

It is impossible to express the feeling experienced in penning the above words.

In the sudden, unexpected passing away, on the twelfth day of July, of the universally beloved chess problem master, Joseph C. J. Wainwright, the chess world suffered an irreparable loss of one whose whole-hearted enthusiastic advocacy and support of the art of chess problem composition had, for more than half a century, dignified, ennobled and enriched it.

Throughout nearly twenty-two years of warmest friendship and intimate association with the deceased veteran author, this writer has been in a position to appreciate, as non other, outside his family circle, the golden traits of character which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and made him appreciated as a man and friend, as well as universally honored as a composer of chess problems.

In fulfilling the saddening duty of chronicling the passing of our oldest and dearest friend, the only grain of consolation lies in a realization of not having waited until now before voicing the love, appreciation and respect due him.

There had been no premonition of the sudden ending of his brilliant career. On Thursday, the seventh day of July, he left his pretty Needham home for his mechanic's shop in Boston, with customary cheery farewell, and promise of returning sufficiently early to attend to his garden. The weather was oppressively warm, and we learn that while figuring at his desk he suffered a cerebral hemorrhage, from which he remained unconscious to the end, which came on the twelfth.

Born on December 10th, 1851, the beloved author was in his seventieth year.

Toward the close of these pages a chronological summary of his various chess triumphs and other interesting data will appear.

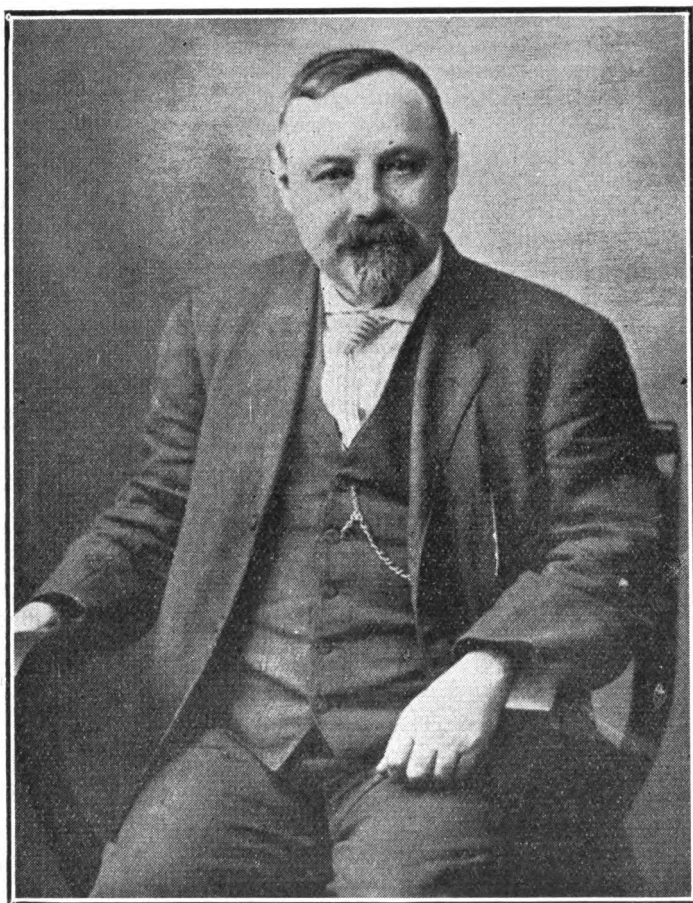
But the very originality of his character and scope of his accomplishments in directions other than in pursuit of his beloved chess problem art, precludes such a perfunctory summing up and nothing more. For, not only in the comparatively restricted circle of universal lovers of chess, but in various other walks of life and endeavor did Mr. Wainwright achieve success, and the writer wishes to speak of him not only as a unique problem genius, but as a man among men, as he knew him.

He was one of nature's noblemen, and expressions of sorrow coming from many points throughout the country from those who have already received the sad tidings, reveal the high esteem in which he was held, and support the oft expressed tribute that to know him was to love him.

Personally, Mr. Wainwright bore a striking resemblance to former President Poincaré of France. He described himself as being "of rotund personality." His genial, hospitable smile was ever present and he breathed in every word and glance the essence of staunch, enduring friendship.

A man of strong home ties, he never permitted his love of the purely artistic to detract from his sense of the practical. It is not generally known that, in addition to his skill upon the chess board, Mr. Wainwright was an artist of merit with the brush, and was a brother of the celebrated English painter. During his early life he produced several meritorious inventions connected with his trade of metal worker. He was also a deeply read, highly educated man, and both poet and philosopher.

As an evidence of the staunchness of his friendship, the writer need point only to the uniformly instructive and delightful letters, received and cherished, from the departed master, covering an uninterrupted period, beginning in the early part of 1899 and continuing until our last meeting, which took place on the first of July. Here, at his charming little suburban home in Needham, we had our final "chess tete-a-tete" in his cozy "chess sanctum," as he always styled our meetings. And the scrupulous neatness and precision with which everything appertaining to his chess work was arranged reflected his well-



J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.

ordered life in every respect. Always a profound solver, as well as composer, of chess problems, possessing, as frequently he declared, "more of the hug of the bear than the spring of the panther," he was upon the occasion of our last meeting mentally and physically as vigorous as the writer had ever seen him.

His love of chess problems was intense, and his enthusiasm fascinating. He delighted in problems of every sort, and particularly in portraying the powers of the humble pawn, his endeavors in this direction earning him undying fame as the Philidor of Problems.

In this connection the last problem we saw him solve was No. 1518, from the May-June Bulletin. It had apparently escaped his notice heretofore, and he expressed an almost childish delight in the defensive maneuvers of the Black pawn.

Of recent years his love of inverse chess strategy—always strong—grew ever more keen, and our last number contained the author's prize award for solution of his magnificent 18-move self-mate, which he especially contributed to this magazine to appear as our Fifteenth Hundred Problem. This problem had the distinction of being his longest serious problem.

Another field in which of recent years, as our readers can testify, Mr. Wainwright became inimitable was in the production of four-mover miniatures. Solvers who for years had avoided the familiar semi-prosaic, analytical four-movers, became fascinated with the charming "Wainwright Quartettes," and frequently encouraged the author with cries for "More." Readers will miss the quaint, modest, charming, never verbose little papers with which he introduced his frequent thematic harmonies. His literary style was as original as it was illuminating and modestly charming.

How the writer shall miss the chess evenings which—in order to perfect the picture—it should be added were always preceded by a family gathering, at which he was the genial, hospitable host.

It is the writer's intention to reproduce in this number a selection of the beloved author's compositions, not necessarily all prize winners, which will afford, within small space, as comprehensive a view of his varied style as possible. These can be set up from memory, so well are they known.

Lovers of Mr. Wainwright's problems have sometimes expressed curiosity as to whether he had ever shown interest in chess play itself. We accept responsibility for the statement that while he would interestedly listen to one's description of a game, he appeared to hold a mental reservation that, after all, it was only something done with his problem men—for he was the out-and-out problemist, wedded to his art.

We now give the concise summary of his chess career, above promised:

Born December 10, 1851, in Birmingham, England, the author came to this country at the age of seventeen, and later acquired the trade of metal worker. His first chess problems were contributed to T. P. Bull's chess column in the "Detroit Free Press." His total problem output numbered approximately 700 problems, representing all forms of composition.

In 1881 he won second prize for amateurs, and special prize (combined) for the finest three-move problem containing most pieces—and afterwards famous—known as "An Ivory Drama." We reproduce this masterpiece, inasmuch as it was the first illustration of a today well-known, even hackneyed theme, viz.: Four mating moves by a pawn, replying to a rook's defense.

As a further example of his modesty it is worth chronicling that years later, in 1900, the author actually failed to recognize his own double prize winner when it appeared in the "Boston Post"!

Following this problem a series of tournament successes followed and continued even up to date, since a fine problem of his still competes in the Bulletin's (as yet unfinished) "Dalton-Theme" tourney.

Mr. Wainwright officiated as judge in important international problem tourneys with such celebrities as the Messrs. Loyd, Shinkman, Pospisil, Carpenter, Bettmann, Reichhelm,

Miles, Joseph and Perry. In several instances he acted as sole judge. As a solver he made complete scores in important solving tourneys in 1881, 1885 and 1888, and won international solving prizes as well.

Among solving critics he was always popular, for in even the work of the veriest beginner he was able to find promise and lend an encouraging hand.

He was one of the earliest American writers of chess stories, generally of a romantic vein. One of the lengthiest chess tales extant, "The Two Knights Defense," won him the prize in the "Hartford Times" Literary Chess Tourney in 1878.

He wrote many chess poems, his finest in this direction being his well-known "Sonnets to the Chess Pieces."

Much more could be written about the unique chess genius and noteworthy character, who has passed from among us. Let us hope that—even belatedly—the collection of his works, which the author himself determinedly contemplated bringing out, will materialize through some other source.

HENRY W. BARRY.

Mr. H. W. Barry, Problem Editor, American Chess Bulletin:

Dear Sir—In the passing of Mr. J. C. J. Wainwright, chess has lost as valiant a chess knight as ever lived. To know him well, as I knew him, was to love him well. He was big of heart and kind and lovable; he was a loyal and sincere friend; he was ever modest in his estimation of his own compositions—which always had merit—but he always had ready words of praise for the works of brother composers. During the quarter of a century that I knew him and the many delightful hours I spent in his company, I never heard him speak of anyone except in words of kindness and praise. He had only loving friends and it is not possible that he had an enemy. It was always sunshine and flowers without a cloud or a thorn. A brave and tender man. A loyal heart is still. There never was, there is not and there never will be a kindlier man. I shall never look upon his like again.

C. D. P. HAMILTON.

St. Louis, Mo., July 19, 1921.

ORIGINAL CHALLENGE PROBLEM—BY J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.

Problem 1,500, American Chess Bulletin.

SOLUTION.

1 B—Kt2ch K—Kt8 10 BxKtch K—B8(e)
 2 BxRch K—B8(a) 11 B—Kt2ch K—Kt8
 3 B—Kt2ch K—Kt8 12 BxRch K—B8(f)
 4 BxPch K—B8(b) 13 B—Kt2ch K—Kt8
 5 B—Kt2ch K—Kt8 14 B—B3ch K—B8(g)
 6 BxPch K—B8(c) 15 B—K2
 7 B—Kt2ch K—Kt8 16 B—Q2
 8 BxPch K—B8(d) 17 B—Qch
 9 B—Kt2ch K—Kt8 18 R—Q7
 K—Q6
 K—B7(h) (i) (j) (k) P—Kt7mate
 Kt—Q3(l) (m) (n)

(a) If 2... Kt—Kt3; 3. RxKtch, K—B8; 4. B—Kt2ch, K—Kt8; 5. BxPch, K—B8; 6. B—Kt2ch, K—Kt8; 7. BxPch, K—B8; 8. B—Kt2ch, K—Kt8; 9. BxPch, K—B8; 10. B—Kt2ch, K—Kt8; 11. BxKtch, K—B8; 12. B—Kt2ch, K—Kt8; 13. BxRch, K—B8; 14. B—K2, K—B7; 15. R—R, P—Kt7 mate.

(b) If 4... Kt—Kt3; 5. RxKtch, K—B8; 6. B—Kt2ch, etc., exactly as in note (a).

(c) If 6... Kt—Kt3; 7. RxKtch, K—B8; 8.

B—Kt2ch, etc., exactly as in note (a).
 (d) If 8... Kt—Kt3; 9. RxKtch, K—B8; 10. B—Kt2ch, etc., exactly as in note (a).
 (e) If 10... Kt—Kt3; 11. RxKtch, K—B8.
 12. B—Kt2ch, etc., exactly as in note (a).
 (f) If 12... Kt—Kt3; 13. RxKtch, K—B8;
 14. B—K2, K—B7; 15. R—R, P—Kt7 mate.
 (g) If 14... Kt—Kt3; 15. RxKtch, K—B8;
 16. B—K, K—B7; 17. B—Q2, P—Kt7 mate.
 (h) If 15... Kt—R2; 16. R(R4)xKt, K—B7;
 17. B—Q2, P—Kt7 mate.
 (i) If 15... Kt—Kt3; 16. RxKt, K—B7; 17. B—Q2, P—Kt7 mate.
 (j) If 15... Kt—Q3; 16. B—Q2ch, K—B7;
 17. B—Qch, K—Q6; 18. R—Q7, P—Kt7 mate.
 (k) If 15... Kt—K2; 16. B—Q2ch, K—B7;
 17. B—Qch, K—Q6; 18. RxKt, P—Kt7 mate.
 (l) If 16... Kt—R2; 17. R(R4)xKt, P—Kt7 mate.
 (m) If 16... Kt—Kt3; 17. RxKt, P—Kt7 mate.
 (n) If 16... Kt—K; 17. B—Qch, K—Q6; 18. RxKt, P—Kt7 mate.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

(Suspension of "Problem Chat.")

Sadness over the loss of our most enthusiastic reader, contributor and supporter—Mr. Wainwright—makes the Problem Editor unable to uninterruptedly continue his monthly "Problem Chat," which has for so many years appeared regularly. But after a time, he hopes to be able to resume it.

He will meanwhile exercise a passive supervision over problems contributed, and

solutions, both of which may be sent to him, as always. He will also take immediate steps toward obtaining an award in the outstanding Dr. Dalton Theme Tourney.

At frequent intervals short descriptions have appeared in this department of three-cornered problem meetings in Boston, between Messrs. Wainwright, Hamilton and the Problem Editor. These were merry seances, and the—alas!—final one took place last February, ending up in our customary: "When do we three meet again?" Mr. Hamilton has written a warm appreciation of the missing, ever to be lamented member of the trio.

In giving a necessarily restricted selection of problems by the late Mr. Wainwright, we may point with pride to the original appearance in this department of most of the finest works of the deceased composer, during the last fifteen years, although he had to the last been the most prolific American contributor to various journals and periodicals, both here and abroad. Some of his best two-move problems went to his favorite "Good Companions" Club, where he won a number of prize honors in this class. In subsequent numbers we will give more of Mr. Wainwright's work, both ancient and modern, including his "Continuous Problem" masterpieces, of which style of problem he was the originator, through the Bulletin.

PAUL MORPHY HONORED AT PROVIDENCE.

Forty-five members and guests of the Providence Chess Club sat down to a dinner on June 22 in honor of the anniversary of the birth of Paul Morphy. Prior to the dinner a rapid transit knockout tournament furnished considerable fun. Mr. John F. Barry of Boston was the guest of honor.

Following the dinner, Dr. Max B. Gomberg, president of the club, delivered a humorous address on chess in the year 1999. He pictured the day when chess shall come into its own. International, marital and other difficulties were pictured as being settled over the chessboard.

Messrs. J. C. Cook and D. F. Fraser spoke briefly upon receiving the prizes they won in the rapid transit tournament.

Mr. Barry's address was followed with the closest attention. He spoke of the reasons for the universal admiration of Morphy. It was Morphy's personal charm and the amateur quality of his play, as well as his great feats, that won for him world-wide applause. At his reception in Boston the most distinguished people were present—Holmes, Lowell and others. Morphy was a martyr to the game. People refused to regard him in any other light than as a mere chess player. It was this that undermined his mentality. As for his genius we have the popular view which delights in mysteries. Here was a super-human prodigy, people like to think. The true explanation is that Morphy comprehended the fundamental principles of strategy.

Mr. Barry went on to outline the nature of those principles and gave illustrations drawn from chess and from the world war. The astonishing thing about Morphy is that he, at so early an age and at a time when he could not have acquired those principles from books, because chess literature had not then set them forth, nevertheless mastered them thoroughly. That he did this is apparent from a study of his games, where invariably we find these principles beautifully illustrated. Mr. Barry's address was roundly applauded.

Mr. L. H. Blount was the club's toastmaster. The good feeling which prevailed and the success of the affair were largely due to the capable manner in which he presided.

Much to the regret of chess players in New Orleans and many points throughout the United States, the famous chess department in the "Times-Picayune," which was suspended during the war, has been permanently discontinued. This constitutes one of the most serious losses the game has sustained in the journalistic field. New Orleans, however, is not wholly without its chess organ, for a department is regularly devoted to chess in the pages of "The Morning Star," a Catholic publication. E. Z. Adams is the chess editor.

AMERICAN CHESS BULLETIN

Entered as second class matter, July 18, 1904, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Publisher: H. HELMS 150 Nassau Street, New York

Inasmuch as bills for subscriptions that are due are inserted in copies of the Bulletin going to those in arrears, remitters will know, from the absence of such bills, that their subscriptions have been received. In other words, the receipt of the Bulletin without a bill enclosed, barring chance omissions, means that the subscriber is in good standing.

CAPABLANCA-RUBINSTEIN MATCH NEGOTIATIONS.

With the approach of another winter season, a certain spirit of combativeness is in the air, with the result that a number of important challenges have been issued.

It was to have been expected that Jose R. Capablanca would not long be permitted to enjoy in peace and quiet the laurels he so finely wrested from Dr. Lasker at Havana.

A communication to him from Akiba Rubinstein, therefore, was not altogether unexpected and we have reason to believe was not at all unwelcome.

Announcement of this came through dispatches from Havana on September 7 and, a week later, Capablanca personally verified the report by sending us a copy of the letter he had sent to Rubinstein through the medium of the mail. As a matter of historical record the text of the letter is appended:

“Dear Sir: Two days ago I received your formal challenge to play a match for the world's championship. It will give me great pleasure to defend my title against you. I shall send you my conditions in a short time. I drew them up after my match with Dr. Lasker and I am now trying to have them accepted by the U. S. Chess Association as the official rules to govern all future championship matches.

“I consider the proposed rules very fair both to the masters and the chess public in general. I trust you will find them so.

“Yours faithfully,

“J. R. CAPABLANCA.”

Havana, September 7, 1921.

It is of special interest to note that Capablanca desires to obtain endorsement of the rules he has suggested by a representative organization such as the United States Chess Association. No doubt a complete draft of these rules, which were only roughly outlined in the dispatches, will in due course be submitted to Walter Penn Shipley of Philadelphia, president of the United States Chess Association.

Inasmuch as the governing body was organized on July 9 last, this will be its first official action of any sort, and a most important one.

MARSHALL CHALLENGED TO DEFEND HIS TITLE.

The title of United States champion, which Frank J. Marshall wrested from Jackson W. Showalter at Lexington, Ky., by the score of 7-2, with 3 drawn, in November, 1909, and which has not been contested for in the intervening 12 years, is coveted by Norman T. Whitaker of Washington, second prize winners in the masters' tournament the Eighth American Chess Congress.

Under date of September 16, Whitaker addressed a formal challenge to the champion, which reads as follows:

Mr. Frank J. Marshall, Marshall's Chess Club, 146 W. 4th St., New York, N. Y.:

Dear Mr. Marshall—Today I returned from the West and note with pleasure in the Brooklyn Eagle that there is a possibility that we might play a chess match.

I, therefore, challenge you to play a chess match for the championship of the United States.

Please let me know the conditions and if I can meet them I will promptly go to New York and sign the match agreement. It is my sincere desire to avoid any misunderstanding and I shall endeavor to co-operate with you in every way to promote this match.

Awaiting your early reply, I am, very truly yours,

NORMAN T. WHITAKER.

Washington, D. C., September 16, 1921.

U. S. CHAMPION'S CONDITIONS.

Frank J. Marshall, who recently received from Norman T. Whitaker, of Washington, a challenge to play a match for his title, has taken counsel with his friends and, as a result of careful consideration of the subject, has sent the challenger a reply in which he outlines the terms under which he will consent to play. These terms, however, are purely of a financial nature, the playing conditions evidently being left to subsequent negotiation. It appears that Marshall, in addition to a sum of \$300, presumably for expenses, which is not at all unreasonable, demands a purse of \$2,000, of which he wants 60 per cent., win or lose. In other words, the champion expects as his share of the \$2,300, to be found by Whitaker, the sum of \$1,500, irrespective of the outcome of the match. The text of his reply to Whitaker follows:

"Dear Mr. Whitaker:

"I have the honor to acknowledge your valued favor of the 16th inst., and am pleased to state that it will give me pleasure to consider playing you for the chess championship of the U. S., if mutually satisfactory terms can be arranged.

"I tentatively suggest the following terms under which I would consent to enter the proposed match:

"(a) Since I shall be risking my present title, I will require that you put up, or cause to be put up, \$2,300 with such party or parties as we may mutually agree upon; the same to be disbursed as follows:

"(b) Three hundred (\$300) dollars to be paid over to me upon the signing of the agreement between us, covering the terms of our understanding.

"(c) Two thousand (\$2,000) dollars to be held in trust by a party or parties to be designated by us, pending the outcome of the proposed match and to be subsequently divided as follows: Sixty (60%) per cent., twelve hundred dollars, to go to me, win or lose, and forty (40%) per cent., eight hundred dollars, to go to you, win or lose.

"Trusting that the foregoing suggested general terms for the proposed match meet with your approval, I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK J. MARSHALL.

Chess Champion, U. S.

New York, September 25, 1921.

New Column in Los Angeles.

California can now boast of another new chess column, which was started early in September in the "Evening Press" of that city. Clif Sherwood is the chess editor and collaborating with him are Stasch Mlotkowski and Donald H. Mugridge, by whom the notes to the first two games are furnished; William R. Lighton, former chess editor of the Kansas City "Journal," and Carl J. Bergman of Pasadena. Mugridge is the 16-year-old expert who humbled Rzeschewski, and of him the chess editor says: "Donald is the boy we are betting on to fill Capablanca's shoes some day." Due attention will be given to problems as soon as the necessary type has been obtained.

CAPABLANCA'S BOOK OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

"This is the finest win of the match and probably took away from Dr. Lasker his last real hope of winning or drawing the match."

Thus speaks Jose Raul Capablanca in completing his annotations, nineteen in number, of the tenth game of his championship match with Dr. Emanuel Lasker at Havana in the book of the match, edited by the new world's champion, and just off the press. In thus speaking of his second victory in ten games, which paved the way for more frequent successes in the next four, Capablanca confirms the general conviction which had singled out this particular game as the classic of the match.

Naturally, while the scores of all of these games have already seen the light of day, it is the comments of Capablanca himself, here set down for the first time, that constitute the chief value of the little volume of 39 pages and in a measure warrants the price of \$6.00 a copy set upon it by the champion. Another reason is that it will soon be rare and out of print, because the edition has been limited to 600 copies.

In purchasing chess books and especially collections of games by the masters, it should be borne in mind that the production of these games are usually made possible through the generosity of a comparatively few enthusiasts and that the moves are promptly released for world-wide distribution and the enjoyment of all who will take the trouble of playing them over. That being so, the only source of revenue in this connection is in the publication of the entire set in book form, adding thereto the invaluable annotations and analyses of the principals themselves.

The chess public, through the purchase of books, may well feel that it shares, to some extent, in the support of the important contests thus staged and in the encouragement of master chess. Whether such books shall be brought out in large numbers at a modest price, or limited to a small edition at a high figure, is a question of policy for the authors themselves to decide.

At his 21st move in the memorable fifth game of the match, Capablanca makes this statement: "The play here was extremely difficult. I probably did not find the best system of defense. I can not yet tell which was the best defense here, but it is my belief that with the best play White should win." He also points out where he missed a win at his 34th move. At the close he admits that but for Dr. Lasker's bad blunder, quite unaccountable except on the score of time pressure, the game should have been drawn. At the point where Dr. Lasker gave up the exchange, Capablanca pays his predecessor this delicate little compliment: "It is not only the best, but it shows at the same time the fine hand of the master."

For the present we must limit ourselves to these quotations and be content to add that all of the games are illustrated by means of diagrams and that the remainder of the book is devoted to a historical introduction written at Havana by Hartwig Cassel, the septuagenarian chess journalist of New York, biographical sketches of the two masters, with their respective photographs, and the rules which governed the match.

Applications for copies of "The World's Championship Chess Match at Havana," while they last, should be made through the office of the American Chess Bulletin, 150 Nassau street, New York.

Owing to a contemplated trip to Europe, during July and August, Edward Lasker of Chicago, president of the Western Chess Association and chess editor of the "Daily News" of that city, was not a participant in the masters' tournament at Atlantic City. Instead, he enjoyed a well-earned rest abroad. During the night of March 31, Mr. Lasker had the narrowest possible escape in an automobile mishap, when a "joy-riding" car raced into his machine at the rate of 45 miles an hour and nearly at right angles. Fortunately, the Western champion's car was the heavier of the two, Mr. Lasker and his party being swept across the street by the impact, without turning over. The other car leaped upward after the crash and landed upside down. The four occupants were pinned underneath and one of them had to go to the hospital, another being only slightly hurt.

VANCE BRILLIANCY PRIZE FOR FACTOR.

John F. Barry, president of the Boston Chess Club and referee of the masters' tournament held in connection with the Eighth American Chess Congress at Atlantic City, has passed judgment upon the merits of the game in that tournament with respect to the special Brilliancy Prize offered by William M. Vance, of Colorado Springs, Colo., one of the vice-presidents of the United States Chess Association, who himself was a prize winner in the amateur tournament held in connection with the Congress. The award was made in favor of Samuel Factor, of Chicago, who made his debut in American chess circles at Atlantic City and shared the fifth prize of the masters' tournament with U. S. Champion Marshall, of New York, and V. Scurnin, of Washington. The game selected by Referee Barry was the one Factor won from Mlotkowski, of Los Angeles, in the fifth round and in which he sacrificed a knight at a very early stage. In commenting upon his decision, Mr. Barry had the following to say in his report to Tournament Director Helms:

"I have examined the two games of Mlotkowski vs. Factor and Jaffe vs. Mlotkowski (in which Factor and Mlotkowski were the respective winners), the only games which appeal to me from a brilliancy standpoint in the Atlantic City Tournament. Many fine games were played and it would be a more difficult task to determine the 'best played' games in the tournament. I am concerned only with the question of brilliancy, which mainly involves material sacrifice, quality of such and soundness of the same. Both these games, in my estimation, come within that classification. Factor's sacrifice exceeds Mlotkowski's and, as I find no unsoundness readily or easily demonstrable, and equally find many brilliant variations abounding but not occurring, the game is worthy of being classed as the most brilliant game played in the tournament."

ATLANTIC CITY TOURNAMENT GAMES.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT.

Janowski. White.	Sharp. Black.
1 P—Q4	P—Q4
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3
3 P—B4	PxP(a)
4 P—K3(b)	P—B4
5 BxP	P—K3
6 Castles	Kt—B3
7 Q—K2(c)	PxP(d)
8 R—Q	B—Q2
9 PxP	B—K2
10 Kt—B3	Castles
11 B—B4(e)	R—K
12 QR—B(f)	P—QR3
13 Kt—K5	R—QB
14 B—QKt3(g)	B—B
15 B—Kt5	B—K2
16 O—B3	R—B(h)
17 B—KB4(i)	Kt—QR4(j)
18 B—B2	B—B3
19 O—R3	B—O4
20 B—Kt5(k)	P—KKt3(l)
21 O—R4(m)	P—R4(n)
22 R—O3	K—Kt2
23 R—Kt3	O—K
24 R—K(o)	R—KR
25 O—B4	Kt—Kt
26 KtxKtP(p)	PxKt(q)
27 BxP	OxB
28 KtxB(r)	RxB
29 RxB	PxKt

30 RxQch	KxR(s)
31 R—K6ch	K—Kt2
32 Q—Kt5ch	K—B
33 Q—B5ch	K—Kt2
34 R—Kt6ch	K—R2
35 Q—B7mate	

(a) The Queen's gambit accepted, one move deferred, and not frequently adopted nowadays. Janowski is of the opinion that it is better to wait until after Kt—QB3 has been played.

(b) In a match game between Janowski and Showalter, White (Showalter) played 4 Kt—QB3, and Black continued 4...P—B4; 5 P—Q5, P—K3; 6 P—K4, KtxP; 7 KtxKt, PxP, and, although a piece down, Black will be found to have an excellent game.

(c) The best post for the Queen in this variation.

(d) This tends merely to develop White's game and the isolated Pawn in this case is not a weakness, but, on the other hand, quite a strong support for the attack. 7...B—K2 would have been better.

(e) Janowski prefers this to B—KKt5, as the move actually made interferes with the ready development of the Black Queen.

(f) It is clear that White has a considerable advantage in development, having all of his seven pieces in action. How to make the most of it, however, is another matter, which the master hand of Janowski soon demonstrates.

(g) In order to prevent Kt—Q4, followed by Kt—Kt3.

(h) Black's good moves are all too few. White has gained time and placed his Queen on a better square.

(i) Again preventing an excursion by the Black Queen.

(j) Black's game is very cramped and this is about the only play at his disposal.

(k) A very active Bishop, which now initiates a very powerful attack.

(l) If 20...P-R3; 21 BxP, PxB; 22 QxRP, followed by R-Q3, with a winning onslaught.

(m) Restricting the moves of the KKt and threatening R-Q3 and R-R3.

(n) "Very unpleasant," said Janowski laconically in going over the game afterward. In any event, it would have been forced later.

(o) At this stage, Janowski, with head held between his finger tips, studied for a long while. It was easy for him to win a Pawn by means of 24 BxKtch, BxB; 25 QxP, etc., but he felt it was unworthy of the position, which required just the right key move to make possible the fine combination he had in mind. He found it in the move in the text. It prepares the way for the final attack.

(p) In making this brilliant sacrifice, Janowski had to take into consideration that Black would get three pieces for his Queen, usually more than an equivalent.

(q) If BxB, then KtxR, followed by RxB.

(r) It is important to do this first, for if BxB, KtxB, with a good game. The real strength of White's 24th move now becomes apparent.

(s) Black's doom is now sealed, for he cannot avert checkmate.—The Evening Post.

FIFTH ROUND—FOUR KNIGHTS GAME

Mlotkowski	Factor	Mlotkowski	Factor
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 K-Q2	KtxQ
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	20 QP-KB	Kt-R4
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	21 KR-Kt	BxR
4 B-Kt5	Kt-Q5	22 RxB	B-B4
5 KtxP	B-B4	23 P-Kt4	P-QKt4
6 Kt-Q3	B-Kt3	24 B-Kt3	P-R4
7 P-K5	Castles	25 P-R3	PxP
8 PxKt	R-Kch	26 PxP	Kt-Kt2
9 K-B	P-B3	27 Kt-K2	Kt-K3
10 B-R4	P-Q4	28 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt5
11 Kt-B4	QxP	29 P-R5	P-KB4
12 P-Q3	R-K4	30 PxP	PxP
13 P-R4	P-Kt3	31 Kt-B	Kt-Q5
14 B-K3	PxB	32 R-Kt3	KtxBeh
15 PxB	Kt-B4	33 PxB	P-Q5
16 Q-B3	KtxPeh	34 K-B2	R-R7ch
17 K-K	QxKt	35 K-Kt	R-KB7
18 QxQ	KtxKtPch	36 R-Kt	B-K7
			Resigns

EIGHTH ROUND—SCOTCH GAMBIT

Factor	Harvey	Factor	Harvey
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	8 KtxP	KtxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	9 QxKt	P-QB3
3 P-Q4	PxP	10 Kt-B3	B-K2
4 KB-B4	Kt-B3	11 KtxKt	PxKt
5 Castles	P-Q4	12 QxKtP	B-B3
6 PxP	KtxP	13 RxBeh	PxR
7 R-Kch	B-K3	14 B-Kt5ch	Resigns

SECOND ROUND—RUY LOPEZ

Sharp	Sournin	Sharp	Sournin
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	23 R-K	R-K
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	24 RxReh	QxR
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	25 Q-K3	Q-K3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	26 QxQ	PxQ
5 P-Q4	PxP	27 PxP	KxP
6 Castles	B-K2	28 P-KB4	K-Kt3
7 P-K5	Kt-K5	29 B-Q8	P-B4
8 KtxP	KtxKt	30 P-Kt4	K-B2
9 QxKt	Kt-B4	31 K-B2	K-K
10 Kt-B3	KtxB	32 B-Kt6	P-B5
11 QxKt	Castles	33 K-K3	K-Q2
12 B-B4	Q-K	34 K-Q4	K-B3
13 KR-K	R-Kt	35 B-R5	K-Q3
14 Kt-Q5	P-QKt4	36 B-Kt4ch	K-Q2
15 Q-Kt3	R-Kt2	37 K-K5	K-B3
16 Kt-B6ch	BxKt	38 KxP	P-Q5
17 PxB	Q-Q	39 K-K5	P-QR4
18 R-K7	R-Kt3	40 BxP	K-B4
19 B-Kt5	P-Q4	41 K-K4	P-Kt5
20 QR-K	B-K3	42 BxPch	KxB
21 KRxB	RxB	43 KxR	Resigns
22 RxR	Q-Q2		

SEVENTH ROUND—QP OPENING

Janowski	Jackson	Janowski	Jackson
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 P-B3	Kt-B6
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	23 R-K	B-R6
3 P-B4	P-K3	24 B-B2	P-K3
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	25 P-K4	B-B5
5 P-K3	Castles	26 Kt-Kt4	Kt-K7ch
6 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	27 RxKt	BxR
7 B-Q3	P-B4	28 P-K5	P-KR4
8 Castles	P-QKt3	29 Kt-B6ch	K-Kt2
9 Q-K2	B-Kt2	30 B-Kt5	RxB
10 KR-Q	Kt-K5	31 KtxPch	PxKt
11 B-KB4	KtxKt	32 BxQ	BxB
12 PxKt	Kt-B3	33 QxRP	I-KKt
13 Kt-K5	BPxP	34 Q-Kt4ch	K-B
14 P(B3)xP	PxP	35 Q-K4	IxPeh
15 BxP	Kt-Q4	36 K-R	RxPeh
16 Q-B3	R-B	37 K-Kt	R-Kt7ch
17 B-QKt3	B-Q3	38 K-R	I-B7(a)
18 B-Kt3	Q-K2	39 Q-R8ch	K-Kt2
19 Q-Kt4	Kt-B3	40 R-Ktch	K-R3
20 Q-R3	Kt-K5	41 Q-R8 mate	
21 B-KB4	B-Q4		

(a) Turning sure victory into defeat. Instead, B-B5 would win easily.

SEVENTH ROUND—QP OPENING

Jaffe	Sharp	Jaffe	Sharp
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 Kt-Kt5	P-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	18 Kt-B3	Q-B2
3 P-K3	P-K3	19 Q-R4	K-Kt2
4 B-Q3	B-Q3	20 R-Kt3	K-R
5 Kt-K5	BxKt	21 Kt-Kt5	Q-K2
6 PxB	Kt-Q2	22 Q-R6	K-Kt
7 P-KB4	Kt-B4	23 Ft-B3	K-R2
8 Castles	Castles	24 Kt-R4	Ql-B
9 P-QKt3	P-QKt3	25 QR-Q	R-B2
10 B-Kt2	KtxB	26 Kt-B3	KR-B
11 PxKt	P-QB4	27 P-K4	QP-xP
12 R-B3	Kt-Q2	28 PxP	P-Kt3
13 R-R3	R-K	29 Q-R3	PxP
14 Kt-Q2	P-B4	30 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt2
15 O-R5	Kt-B	31 P-B5	Q-K
16 Kt-B3	Q-K2	32 P-B6ch	Resigns

TENTH ROUND—SICILIAN DEFENSE

Mlotkowski	Janowski	Mlotkowski	Janowski
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	16 KtxBch	QxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 Q-Q3	Ql-Q
3 P-Q4	PxP	18 Q-K3	Kt-R4
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	19 K-R	Kt-B5
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	20 Q-Kt3	B-R4
6 B-QB4	P-K3	21 B-K3	B-Kt3
7 Castles	B-K2	22 Q-B3	Q-Kt5
8 B-K3	Castles	23 P-B4	R-Q6
9 B-Kt3	P-QR3	24 B-QB2	QxNP
10 P-B4	Q-B2	25 BxR	QxB
11 P-Kt4	KtxKt	26 QR-Q	BxP
12 BxKt	P-K4	27 IxQ	BxQch
13 PxP	PxP	28 RxB	KtxR
14 B-B2	BxP	29 B-Kt5	P-K5
15 Kt-Q5	Q-Q2		Resigns

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED AS THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CHESS LEAGUE OF AMERICA, WITH WHICH ARE CONSOLIDATED THE NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSOCIATION, THE CHESS BY MAIL CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU, THE CHESS AMATEUR LEAGUE (CANADIAN BRANCH).

Charles A. Will, president, 127 Rutland road, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Paul J. Wortman, first vice president, 46 Burton avenue, Dayton, O.; W. H. Failing, second vice president, 701 West 179th street, New York City; Z. Leslie Hoover, secretary-treasurer, 599 West 190th street, New York City; J. Howard Longacre, tournament director, 1524 North 61st street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ON TOP OF THE OLD U. S. A.

It was nearly two years ago that the late William P. Hickok of Mount Vernon, then secretary of the Correspondence Chess League of America, handed the publisher a note from E. A. Simard of Stockton, Cal., with an illustrated article from a local paper of that town describing the long, arduous climb of Simard and Howard Seelye of Ontario, Cal., along the trail that led to the summit of glorious Mount Whitney. Friend Hickok wanted us to mention it in the Bulletin, but for some reason or other it was sidetracked, later pigeonholed and put to sleep for months and months—out of sight, out of mind.

It's a bit old by now, but nevertheless worth resurrecting, the more so as, through an interesting coincidence, the publisher was reminded of it by noticing the name of Seelye mentioned in a baseball controversy in the Brooklyn "Eagle" recently. It took some digging to drag it to light, but finally we spotted the dusty clipping, which was well worth reading again. Simard, it appears, had become acquainted with Seelye through the Correspondence League, and, becoming properly "het up" over these games, sent his second to the fruit grower to arrange a chessic duel atop of Mount Whitney. Here's how the story was introduced in the Stockton paper:

"How would you like to play a game of chess on the summit of Mount Whitney?"

"E. A. Simard of the Holt Manufacturing Company conceived the idea and he immediately issued a challenge to Howard Seelye of Ontario, Cal. Seelye accepted.

"Simard and Seelye had never met until after the challenge had been issued and accepted. But they had been playing chess with each other for years—by correspondence. A warm friendship—by correspondence—grew up between them. They wrote to each other about their summer trips and each learned that the other was an ardent mountaineer. Finally they started a few weeks ago for the "Top of America" to play chess.

"But they didn't carry out their intentions to the very last letter. They took a chessboard and a set of chessmen along. They played chess around the campfires coming and going, but when the day of the final ascent arrived they discarded all unnecessary paraphernalia. One doesn't care about carrying excess baggage when ascending a mountain above the 14,000-foot line. Half way up the top, Simard even ditched the knapsack in which he was carrying his lunch to lighten the load.

"And we wouldn't have cared to play chess at the top, anyway," Simard now admits. It would have been a sacrilege in those surroundings."

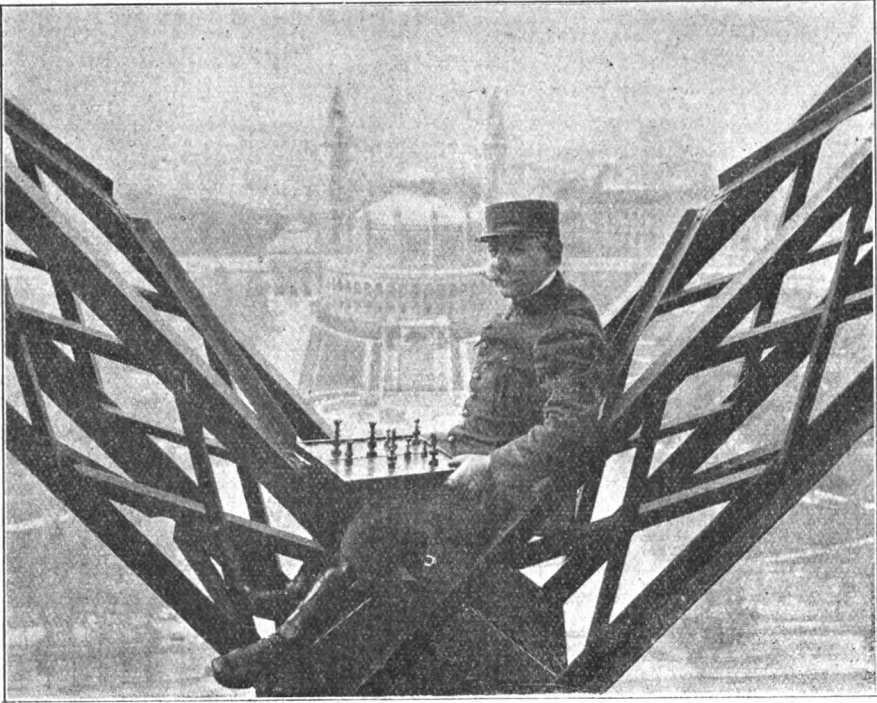
So much for the story, which does not make such bad reading. We can appreciate their shying at "sacrilege," but never have quite forgiven them for not playing so much as a hasty Evans or Muzio, blindfolded, for the benefit of their less lucky chess comrades far, far below. A slight indiscretion like that would have been pardonable, especially in view of the desecration by others in daubing names on rocks and cliffs noted later in the article.

For the benefit of our readers we make two additional quotations:

"When the summit is reached, words fail to describe the panorama that spreads before one. Far below to the west lies the Devil's Amphitheatre with its beautiful lake of blue, surrounded by walls of rock. Farther to the west are range after range, all covered with mighty forests, until the view is lost in the plains of the San Joaquin valley.

"Gazing to the north and south, nature is revealed in a wonderful and rugged grandeur. As far as the eye can reach is to be had an unbroken view of crags and peaks that form the primary range of the Sierras, and a person cannot help but feel the nothingness of man as he gazes on these mighty sentinels of the High Sierras."

"There is a stone monument on the mountain and across its face is an American flag painted in colors on metal. No silk or bunting emblem could long survive in the winds which play about that peak. So, through summer suns and winter snows, it is comforting to know that 'Old Glory' stands triumphant at the highest point in the United States."



By courtesy of the Good Companion "Folder."

WITH CHESSBOARD ON THE EIFEL TOWER.

Speaking of chess in high places, here is Monsieur Eduard Pape of Paris, vice president of the International Good Companion Chess Problem Club, who was more thoughtful of posterity than our good friends of Mount Whitney. He sits astride steel girders in the upper reaches of the famous Eiffel Tower, 800 feet from the ground, a mere pigmy alongside of the cloud-piercing heights we are so proud of, but quite high enough, thank you, to make the man of average nerve too dizzy to give thought to chess, much less to look pleasant and unconcerned. The perch of our French enthusiast is as high up as one can get in Paris, except by airplane, and, with his faithful chessboard as companion, ever alert to the needs of that universal club, which had its start in far-off Philadelphia, works on a two-move problem for the delight of solvers maybe yet unborn. "It is interesting to note," writes James F. Magee Jr., secretary of the Good Companions, "that about three or four squares to the left of the Trocadero, which is seen in the background of the picture, was situated the house and gardens on the Seine (in Passy), where Benjamin Franklin lived for nine years (1776-1785), while representing the American Colonies at the Court of France. Here he entertained John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, General Lafayette and Paul Jones. Last year, Ambulance Driver E. G. Miles of Princeton was billeted in a part of the original Franklin home."

S. A. G. Swenson of 314 West Seventieth Street, New York, desires to get into touch with some strong players for the purpose of contesting several informal games by correspondence.

Charles Sharp of Old Orchard, Maine, desires to get into touch with a number of correspondence players.

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS DEPARTMENT.

In a letter to Secretary Hoover, Brother Charles H. Blossom, of 55½ Main street, Delhi, N. Y., writes the following about some interesting ideas of his:

"I am sending you samples of a new system of scoring which I have evolved for my own use that may be of assistance to others. The idea I had when I started was to have some convenient system that could be expanded or contracted at will, that each game could be quickly found and the games filed away when completed. My system seems to work admirably and to answer all the above requirements. Scores are kept upon the score sheets (each sheet containing spacings for sixty moves and all other necessary details), and after each ten moves a positional diagram is made (on a sheet containing four diagrams), from which the men may be set up for further moves. If any position of more than ordinary interest occurs, it, too, can be diagrammed. Of course, extra diagram sheets can be inserted should four positions be too little. If more than sixty moves are made a blank sheet can be added to care for the remainder of the game. The binder is a three-ring flexible leather cover loose-leaf binder, fitting nicely into the coat pocket. Indexes protrude beyond the sheets, so any game is instantly available. When completed the scores will file nicely in a 4 by 7½ inch envelope.

"The whole outfit—binder, 500 printed sheets (ready punched)—cost me about \$5.00. Of course, extra sheets would be cheaper, but 500 would allow for over 300 games and so last quite a long while. I can get the sheets printed here, or the player who wishes to adopt this or a similar system can have them printed himself. The rubber stamps I bought from the American Chess Company, and I bought the binder for \$2.00.

"The method outlined can be used simply as a scoring system in conjunction with Bormann position boards or any other system of position recording, if one prefers. I will be glad to send samples and descriptions to anyone interested.

"I am also enclosing a picture to illustrate another idea of mine which I believe would make the tournaments more attractive and bring players into closer touch with each other. My idea is to send an autographed photo with

the first move when starting a tournament. This serves to introduce the players to each other. I know I often wonder what sort of looking chap I'm playing with, and if my mental picture has anything in common with the real person that is writing me so often and trying to corner my king. I believe many players would treasure a collection of photos of fellow players from different parts of the country along with the scores of the games played.

"As to the expense, it is not very high if any care is taken. The picture I enclose was taken at home by my wife and I had them printed at the photographer's. The film cost \$0.45, the developing, \$0.15, and three dozen cards, \$1.80, totaling \$2.40, or almost \$0.07 each. The envelope containing the photo, bought at the post office, costs about \$0.03, so the cost for the first move equals about \$0.10, or \$0.09 more than the present cost.

"I have used the design of a rook for a mark to outline the picture. I think the idea a good one, and any other chessic device, such as a knight head, a crown, etc., could be used."

CARO-KANN DEFENSE.

Dunipace	Turney	Dunipace	Turney
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—K4	P—QB3	8 Kt—B3	PxP
2 P—Q4	P—Q4	9 PxP	Kt—Kt5
3 P—K5	P—K3(a)	10 Kt—B3(c)	R—B
4 B—Q3	B—Q2	11 Q—Q2(d)	KtxBch
5 B—K3(b)	Q—Kt3	12 K—K2(e)	B—Kt5
6 P—QKt3	P—QB4	13 Resigns	
7 P—QB3	Kt—QB3		

NOTES BY J. W. BRUNNEMER.

- (a) B—B4 is more usual.
- (b) A weak move which contributes largely to the loss of the game; Kt—KB3 and Castles was in order.
- (c) Now, if Castles, Black continues with KtxB, and if QxKt, B—Kt4, winning the exchange.
- (d) Overlooking Black's combination, R—QB was the move.
- (e) If QxKt 12... RxKt wins.
(Played between R. Dunipace, Palo Alta, Cal., and Leander Turney, Woodland, Cal., in the Eighth American Championship, Section 4, of the C. C. L. of A.)

THE SAVANNAH CHESS CLUB

With 16 active and 40 prospective members, the Savannah Chess Club of Savannah, Ga., promises to become a stronghold of chess in the South. At the annual election on May 31, J. B. Holt was elected president, succeeding W. R. Neal. A. S. Harris was chosen secretary-treasurer. The club is housed in very comfortable quarters at No. 24 President Street East, where all visiting chess players will be cordially welcomed.

Ranneforth's "Schach-Kalender" for 1921.

"Ranneforth's Schach-Kalender" for 1921, now in its fourteenth year, made its appearance in good time and, in addition to the usual familiar features, includes among its contents a chapter on "Difficulty in Chess Problems," by W. Massmann, covering 34 of 206 pages. From cover to cover the book is a veritable mine of information, such as the laws of the game, the rules and constitution of the German Chess Association, lists of clubs, chess columns and prominent devotees, the notation, pairing tables, reviews of the activities of the last two years, etc. Altogether, it is a most useful little handbook, for the compilation of which the chess world is indebted to the indefatigable labors of Heinrich Ranneforth, of Berlin, the well-known editor of "Wochenschach."

ALJECHIN WINNER OF TRIBERG TOURNAMENT.

Alexander Alechin (or Aljechin, as he signs himself), formerly of St. Petersburg, concerning whom disconcerting reports have crept into the press, is still in the land of the living. Moreover, he seems to have lost little, if any, of the skill which caused him to be chosen as one of eleven to play in the memorable St. Petersburg tournament of 1914, in which he was the third prize winner. During July he took part in a quintangular international tournament at Triberg in Baden, winning first prize with a score of 7—1, and without losing a game. Other contestants were Bogoljubow, 5—3; Saemisch and Selesneff, each 3—5; Brinckmann, 2—6. If the opportunity offers, Aljechin expects to visit America soon. We hope to refer again to the Triberg tournament and give a selection of the games in our next issue.

According to early reports from Budapest, the scene of a tournament during September, Aljechin was one of the entries, being paired with Bogoljubow in the first round. Owing to passport trouble, the arrival of the latter was delayed and the game was treated as one postponed. Appended is the score of Aljechin's victory over Bogoljubow at Triberg and also a game from the Aljechin-Teichmann tie match at Berlin:

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Aljechin. White.	Bogoljubow. Black.
1 P—Q4	Kt—KB3
2 Kt—KB3	P—K3
3 P—B4	P—QKt3(a)
4 P—KKt3(b)	B—Kt2
5 B—Kt2	P—B4(c)
6 PxP(d)	BxP
7 Castles	Castles
8 Kt—B3	P—Q4
9 Kt—Q4(e)	BxKt
10 QxB	Kt—B3
11 Q—R4	PxP
12 R—Q	Q—B(f)
13 B—Kt5(g)	Kt—Q4(h)
14 KtxKt	PxKt
15 RxP(i)	Kt—Kt5(j)
16 B—K4	P—B4(k)
17 BxP	RxB
18 R—Q8ch	OxR
19 BxQ	R—QB
20 R—Q(1)	R—KB2
21 Q—Kt4	Kt—Q6(m)
22 PxKt	RxB
23 PxP	QR—KB
24 P—B4	R—K2
25 K—B2	P—KR3
26 R—K	B—B
27 O—B3	KR—KB2
28 O—O5	P—KKt4
29 R—K7	PxP
30 PxB	Resigns

(a) Lending a touch of originality to this opening, the moves of which have become more or less hackneyed.

(b) Aljechin considers this stronger

than 3 Kt—B3, because that permits the pinning of the Knight by B—Kt5 and the subsequent breaking up of the Pawn, after BxKt, does not tend to improve White's position.

(c) If now B—Kt5ch, then QKt—Q2.

(d) Much simpler than 6 P—Q5, PxP; 7 Kt—R4, as suggested by Rubinstein.

(e) The correct continuation, for if 9... Kt—B3; 10 KtxKt, BxKt; 11 B—Kt5, etc.

(f) The Queen cannot go to King 2 on account of 13 B—Kt5, P—KR3; 14 BxKt, QxB; 15 QxQ, PxQ; 16 R—Q7, winning a piece.

(g) White's position is becoming distinctly threatening, for if 13... Kt—K4; 14 BxB, QxB; 15 BxKt, Kt—Kt3; 16 Q—Q4, PxB; 17 Kt—K4, etc.

(h) Hoping, no doubt, to obtain a fairly playable game after 14 KtxKt, PxKt; 15 BxP, Kt—K4. White, however, has other ideas on the subject.

(i) This must have surprised Black, as it seems to assure an exchange of Bishops, but, as a matter of fact, the Rook serves as a buffer, while White gains time for the very important move of B—K4.

(j) Black's alternative of Q—K3 would have been fully met by QR—Q.

(k) The position is so dangerous that Black can do no better than give up his Queen in return for two pieces. If, for example, 16... P—Kt3; 17 B—B6, KtxR; 18 BxKt, and Black has no defense against Q—R6. If 16... P—KR3; 17 BxP, P—B4; 18 Q—Kt5, Q—B2; 19 BxKtP, QxB; 20 QxQch, KxQ; 21 R—Q7ch, etc.

(l) There also lay open for him 20 Q—K7, R—KB2; 21 QxKt, RxB; 22 QxBP, etc.

(m) Ingenious, but of no avail. If 21... Kt—B3; 22 B—Kt5, Kt—K4; 23 Q—K6, etc. White now wins by force.—The Evening Post.

RUY LOPEZ.

Aljechin. White.	Teichmann. Black.
1 P—K4	P—K4
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3
3 B—Kt5	P—QR3
4 BxKt	QPxB
5 Kt—B3	P—B3(a)
6 P—Q4	PxP
7 QxP	QxQ
8 KtxQ	B—Q3(b)
9 KKt—K2(c)	Kt—K2
10 B—B4	B—K3
11 BxB	PxB
12 CastlesQR	CastlesQR
13 KR—K	B—B2
14 Kt—Q4	KR—K
15 P—B3	K—B2
16 P—QR4(d)	P—QKt4
17 PxB(e)	RPxP
18 P—QKt4(f)	Kt—B
19 Kt—B5	P—Kt3
20 Kt—K3	Kt—Kt3
21 K—Kt2(g)	P—Q4(h)
22 R—Q4	P—KB4(i)
23 R—QR(j)	Kt—B(k)
24 P—Kt4	QPxB
25 RxR	KxR
26 BPxB	P—B5(l)
27 R—Qch	K—B2
28 R—KB	P—Kt4
29 Kt—B5	Kt—O3
30 R—QR(m)	Kt—B5ch
31 K—B	K—Kt3
32 Kt—Q4	P—R4(n)
33 PxB	BxB
34 Kt—Kt3	P—B6
35 Kt—Q2	Kt—K6
36 R—R3	P—B7
37 Kt—R4ch	PxKt(o)
38 RxKt	R—Q

Resigns(p)

(a) Adopted by Dr. Lasker in a game of 95 moves with Aljechin in the seventeenth round of the St. Petersburg tournament. Dr. Tarrasch, in commenting upon it, said it was not to be recommended and that Kt—B3 was the best continuation.

(b) Up to this point the game has been

precisely the same as in the Aljechin-Lasker game.

(c) At St. Petersburg, Aljechin continued with 9 B—K3. The Lasker-Capablanca game was developed on much the same lines, but Lasker castled and followed with P—KB4, whereas Capablanca did not play P—KB3 until his eleventh turn. Aljechin's idea is to still further simplify the game by opposing Bishops.

(d) To some extent this is playing into the hands of Black, whose only chance for attack lies on the Queen's side.

(e) It would be a mistake to play P—R5, for in that case Black would reply with P—QB4, followed by Kt—B3, winning a Pawn.

(f) By playing P—QKt3 instead White would have commanded the square, QB4, an important strategic point which is now open to occupation by Black.

(g) With the intention of taking possession of the open QR file, but the move was not happily chosen, as Black demonstrates very clearly.

(h) Taking prompt advantage of his opportunity, whereby, from now on, he is enabled to exert a crushing pressure upon the center which eventually results in White's undoing. It will be noticed that White cannot play PxB, for then Black would continue with RxKt, followed by Kt—B5ch, winning a piece.

(i) Again finely played. Neither Pawn may be captured with impunity, on account of the threat of Kt—B5ch.

(j) Not as good as P—Kt3.

(k) Black prefers this to K—Kt2, as he has use for the King where he is. If 23... K—Kt2; 24 PxQP, RxKt; 25 PxBch, K—B (not K—B2, on account of R—R7ch, etc.); 26 RxRch, KxR, and White has nothing for his piece.

(l) Rather than gain a Pawn, which thereafter would be stationary, Black prefers to establish a passed Pawn, with fair prospects of getting through.

(m) Not good, inasmuch as the Rook is thereby forced out of action.

(n) This is the beginning of the end, as the Bishop comes powerfully into play and aids in the advance of the KB Pawn.

(o) White makes a last desperate attempt to escape the toils, but they are already too tight to be loosened.

(p) Because of the threat of RxKt, followed by the queening of the Pawn. If 39 R—Q3, RxR; 40 PxB, B—K7, etc.—The Evening Post.

We learn from A. V. Bourque, president of the Tulsa Chess and Checker Club of Tulsa, Oklahoma, that this organization, which holds its meetings in the Y. M. C. A. building, is in a thriving condition and was organized several months ago as an outcome of the gatherings of a few chess players at different homes. The membership is now 48. A very successful tournament, with 25 entries, was recently finished. It is planned to conduct a state tournament in Tulsa this fall.

R. F. LYON BOSTON CHESS CHAMPION.

A small but intensely enthusiastic number of chess fans gathered at the Boston Chess Club on the evening of May 9th to see the last and deciding game in the annual club championship match between R. F. Lyon and K. O. Mott-Smith, in which Mr. Lyon emerged as the victor after a somewhat lively contest lasting seven hours. Both Lyon and Mott-Smith were tied with a score of 8-2, and neither one wanted a draw; nothing but a win would satisfy them, which may account for the fact that Mott-Smith passed up a perpetual check at one stage in the game to fight for a win. He gave up a piece for two passed pawns and later sacrificed another, but Lyon skilfully found the correct line of play and finally stopped the last pawn, whereupon Mott-Smith, two pieces down, gracefully resigned.

In the preliminary round, in which twelve players entered and eight finished, Mott-Smith was in the lead, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, with Lyon second, 5-2. Mitchell was half a point behind, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, while Jacobs and Daly were tied for fourth place, 4-3. It was the original plan to have the four top men in the first round play a final round, but, owing to the tie for fourth place, five men contested in the finals. In this event Lyon made a score of 4-0; Mott-Smith, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$; Daly, 2-2; Mitchell, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, and Jacobs, 0-4, the latter having withdrawn after losing the first two games.

Mr. Lyon, the new club champion, is a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Mr. Mott-Smith is a student at Harvard University. The first prize was \$50 and the second, \$25. Daly and Mitchell divided the third and fourth prizes, being tied for third place.

CHESS IN BOSTON.

(Special Correspondence of the Bulletin.)

Midsummer dullness was noticeable by its absence at the Boston Chess Club this year, unusual activity prevailing among the players during the hot weather period. This may be partly accounted for by the return of Dr. D. B. Lepper from the Philippine Islands, where he had been in government service for several years. Wherever "Doc" Lepper is, chess playing never lags; in fact, he had rather play chess than eat and never lets business interfere with his favorite game. The same thing might be said concerning several other enthusiasts at the Boston Chess Club, including President John F. Barry and Vice-President W. T. Miller, who are regular attendants, rarely missing a day at the club.

Aside from a bad summer squall, which soon cleared off, the Boylston Chess Club, which is affiliated with the Y. M. C. Union, has had smooth sailing since the regular season closed last spring. Some of those who were navigating the Boylston Club almost ran their craft on the rocks and came near wrecking the whole outfit. Quick action on the part of the crew, however, brought the ship out of danger. H. F. Buckman is now captain; J. W. Bland, first mate; H. G. Daniel, purser, and W. G. Grueby, ship's clerk. The cargo, which had been heaved overboard, was recovered and everything is now running along under more favorable (and peaceable) weather.

H. L. Palmer, chairman of the game committee of the Boston City Club, has been re-elected to that office for the fifth consecutive season and reports that the outlook for the coming season is bright. As soon as a sub-chairman is appointed for each division chess, checker and domino tournaments will be started.

Numerous inquiries are being received by Secretary C. C. Lee of the Metropolitan Chess League as to how soon the weekly interclub matches will begin, which indicates continued and gratifying interest in this organization. There are prospects that Tufts College will be able to enter a team next season, making three colleges which will be members, Harvard and Technology being the other two.

The Boston "Traveler" is running a chess and checker column on Mondays under the supervision of John MacCullough.

RZESCHEWSKI IN ST. LOUIS.

Traveling more than half way across the continent, in the care of his manager, Samuel Rzeschewski, late in August, paid two visits to St. Louis, where he made a complete conquest of the inhabitants by appearing in four exhibitions and playing in all 40 games. Of these he won a total of 38, lost one and one was "adjourned." Without examining too closely the caliber of the opposition, which, it appears, was of considerable merit, the performance was such as to arouse wonder and admiration in the breast alike of master, expert and amateur.

His first appearance was against a team of twelve, including Mrs. S. R. Burgess, who won the United States women's championship thirteen years ago, and the veteran Lewis T. Haller. Rzeschewski here lost his only game to Edward D. Duncan, who sprang a pretty checkmate. The boy won ten and one was adjourned.

The next day he encountered another team of twelve and that time made a clean sweep. What that really meant can best be appreciated when it is known that among the defeated was Professor Jacques Grommer, who annexed the championship of the Rice Chess Club of New York soon after he came here from Paris. Grommer, however, has been an invalid for the past three years, during which time, it is understood, he has refrained from playing chess. Another adversary was Benjamin Cornbleet, former president of the St. Louis Chess Club.

Subsequently, at the Hotel Statler, in the presence of Mayor Kiel of St. Louis and other prominent Missourians, he played against ten and defeated them all. Among his opponents were Ben R. Foster, secretary of the St. Louis Chess Club, now 70 years old, H. F. Boettler and Eugene J. Roesch. His last performance was at the United Hebrew Temple, where he defeated six.

After being presented with a large loving cup, Sammy and his manager returned to Los Angeles to consult with the boy's parents concerning his future. A committee of St. Louis citizens made an attractive offer, including special educational advantages for the boy, if the family will consent to take up its permanent abode in that city.

Twin Cities Convinced.

That the chess players of the Twin Cities were thoroughly "convinced" as to the mastership of little Samuel Rzeschewski on the occasion of his visit there in June is readily acknowledged by Dare Barkuloo of Minneapolis, who not so long ago was himself a boy champion and has since risen to the first rank among the players of that section. Barkuloo reports that Rzechewski contested in all sixty games, of which he won 55 and drew 5.

The boy made several public appearances, the first time at the Dayton Company's tea rooms in Minneapolis, where he won 10 games and drew 1, with Barkuloo. Next, he won 16 and drew 4 at the Minneapolis Athletic Club. The drawn games were with J. Harris, Dr. Norman Driesbach, Wilfred Bland and S. E. Streeter. At the St. Paul Auditorium, Rzeschewski won 10 straight, playing 9 in the usual way and the tenth, in which he was opposed by Barkuloo, separately, the moves being demonstrated by living pieces on a twenty-four-foot board. This was a Queen's Pawn game, going to 50 moves.

Finally, at the Gymal Doled Club in Minneapolis, he easily won 20 games, without allowing so much as a draw. Altogether the performance was quite up to the standard set by any of the masters in that part of the world.

On September 5, Rzeschewski paid a second visit to Louisville, Ky., playing against ten at the Ben Snyder Department Store. Professor E. P. Chapin of Louisville University won his game by adjudication and R. W. McCreary of Frankfort drew. Those who lost were G. Brakemeier, Alfred Hite, Aaron Shapiro, G. H. Wilson, G. Brakemeier Jr., R. W. Shields, J. D. Kelly and Professor Frank Ballard of Hanover College.

TWO KNIGHTS DEFENSE.

Rzeschewski	Dr. Griffith	Rzeschewski	Dr. Griffith
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	33 P-R3	K-Kt2
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	34 P-B4	R-B6
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	35 KR-Q3	RxR
4 P-Q4	PxP	36 RxR	K-B3
5 Castles	P-Q3	37 K-B2	K-K3
6 KtxP	B-K2	38 R-K3ch	B-K4
7 Kt-QB3	B-Q2	39 P-QR4	P-KKt4
8 P-KR3	Castles	40 R-Q3	K-K2
9 P-B4	P-QKt3	41 R-Q6	P-KB3
10 B-K3	R-K	42 K-B3	P-KR4
11 P-K5	PxP	43 P-R5	B-B6
12 KtxKt	BxKt	44 PxP	RxP
13 PxP	R-Q3	45 P-Kt5	B-K4
14 PxKt	RxB	46 K-K4	K-K3
15 Q-Kt4	P-Kt3	47 R-Q8	P-B4ch
16 Q-R4	B-B4	48 K-K3	P-Kt5
17 K-R	Q-Q2	49 PxP	RxP
18 K-R2	Q-Q3ch	50 R-K8ch	K-B3
19 K-B3	Q-Q2	51 R-KKt3	B-Q3
20 K-R2	Q-Q3ch	52 R-KR8	B-B4ch
21 K-R	Q-Q2	53 K-B4	B-Q3ch
22 Kt-Q5	QR-K	54 K-K3	K-Kt4
23 QR-Q	QR-K5	55 R-R7	P-B5ch
24 Q-R6	RxPch	56 K-K4	P-B6
25 QxR	QxQch	57 R-R	B-B4
26 PxQ	RxB	58 R-R7	P-B7
27 P-B3	R-K5	59 R-R	B-Q3
28 R-Q2	R-K4	60 R-KB	B-Kt6
29 KR-Q	R-B4	61 K-K3	K-B4
30 P-Kt4	B-Q3	62 R-R	K-Kt4
31 K-Kt	BxKt	63 R-KB	K-B4
32 RxB	RxP	Drawn (1)	

(Played between Rzeschewski and Dr. R. B. Griffith at the Los Angeles Athletic Club on July 11.)

NOTES BY HARRY BOROCHOW.

(a) More usual and perhaps better is 5 ... KtxP; 6 R-K, P-Q4; 7 BxP, QxB; 8 Kt-B3, Q-Q, leading to an even game.

(b) Threatening to win a piece by 10 ... KtxKt; 11 QxKt, P-Q4; with the threat of 12 ... B-QB4.

(c) Premature. First White should have played Q-B3.

(d) Here Sammy thought a long time, for RxKt looks tempting, but is not sound.

(e) If 15 PxP, Q-Kt4; 16 BxPck, KxP; 17 Q-Kt4, QxQ; 18 PxQ, R-Kt6.

(f) Not 15 ... R-Kt6, for then 16 BxPck, KxB; 17 Q-QB4ch wins easily. With the R on the K file this cannot be done, for then if 16 BxPck, KxB; 17 Q-QB4ch, R-K3; 18 QxB, Black wins the Q with B-R7ck.

(g) To save time. Both players had about five minutes for the last four moves. The time limit was twenty moves an hour.

(h) Now, with more time on the second hour, Sammy avoids a draw which he could have had by repeating K-R2 a third time.

(i) Very pretty. If Black had played 22 ... BxKt; 23 BxB, QxB; 24 Q-R6 wins the exchange.

(j) KtxR loses. The text leads to great complications. This was the sealed move at time of adjournment. Doctor Griffith's clock registered 1 hour 5 minutes, and Sammy's 1 hour 37 minutes. With but 23 minutes in which to make his next seventeen moves, Sammy played flawlessly while he was occupied with seven other opponents simultaneously.

(k) With correct play the position is a draw. The slightest slip on either side loses. A few variations follow. 23 ... QR-K5; 24 Q-R6, B-B; 25 Kt-K7ck, QxKt; 26 PxQ, BxQ; 27 R-Q8ck, K-Kt2; 28 RxP mate. or 25 ... RxKt; 26 RxQ, BxR; 27 BxPck! winning. Or 25 ... RxKt; 26 RxQ, BxQ; 27 RxR, RxPck; 28 K-Kt, B-K6ck; 29 R-B2, R-Kt6; 30 K-B! winning easily. There are numerous other variations that win for White. 27 ... QR-K5; if 24 R-B4 (?), RxR; 25 QxR, RxPck; 26 PxR, QxPck; 27 Q-R2, Q-B6ck; 28 Q-Kt2, QxRk; 29 K-R2, B-3ck; 30 K-R3, Q-R4 mate.

if 23 ... R(K6)-K5; 24 R-B4 (best, anything else loses), RxB (?); 25 Kt-K7ck, BxKt; 26 RxQ wins at least a Q for a R and B. Or 24 ... RxR; 25 QxR leads to a probable draw. Or 24 ... Q-B4; 25 RxQ!, RxQ; 26 R-B4, RxR; 27 KtxR, R-Kt; 28 B-Q5, drawing with correct play on both sides.

(l) The game was drawn after six additional moves had been made. Black cannot break through. Sammy played the ending with his back to the wall, and demonstrated his skill as an end-game player by drawing in such a difficult position.—Los Angeles Examiner.

CENTER GAMBIT.

Rzeschewski	Hardiman	Rzeschewski	Hardiman
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 QxB	Q-B4
2 P-Q4	PxP	18 QxQ	KtxQ
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	19 B-B4	KtxB
4 P-K5	Kt-K5	20 P-KKt3	Kt-K3
5 QxP	P-Q4	21 QR-Q	QR-Q
6 PxPe.p.	KtxQP	22 QKt-Q2	R-Q2
7 B-K2	Kt-B3	23 Kt-K4	RxR
8 Q-R4	B-K2	24 RxR	R-Q
9 Castles	Castles	25 KtxBch	PxB
10 P-B3	B-B3	26 RxRch	KtxR
11 QKt-Q2	B-K3	27 Kt-Q2	K-Kt2
12 B-Q3	Kt-K2	28 K-Kt2	Kt-Q3
13 P-KR3	Kt-Kt3	29 P-KB4	Q-K3
14 Q-R2	Q-Q2	30 K-B3	P-KB4
15 K-R2	B-B4	31 K-K3	P-QKt4
16 Kt-B4	BxB	32 P-Kt3	P-QR4

(Played between Rzeschewski and Charles B. Hardiman, of Elgin, Ill., in the simultaneous exhibition at Sinai Center, Chicago, March 14, 1921.)

Referring to Rzeschewski's nineteenth move, Mr. Hardiman writes: "Here, you see, Sammy made a slip, overlooking my Knight at Kt3. He did not say so, but played on until the thirty-second move. Then he looked at me, saying: 'I give draw.' We shook hands. I could not let go until I kissed his hand. If given good care he will give to the chess world much as did Paul Morphy and will trim them all."

Showing that little Sammy is nothing if not wide awake. By and by, when he meets Capablanca for the championship, he will not offer a draw in such a position.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE.

Rzeschewski	Barkuloo	Rzeschewski	Barkuloo
White	Black.	White	Black.
1 P-K4	P-QB3	15 Castles,	QRKtxKt
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 QxKt	Kt-B3
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	17 Q-K2	Q-K2
4 KtxP	B-B4	18 Kt-K5	Castles, QR
5 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	19 Q-B4	Kt-K5
6 Kt-B3	Kt-Q2	20 B-K3	Q-B3
7 P-KR4	P-KR3	21 Q-Q3	KtxKtP
8 B-Q3	BxB	22 PxKt	BxKt
9 QxB	P-K3	23 KR-B	B-K2
10 B-B4	KKt-B3	24 R-B3	B-B3
11 P-R3	Kt-Q4	25 Q-K4	K-Kt
12 B-Q2	B-Q3	26 P-B3	K-R
13 Kt-K4	B-B2	27 QR-B	QR-KB(a)
14 P-KKt3	KKt-B3	28 K-B2	Q-Q2

Adjudicated a draw.
(a) If KR-B, 28 BxRP, etc.

(Played between Rzeschewski and D. Barkuloo in the simultaneous exhibition at the Dayton Company's Tea Rooms, Minneapolis, Minn., June, 1921.)

CENTER COUNTER GAMBIT.

Rzeschewski.	Bernstein.	Rzeschewski.	Bernstein.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-Q4	14 P-QKt3	Kt-Q4
2 PxP	Kt-KB3	15 Kt-K2	KtxKtch
3 P-Q4	QxP	16 QxKt	B-B3
4 Kt-QB3	Q-Q	17 Q-K4	P-Kt3
5 Kt-B3	P-Kt5	18 B-KR6	KxB
6 B-Q3	B-K3	19 BxR	RxB
7 Castles	B-K2	20 RxB	Q-B3
8 B-K2	Kt-B3	21 R-K	Kt-B6
9 P-KR3	BxKt	22 Q-B6	Q-K2
10 BxB	KtxP	23 P-QR4	R-Q
11 BxP	R-QKt	24 Q-B3	R-Q4
12 B-R6	Castles	25 B-B4	Resigns
13 B-Q3	P-B4		

(Played between Rzeschewski and Prof. B. A. Bernstein, Professor of Mathematics at the University of California in the simultaneous exhibition at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, June 23, 1921.)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Rzeschewski. Haller.	Rzeschewski. Haller.
White. Black.	White. Black.
1 P-Q4 P-Q4	21 QR-B R-B2
2 Kkt-B3 Qkt-B3	22 B-Kt KR-B
3 P-B4 P-K3	23 P-B3 Kt-B5
4 Kt-B3 Kt-B3	24 KtxKt PxKt
5 B-Kt5 B-K2	25 Q-Q2 RXP
6 P-K3 Castles	26 RxB RxB
7 B-Q3 P-QR3	27 QR-K3 P-Kt4
8 Castles Qkt-Kt5	28 P-KR3 K-Kt2
9 BxKt BxB	29 K-R2 B-B
10 B-K2 PXP	30 Q-Q5 R-K6
11 BxP P-QKt4	31 Q-QB5 B-K3
12 P-Kt3 B-Kt2	32 Q-B7 P-R3
13 P-K4 P-B4	33 R-Q8 Q-B6
14 PxB BxKt	34 Q-Kt8 K-Kt3
15 PxB Kt-Q6	35 R-R8 K-R4
16 Q-K2 KtxP(B4)	36 Q-KB8 Q-KB3
17 P-B2 Q-B3	37 R-Kt8 B-B5(a)
18 Q-K3 QR-B	38 P-KR4 P-Kt5(b)
19 Kt-Kt5 P-K4	39 Q-B5ch Resigns
20 Kt-R3 Kt-K3	

NOTES BY L. T. HALLER.

(a) If I had played Q-K4 instead of the text move I do not think he could have won. P-KR4 would not have been good, because the Rook could not have checked at Kkt4. I expected he would play 38 P-K5, RxB; 39 B-Kt6ch; QxB; 40 RxB, PxB, leaving me with R, B and six Pawns against Queen and four Pawns.

(b) If 38 ... KxB; 39 P-K5, RxB; 40 R-Kt6 and wins.

KING'S GAMBIT.

Rzeschewski. Bruckstein.	Rzeschewski. Bruckstein.
White. Black.	White. Black.
1 P-K4 P-K4	13 P-QR4 P-Kt5
2 P-KB4 PxB	14 Q-Q3 Q-Q2
3 Kt-KB3 P-Q3	15 CastlesQR R-B
4 P-Q4 B-Kkt5	16 Q-QB4 KtxKt
5 BxB Q-B3	17 QxKt P-Kkt3
6 B-Kt3 BxKt	18 P-K5 Kt-Q
7 PxB P-QR3	19 KR-K4 Kt-K3
8 Kt-B3 Kt-B3	20 Q-K4 Kt-Kt4
9 Kt-Q5 Q-Q	21 PxBch KtxQ
10 Q-Q2 Kkt-K2	22 RxBKtch Q-K3
11 B-QB4 P-QKt4	23 RxBch K-Q2
12 B-Kt3 P-QR4	24 R-KB6 Resigns

(Played between Rzeschewski and Max Bruckstein in the second simultaneous exhibition at Nugent's, St. Louis, Mo., August 26, 1921.)

FOUR KNIGHTS OPENING.

Rzeschewski Candee	Rzeschewski Candee
White Black	White Black
1 P-K4 P-K4	18 P-R3 BxKt
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3	19 BxB Q-Q2
3 Kt-B3 Kt-B3	20 P-B4 KR-K
4 B-B4 B-Kt5	21 P-B5 RxBch
5 Castles Castles	22 RxB Kt-K2
6 R-K P-Q3	23 P-Kkt4 Kt-R2(f)
7 P-KR3 B-K3	24 B-B4 R-K
8 Kt-Q5 BxKt	25 K-B2 K-B
9 PxB Kt-K2	26 Q-KB3 Kt-B
10 P-B3(a) B-B4	27 RxBch KxB
11 Q-Kt3 R-Kt(b)	28 P-KR4 Kt-Kt3
12 P-Q4 PxB	29 B-Kt3 Kt-KB
13 PxB B-Kt3	30 Q-K3 P-KB3
14 B-Kkt5 Kt-Kt3	31 P-Kt5 RxBP
15 Q-Q3 P-KR3(c)	32 PxB Q-K2
16 B-K3 P-R3(d)	33 PxB PxB(g)
17 Kt-Q2 B-R4(e)	Drawn

NOTES BY A. H. CANDEE.

(a) Well timed and allowing the support of P on Q5.

(b) Leaving the B free to effect the doubling of the QP's.

(c) The B must be driven off before the enemy Q reaches B4.

(d) B at Kt4 would command K square and Q2.

(e) Exchanging the imprisoned B for an active enemy within reach of the field of action.

(f) Kt (K2) was probably in order.

(g) The usual advantage of two B's is annulled by the obstructing P's. White can force

the game only by exchanges, and a single B would be inadequate for winning against a Kt. (Played between Rzeschewski and A. H. Candee in the simultaneous exhibition at Milwaukee, March 10, 1921.)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Rzeschewski. Grommer.	Rzeschewski. Grommer.
White. Black.	White. Black.
1 P-Q4 P-Q4	20 BxQP Q-Q
2 Kt-KB3 P-K3	21 Kt-B4 Kt-Q2
3 P-B4 P-QR3	22 R-Q B-B4
4 Kt-B3 PxB	23 BxB KtxB
5 P-K3 P-QKt4	24 B-K2 Kt-Q2
6 P-QR4 P-Kt5	25 QR-Q2 R-K2
7 Kt-QKt P-QB4	26 Kt-Q6 Q-B2
8 BxP Kt-KB3	27 KtxR BxKt
9 Castles B-Kt2	28 Q-Q4 P-QR4
10 QKt-Q2 QKt-Q2	29 B-Kt5 P-R3
11 Q-K2 Q-B2	30 Q-Q6 Q-B6
12 P-QKt3 B-K2	31 R-Q3 Q-B3
13 B-Kt2 Castles	32 R-QB B-Kt2
14 QR-B Q-Kt3	33 BxKt BxB
15 P-K4 KR-K	34 R-K3 B-Q4
16 B-Q3 Kt-B	35 B-B6 Kt-B5
17 Q-K3 QR-B	36 Q-K5 BxKt
18 R-B2 Kt-Kt3	37 QxQ Resigns
19 P-R3 PxB	

(Played between Rzeschewski and Jacques Grommer in the second simultaneous exhibition at the store of Nugent & Bro., St. Louis, Mo., August 26, 1921.)

CENTER GAMBIT.

Rzeschewski. Duncan.	Rzeschewski. Duncan.
White. Black.	White. Black.
1 P-K4 P-K4	10 B-K3 B-KB4
2 Kt-KB3 P-Q4	11 Kt-Q2 Kt-Q2
3 PxB P-K5	12 P-Kkt3 KR-K
4 Q-K2 Kt-KB3	13 B-Kt2 Q-Kt3
5 Kt-B3 B-QB4	14 CastlesQR P-B4
6 KtxP Castles	15 PxBp. PxB
7 KtxKtch QxKt	16 BxB QR-B
8 P-B3 B-Q2	17 BxKt(a) RxBch
9 P-Q4 B-Q3	Resigns(b)

(a) If 17 P-Q5, analysis shows that Black gets the better of it with Kt-K4.

(b) White is forced to play PxB, whereupon Black mates prettily by means of B-R6.

(Played between Rzeschewski and Edward D. Duncan in the first simultaneous exhibition at Nugent's, St. Louis, Mo., August 25, 1921.)

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Rzeschewski Chapin	Rzeschewski Chapin
White Black	White Black
1 P-K4 P-QB4	22 Q-Q7 Q-B4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3	23 Q-Q7 R-B3
3 P-B3 P-K4	24 P-QKt4 Q-Kt3
4 B-B4 B-K2	25 Kt-R3 BxB
5 P-Q3 Kt-B3	26 P-Kt4 R-B
6 B-Kkt5 Castles	27 Q-Q2 B-B2
7 QKt-Q2 P-Q4	28 K-Kt2 R-Q
8 BxKt PxB	29 Q-B2 R-QB
9 BxB QxB	30 Q-Kt2 Kt-K2
10 KtxBP B-B4	31 P-R3 Kt-Kt3
11 Kkt-Q2 P-B5	32 Kt-Kt Kt-R5ch
12 P-B3 P-QKt4	33 K-R B-B5
13 Kt-R3 P-QR3	34 Q-Q2 R-Q
14 Kt-B2 B-K3	35 Q-K R-Q6
15 Q-K2 QR-Q	36 Kt(B)-Q2 R-K6
16 Castles R-B3	37 Q-Kt B-Q6
17 R-B2 R-R3	38 Q-Q BxKt
18 Kt-B P-B5	39 KtxB P-R3
19 R-Q PxB	40 R-B K-R2
20 RxB RxB	41 K-R2 Q-QB3
21 QxR B-B5	42 R-B2 Q-B5

Adjudicated a win for Black (a).

White cannot save both bishops' pawns.

If K-R (Rzeschewski's proposed move), 43 K-R, KtxP; 44 RxBKt, QxKP; 45 Kt-Q2, R-K8ch; 46 K-Kt2, R-K7ch; 47 K-Kt, RxBKt; 48 QxR, QxR, with an easy win for Black.

(Played between Rzeschewski and E. P. Chapin in a simultaneous exhibition at Louisville, September 5, 1921.)

OHIO'S GIRL PRODIGY.

Samuel Rzeschewski may well look to his laurels as a juvenile artist, judging from reports received concerning the doings of little Celia Neimark of West Austintown, an agricultural district about one and a half miles from Youngstown, O. This little miss is 7 years old, having celebrated her last birthday in July, and yet, although initiated into the mysteries of chess only nine months ago, she plays a capital game of which many a club member would be proud. From a health point of view she enjoys the advantage of living on a farm and she is as sturdy a specimen of a child as one would wish to see.

Likewise, Celia is not without chess advantages, for she has become quite a familiar figure in Youngstown and has already earned the distinction of being elected to honorary membership in the Youngstown Chess Club. It is not recorded that Sammy Rzeschewski was so honored at that tender age.

Irving Spero, Ohio State champion, but now a resident of Youngstown, has had several opportunities of late to meet this newest chess prodigy and reports that she is a genuine little artist who seems destined not alone to make a mark on her own account, but to advance her sex much closer to a place in the front rank of chess influence than woman has heretofore enjoyed.

Before he was quite prepared to take Celia seriously, Spero played a hard-fought game with her and lost it. The opening was by no means a perfect specimen, but the conduct of the entire game by the 7-year-old was such as to arouse the admiration of anyone who will take the trouble to run over the score which the Ohian has furnished.

Chess seems to have captured Youngstown, where, according to Spero, it is the topic of conversation even more than baseball. Its popularity is making strides especially among the younger generation, and this, of course, is directly traceable to the adventures of little Celia Neimark. On the occasion of a picnic on her father's farm, for the benefit of the Youngstown Relief Society, Celia was invited to give an exhibition of her skill as a chess player. She played simultaneously against six opponents, making a score of five wins and one draw. The list of opponents is not available, but no matter who they were, the feat is well worth

Sammy Under Observation.

Professor B. A. Bernstein, professor of mathematics at the University of California, had an excellent opportunity of observing the boy wonder in action at San Francisco, so that the following comments by him in a communication to Ernest J. Clarke, chess editor of the San Francisco "Chronicle," will have a special interest:

"As to Sammy Rzeschewski's doings on the night of June 23 at the St. Francis Hotel, the accounts given in the papers the next day are true. He won all his ten games in about an hour and a half, and won them fairly under the conditions laid down—that we should move as soon as Sammy appeared. This condition is a very trying one, I imagine, for most players. I certainly found it so. In my game with him my ninth, tenth and twenty-fourth moves (the

recording for the benefit of future generations. During August she appeared at another picnic, this time under the auspices of the Cleveland Relief Society, in Cleveland. Playing outdoors under tropical conditions, Celia made the rounds of ten boards for an hour and a half until her parents called a halt. Adjudication of the unfinished positions followed, with the result that Celia emerged with a score of 6 wins, 2 draws and 2 losses.

This is not quite up to the pace set by 9-year-old Rzeschewski; nevertheless Sammy would do well to look to his infantile laurels.

Appended is the score of the game Celia Neimark contested with Irving Spero and alluded to above:

PETROFF DEFENSE.			
Neimark.	Spero.	Neimark.	Spero.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K4	P—K4	30 R—B7	P—B3
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	31 RxP	PxP
3 P—Q4	PxP	32 B—B7	P—K5
4 P—K5	Kt—Q4	33 B—Kt3	R—QB
5 QxP	P—QB3	34 B—B7	R—R
6 B—QB4	Q—Kt3	35 R—Q8ch	RxR
7 QxQ(a)	KtxQ	36 BxP	B—Q3
8 B—Kt3	P—QR4	37 BxP	BxP
9 Kt—Kt5	Kt—Q4	38 B—Kt4	R—Q6
10 P—QR4	B—K2	39 P—R3	B—B3
11 Castles	Castles	40 K—B	B—Kt4
12 BxKt	PxB	41 K—K	P—K6
13 Kt—QB3	P—Q5	42 PxP	IrxPch
14 Kt—Q5	Kt—B3	43 K—B2	R—K7ch
15 Kt—K4	B—Kt5	44 K—B3	R—B7
16 P—QB3	PxP	45 R—R8ch	K—B2
17 PxP	B—K2	46 R—B8ch	K—Kt3
18 KtxBch	KtxKt	47 R—B8	B—Q2
19 B—R3	R—K	48 R—B7	B—K3
20 Kt—Q6	R—Q	49 R—B6	K—B2
21 KtxKtP	BxKt	50 R—B7ch	K—B3
22 BxKt	KR—QB	51 B—K7ch	K—Kt3
23 QR—Kt	B—K5	52 P—Kt4	B—Q4ch
24 QR—B	B—Q6	53 K—B4	R—B7ch
25 KR—Q	B—B4	54 K—Kt3	R—B8ch
26 R—Q6	B—K3	55 K—R4	K—R3
27 R—B5	R—K	56 R—B5	B—K3
28 B—Q6	B—Kt6	57 R—B6	Resigns(b)
29 R—R	R—K3		

(a) BxKt wins a P.

(b) For if 58 .. R—K6; 59 B—Kt5ch, etc. (Played between seven-year-old Celia Neimark of W. Austintown, O., and Irving Spero of Cleveland, O.)

last proving fatal) I had to make without sufficient deliberation.

"The boy is unusually quick and accurate. I doubt if Marshall's or Pillsbury's simultaneous play is more rapid. The boy fairly runs from table to table. Only occasionally does he stop at a table to deliberate, when the situation demands. He did this for some five minutes in my game before he made 15 Kt—K2, and a glance at the game will show that this was the beginning of a successful combination countering my 14 .. Kt—Q4. And the little fellow shows a sense of position which men attain only after years of chess experience. I think my game with him shows this.

"I observed the boy closely—his quick, intelligent glance, his composure at critical points in the game, his sensitiveness at being regarded as a child. I can only consider him as a remarkably brilliant adult mind, capable of highly developed emotions lodged in a 9-year-old body looking like 7."

Brooklyn Institute Chess Club.

At the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Institute Chess Club, held in the Art Room at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on April 30, annual reports were made and officers elected for the ensuing year, as follows: Edward Behr, president; H. Helms, first vice president; L. W. Jennings, second vice president; J. C. Percy, secretary; M. Abraham, treasurer; W. W. Low, R. W. Humphreys, Dr. B. Herstein and C. Lansing Hays, directors. E. B. Adams, former Yale varsity player and late of San Diego, Cal, was a visitor and brought with him a letter from Reuben Goldsmith, the organizer and first president of the Institute Chess Club, who for some time has been residing on the Pacific Coast.

YATES REGAINS BRITISH TITLE.

F. D. Yates of Leeds won the championship of the British Chess Association for the third time at the annual congress held at Malvern during August. There were twelve entries, including that of Yates, who made a score of 9 to 2. He won these nine games outright, losing only to Sir George A. Thomas of London, who won the second prize with 8 to 3, and H. Saunders of London. The third and fourth prizes were equally divided between R. P. Michell of London and G. E. Wainwright of Box, both of whom made scores of 7 to 4.

Last year's champion, Lt. R. H. V. Scott of London, tied with Bruno Siegheim, now of London, but formerly champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, for fifth and sixth places. Their scores were 6½ to 4½. Siegheim, who won his game from Sir Thomas, had a remarkable contest with Champion Yates in the seventh round, which he lost, but only after 106 moves had been recorded.

Yates won the championship first at Cheltenham in 1913 and the following year at Chester he tied for first place with J. H. Blackburne. Because of the latter's ill health, the tie was not played off and Yates retained the title. In the Victory tournament at Hastings in 1919 Yates tied with Sir George Thomas for third and fourth places, below Capablanca and Kostich. Last winter, at Hastings, in a quadrangular tournament between past and present holders of the championship, Yates was successful over Atkins, Griffith and Scott.

Following is the final standing of the contestants in the tournament at Malvern:

Players.	W.	L.	Players.	W.	L.
Yates . . .	9	2	Price . . .	5½	5½
Thomas . . .	8	3	Saunders 5½,	5½	
Michell . . .	7	4	Jacobs . . .	4½	6½
Wain't . . .	7	4	Sargeant . .	3	8
Scott . . .	6½	4½	O'Hanlon	2	9
Siegheim 6½	4½	Stephen'n 1½	9½		

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Siegheim.	Thomas.	Siegheim.	Thomas.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 Kt-Q	Q-R2
2 -Kt-KB3	P-P4	24 Kt-K3	Kt-K2
3 P-Q5	P-Q3	25 Kt-B3	Castles(KR)
4 P-B4	P-K4	26 Castles(KR)	QR-Q
5 Kt-B3	P-KKt3	27 P-B4	KPxP
6 P-K4	B-Kt2	28 RxB	Kt-Kt3
7 P-KR3	P-KR3	29 R-B2	Kt-K4
8 B-K3	Kt-P2	30 B-K2	P-B4
9 Q-Q2	P-KKt4	31 KtxBP	BxKt
10 B-Q3	Kt-B	32 PxB	RxB
11 P-KR4	P-Kt5	33 RxB	QxR
12 Kt-KKt	P-KR4	34 R-KB	Kt-B6ch
13 KKt-K2	Kt-Kt3	35 BxKt	PxB
14 B-Kt5	B-B3	36 Q-B4	OxQ
15 Kt-Kt5	Kt-R3	37 PxQ	K-B2
16 P-KKt3	B-K2	38 Kt-K4	R-Ktch
17 BxB	QxB	39 Kt-Kt5ch	K-B3
18 P-R3	Kt-B2	40 K-B2	K-B4
19 QKt-B3	B-Q2	41 KxP	Kt-K
20 P-Kt4	Kt-R3	42 R-K	Kt-B3
21 P-Kt5	Kt-B2	43 Kt-B7	Resigns
22 P-R4	P-B3		

RUY LOPEZ.

Yates.	Sir Thomas.	Yates.	Sir Thomas.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 P-QR4	R-QKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	19 PxP	PxP
3 R-Kt5	P-QR3	20 R-R7	Q-Q
4 B-R4	Kt-R3	21 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B5
5 Castles	B-K2	22 BxKt	PxB
6 R-K	P-QKt4	23 Kt-B5	B-R5
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	24 O-K2	Castles
8 P-B3	Kt-QR4	25 KtxB	OxKt
9 B-B2	P-B4	26 BxP	B-R6
10 P-Q4	Q-B2	27 K-R	RxB
11 OKt-Q2	Kt-B3	28 R-KKt	R-B4
12 Kt-B	BPxP	29 P-Kt4	R-B6
13 PxP	B-Kt5	30 Q-Kt2	KR-B
14 P-Q5	Kt-Q5	31 P-Kt5	Q-R4
15 B-Q3	Kt-R4	32 Q-K2	Q-Kt3
16 B-K3	KtxKtch	33 Resigns	
17 PxKt	B-QB		

RUY LOPEZ.

Yates.	Michell.	Yates.	Michell.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 P-Kt4	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	19 PxP	P-Kt3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	20 Q-Kt	P-B3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	21 R-QB	Q-Q2
5 Castles	B-K2	22 B-Q3	Kt-B2
6 R-K	P-QKt4	23 Q-B2	R-Kt2
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	24 Q-K2	Q-Q
8 P-B3	Kt-QR4	25 R-R7	P-B4
9 B-B2	P-B4	26 PxP	BxP
10 P-Q4	Q-B2	27 PxP	PxP
11 QKt-Q2	Kt-B3	28 BxKKtP	B-B5
12 Kt-B3	Castles	29 B-Q3	B-Q4
13 B-K3	Kt-R	30 Kt-Q4	QKt-R3
14 Kt-Kt3	Kt-KKt	31 BxKt	KtxB
15 P-Q5	Kt-Q	32 Kt-B5	B-Kt4
16 P-QR4	R-Kt	33 KtxKt	R-Kt2
17 PxP	PxP	34 RxB	Resigns

CARO-KANN DEFENSE.

Wainwright.	Scott.	Wainwright.	Scott.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-QB3	16 P-KR3	PxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 BxP	KtxB
3 PxP	PxP	18 QxKt	PxP
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	19 KxP	P-B3
5 P-B3	Kt-B3	20 KKt-B3	Q-B2
6 B-K2	B-B4	21 QxQch	KxQ
7 B-KB4	P-KR3	22 R-K3	B-KR
8 QKt-Q2	P-KKt4	23 Kt-R4	B-Kt5
9 B-Kt3	B-Kt2	24 QKt-B3	Kt-K2
10 Q-Kt3	Q-B	25 KR-K	B-R2
11 Castles	Castles	26 Kt-R2	B-R4
12 Kt-K5	P-K3	27 KtxB	KtxKt
13 P-B4	P-Kt5	28 RxB	R-KKt
14 QR-K	P-KR4	29 Kt-Kt4	B-R
15 Q-Q	Q-B2	Resigns	

Other winners at Malvern were: Major open tournament, Dr. H. L. Fraeukel, London; First Class, Section A—E. T. Jesty, London; Section B, J. A. J. Drevitt, Hastings; Second Class, Section A—O. Stuchbery, Maidenhead; Section B—A. M. Sparke, Lincoln; Third Class, A. J. Goode, Rugby; ladies' championship, tie between Mrs. Anderson, Woldingham, and Mrs. Michell and Miss E. C. Price, both of London.

RUY LOPEZ.

Yates. White.	O'Hanlon. Black.
1 P—K4	P—K4
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3
3 B—Kt5	P—QR3
4 B—R4	Kt—B3
5 Castles	B—K?
6 R—K	P—QKt4
7 B—Kt3	Castles
8 P—B3	P—Q4(a)
9 P×P	KtxP
10 KtxP	KtxKt
11 RxKt	Kt—B3
12 P—Q4	B—Q3
13 R—K(b)	Kt—Kt5
14 P—KR3	Q—R5
15 Q—B3(c)	KtxP
16 R—K2(d)	B—KKt5
17 P×B	B—Kt6
18 RxKt	Q—R7ch
19 K—B	Q—R8ch
20 K—K2(e)	QxB(f)
21 BxPch	K—R
22 R—B	Q—B7ch
23 Kt—Q2	QR—Kch(g)
24 BxR	RxBch
25 Q—K3	RxQch
26 KxR	P—KR3(h)
27 Kt—K4	B—R5
28 R—B8ch	K—R2
29 R—R	B—K2

30 R—B2	Q—R5
31 R—B7	B—Q3
32 P—Kt5	QxP(i)
33 P×P	K—Kt
34 RxPch	K—R
35 P—R7	Resigns

(a) This is the move Marshall had up his sleeve for Capablanca. It costs a Pawn, but in return Black obtains a terrific attack.

(b) Another possible line of defense is by means of 13 R—K2.

(c) Of course, the Knight cannot be taken on account of BxP in reply.

(d) Not 16 QxKt, on account of B—R7ch, followed by B—Kt6. Black could not very well play B—Kt6 at once, because of QxPch, followed by R—K8 mate. This is one of the many pretty pitfalls Capablanca had to avoid.

(e) Although there have been a number of transpositions in the moves, the position is now identical with the one between Capablanca and Marshall at this stage.

(f) This is a slight improvement on the continuation adopted by Marshall, which was BxR, after which Capablanca played B—Q2 and obtained a decisive advantage in a few more moves.

(g) Black succeeds in winning his opponent's Queen, but the latter has plenty of material in hand.

(h) The logical continuation here would seem to be 26...P—Kt4, to be followed by B—B5ch, with fair prospects of a draw.

(i) If 32...K—Kt3; 34 P×P, KxR; 35 P—R7, etc.—The Evening Post.

CLUB AJEDRECISTA DEL ATENEO OF SAN JUAN.

The "Club Ajedrecista del Ateneo" of San Juan, Porto Rico, is a thriving organization, which, too, seems to be blessed with a directorate of considerable enterprise, for an invitation was extended to David Janowski to visit San Juan. The invitation was accepted and the French champion sailed soon after the conclusion of the Eighth American Chess Congress. Appended is the standing of the leaders in the club tournament:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Font	7	2	Lacroix	6½	3½
Wolf	7	3	Ettlinger	4½	3½
Cintron	6	3			

The following are the officers of the club: Dario Rovira, president; Eliseo Font Jimenez, vice-president; Rafael Cintron, secretary; M. R. Calderon, treasurer; F. L. Amadeo, F. Soler Lacroix, F. Vall Spinosa, William D. Lopez and Francisco O'Neill, directors.

J. K. Schmidt is in charge of a weekly department devoted to chess and checkers now being published in the Sunday edition of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer," of Cleveland, Ohio.

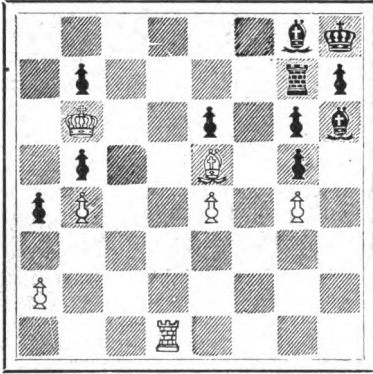
PROBLEM AND END GAME DEPARTMENT.

Problems, solutions and all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed to the Problem Editor, H. W. Barry, 601 Washington Street, Dorchester, Mass.

No. 1538.

By the late J. C. J. Wainwright,
"The King's Highway."

A Famous Problem—Brentano's Chess
Monthly.
Black—11 Pieces.



White—7 Pieces.

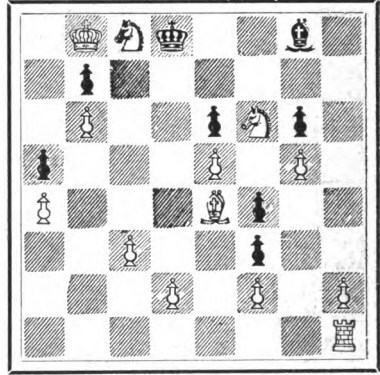
White mates in 12 moves.

Solution: 1 R—d3, B—f7; 2 R—d8ch, B—g8; 3 R—a8, P—a3; 4 K—a7, P—b6ch; 5 K—b8, B—f7; 6 K—c7ch, B—g8ch; 7 K—d8, B—f7; 8 K—e7ch, B—g8ch; 9 K—f8, B—f7; 10 BxRch, BxBch; 11 KxBch, B—f8; 12 RxB mate. If 6 ...B—e8; 7 K—d6, K—g3; 8 RxBch, K—f7; 9 R—a8, R—g8; 10 R—a7ch, K—e8; 11 KxP; any; 12 R—a8 mate. If 1...P—a3; 2 RxB, B—f7; 3 R—a8ch, B—g8, etc., as above.

No. 1539.

By the late J. C. J. Wainwright.
Brentano's C. M., Sept., 1881.
(Cover Problem—Very Difficult.)

Black—8 Pieces.



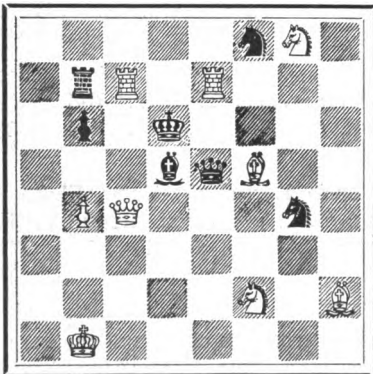
White—13 Pieces.

White mates in five moves.

Solution: 1 P—h4, B—f7; 2 R—h3, B—e8; 3 RxP, B—d7; 4 R—d3, P—f3; 5 RxB mate. If 3...B—c6; 4 BxB, etc. If 3...B—b5; 4 PxB, etc. If 3...BxP; 4 R—d3ch, etc.

No. 1540.

By S. B. Chittenden, Guilford, Conn.
(From the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle."
Black—7 Pieces.

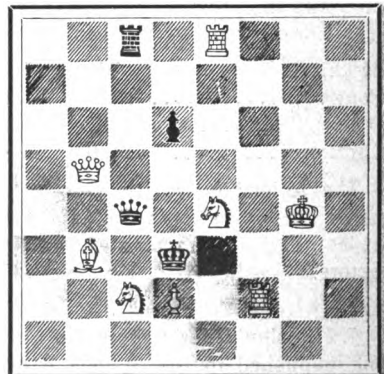


White—9 Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1541.

By J. Hartog, Amsterdam.
(Dalton Theme.)
Black—4 Pieces.



White—8 Pieces.

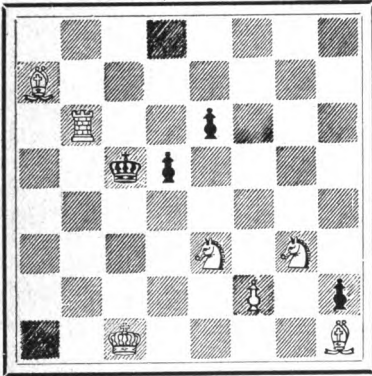
White mates in two moves.

No. 1542.

By Lincoln Burnham, Urbana, O.

(For the Bulletin.)

Black—4 Pieces.



White—7 Pieces.

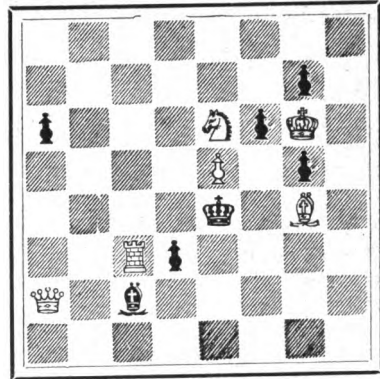
White mates in three moves.

No. 1543.

By P. F. Blake, Warrington.

(First Prize Winner—Fine!)

Black—7 Pieces.



White—6 Pieces.

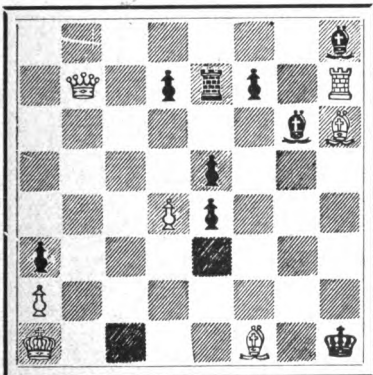
White mates in three moves.

No. 1544.

By O. Bernard, Paris.

(From "Excelsior")

Black—9 Pieces.



White—7 Pieces.

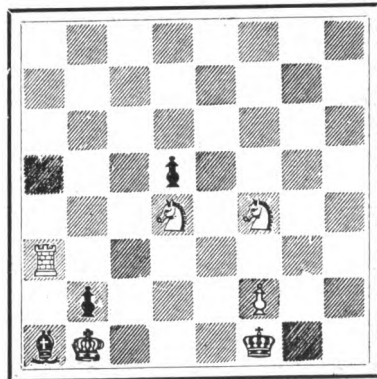
White mates in three moves.

No. 1545.

By W. Pauly, Bukarest.

(From "Esk. Kuriren.")

Black—4 Pieces.



White—5 Pieces.

White mates in five moves.

WAINWRIGHT—IN MEMORIAM.

(From the Boston "Transcript," July 26, 1921.)

With deepest sorrow the writer received announcement of the death on July 12 of our esteemed contributor, Joseph C. J. Wainwright of Needham, one of the world's foremost problem composers during the last forty years. While enjoying a ripe old age, he presented the ruggedness of physique which disarms the thought of a present demise and the news of his death came as a painful shock. The writer held his friendship for thirty odd years with intermittent companionship that now leaves a tender memory of a sweet and gentle spirit with all the nobleness of character that springs from a mind broad and liberal in its measure of humanity. With a genial disposition and philosopher's wit he radiated a personal charm to captivate all who came within its enchanting circle. Of late, however, as twilight shadows deepened with life's setting sun his mind began to contemplate the dark gulf beyond; not with fear or dismay, but as a new adventure which evoked a brave touch of his native philosophy and humor to conceal the latent sorrow he felt at parting from all he held dear.

Besides his family and friends he dearly loved his problem work and prided himself in his problem achievements. The writer's discernment in this respect led to the recent republication of his many prize winners—the last installment of which appears today. What does life hold dearer than our achievements as we stand at the road's end and look back upon the milestones marking the stages of our progress—our triumphs, great or small? My persuasive appeal of chess interest in his work overcame his reluctant modesty to submit his collection, but I saw, too, the marshalling in review before his fading spirit of the dreams of other days—the glories of a devoted soul—a life's work—the measure of a greater reward to come. We all can't be great commanders, great statesmen, or great in the sense of popular conception; but we can achieve in humbler form results which generate an influence into the years beyond our existence. We can leave less conspicuous "footprints on the sands of time" untouched, because of their humble character, by the storm waves of calumny and caressed instead by a gentle approach of the tide of intimate friendship which our lives may more definitely shape. So the world of Wainwright's chess friendships will perpetuate his lesser deeds out of the sweeter memory of a life that made its deeper impress on the hearts of those who communed with him.

JOHN F. BARRY.

A Word From Our Problem Editor.

To My Readers:

Interesting problem matter fast accumulates on my desk, but I lack the impetus of enthusiasm to get it into editorial shape. All will be preserved. Bear with me, for the present, and solutions of problems, credits and result of Dr. Dalton's Tourney will at length appear.

Will those readers, who loved him, detach from our last number (July-August) the full-page portrait of the late Mr. Wainwright, frame the same and hang it in their respective chess dens? Any who report so doing will repose henceforth within a niche of the Problem Editor's inner circle of chess acquaintances!

As we go to press, touching letters of regret over the passing of Caissa's fine old friend, Wainwright, have come to hand from Messrs. Franklin K. Young, F. M. Teed and T. J. Johnston. It is the only chess letter the famous Mr. Teed has written, he says, in years. Mr. Teed sends us several other Wainwright masterpieces, known to us, and which will appear later in memoriam.

PROBLEM EDITOR.

Many new chess players are being developed in Huntington, West Virginia, as a result of the tireless efforts of Sam Abrahams, secretary of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith of that place. Tournaments are being arranged and a silver loving cup has been promised by Sam Samson, who also is prepared to organize an instruction class.

AMERICAN CHESS BULLETIN

Entered as second class matter, July.18, 1904, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Publisher: H. HELMS . . . 150 Nassau Street, New York

Inasmuch as bills for subscriptions that are due are inserted in copies of the Bulletin going to those in arrears, remitters will know, from the absence of such bills, that their subscriptions have been received. In other words, the receipt of the Bulletin without a bill enclosed, barring chance omissions, means that the subscriber is in good standing.

THE WESTERN MEETING AT CLEVELAND.

For the fifth time in his career, Edward Lasker of Chicago, who in turn has been the champion of London, New York and Chicago, holds the proud title of champion of the Western Chess Association in consequence of his victory in the tournament held in connection with the annual meeting of that organization at the City Club of Cleveland in the Hotel Hollenden, Cleveland, O., from October 5 to 13, inclusive. The genial player from the middle west, who bears a name that has been among the most honored in all the history of chess, had spent the better part of the summer in Europe and returned to America barely a fortnight in advance of the meeting of the Association, which last year at Memphis had elected him its president.

Such was his enthusiasm that, although business claims at home were most pressing, he yielded to the importunities of those who felt that without him the gathering could not be a complete success. So it was that the opening date found the president and champion among those present and presiding at the preliminary meeting of the officials and players held in one of the ante-rooms of the City Club of Cleveland early on the afternoon of October 5. Charles E. Shives represented the City Club, and the publisher of the Bulletin, invited to act in the capacity of referee and tournament director, also had the privilege of attending. There were twelve entries and close figuring showed that, by skipping Sunday as a day of rest, eleven rounds might be squeezed in before the following Wednesday night, through a schedule providing for the playing of two rounds on alternate days. A time limit of 20 moves an hour was agreed upon, with play sessions from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 2:30 P. M. to 6:30 P. M., excepting Friday and Tuesday, when play was limited to the morning.

The beginning of the chess tournament coincided with the World's Baseball Series in New York and, inasmuch as a special wire brought the reports from the Polo Grounds directly into the club rooms, the chess play did not start until 4 P. M. on the first three days of the tournament, when the players were located in the club's lounge. For the rest of the tournament the rounds were contested in a suite of rooms in the Hotel Hollenden.

Francis T. Hayes, secretary of the City Club, in a few well chosen words, welcomed

the chess players to Cleveland and extended the hospitality of the club in the names of its officers and members. And such hospitality as it proved to be! All who attended the memorable gathering there have occasion long to remember the good feeling and spirit shown and the kindly personal attention bestowed upon everyone alike. Mr. Shives, who was later honored by election to the secretaryship of the Western Association, is a "booster" by nature and to his compelling co-operation, both as City Club representative and assistant tournament director, the success of the meeting was in a considerable measure due.

In this connection mention should not be omitted of the hearty co-operation of the Cleveland press, notably the "Plain Dealer," the editor-in-chief of which, E. C. Hopwood, and E. N. Moore, the city editor, are among the most enthusiastic chess devotees of the City Club. Both played against Rzeschewski when that prodigy was entertained there. J. K. Schmidt, editor of the weekly chess department in the Sunday "Plain Dealer," was also constant in his attendance at the tournament. Needless to say, all chess players could rely upon finding worth while reports in the daily editions of the "Plain Dealer." Another journal which was very liberal in devoting space to reports of the play was the "Cleveland News," an important afternoon newspaper. The Associated Press also sent out dispatches with each day's results.

From the appended table can be seen at a glance the complete list of entries, together with the detailed scores made by each:

Players	Cities	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total
E. Lasker,	Chicago	8	0	3	9½
S. Factor,	Chicago	8	1	2	9
H. Hahlbohm,	Chicago	8	2	1	8½
N. T. Whitaker,	Washington	7	2	2	8
L. Stolzenberg,	Detroit	7	3	1	7½
J. T. Beckner,	Winchester, Ky.	5	4	2	6
W. L. Moorman,	Lynchburg, Va.	3	6	2	4
H. Hoffman,	Cleveland	3	7	1	3½
S. H. Shapiro,	Cleveland	3	7	1	3½
B. A. Czaikowski,	Chicago	0	7	5	2½
E. E. Stearns,	Cleveland	1	7	3	2½
J. H. Norris,	Hoopeston, Ill.	0	8	3	1½

Shapiro forfeited one game to Beckner through a misunderstanding in arriving late.

WESTERN TOURNAMENT SCORE TABLE.

Players	Lasker	Factor	Hahlbohm	Whitaker	Stolzenberg	Beckner	Moorman	Hoffman	Shapiro	Czaikowski	Stearns	Norris	Total Won
Lasker	—	½	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	9½
Factor	½	—	1	0	½	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Hahlbohm	½	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8½
Whitaker	0	1	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	½	½	1	8
Stolzenb'g	0	½	0	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7½
Beckner	½	0	1	0	0	—	½	1	1	1	0	1	6
Moorman	0	0	0	0	0	½	—	1	0	½	1	1	4
Hoffman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	1	1	½	3½
Shapiro	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	½	1	1	3½
Czaik'wski	0	0	0	½	0	0	½	0	½	—	½	½	2½
Stearns	0	0	0	½	0	1	0	0	0	½	—	½	2½
Norris	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	½	—	1½
Total Lost	1½	2	2½	3	3½	5	7	7½	7½	8½	8½	9½	66

Competition Close Between Prize Winners.

As will be seen, a half point separated each of the five prize winners, an indication of the closest kind of competition. Owing to two important adjourned games, the play

was held over until the ninth day, before the leaders were definitely decided. Lasker's victory was in every way well merited, for he went through without a defeat. His three drawn games were with Factor, Hahlbohm and Beckner, respectively.

An examination of the table discloses the fact that, next to the champion, Factor was the hardest man to beat, for he lost only one—to Whitaker in the third round. His two drawn games were with Lasker in the third round and with Stolzenberg in the fourth. After the fourth round, no one seemed able to stop him, for he then won game after game until he had placed seven straight to his credit, increasing his total from 2 to 9 without a break or letup. This performance stamps him as a player of very high rank and who, as a prize winner in his first two tournaments in this country, is a man who has to be reckoned with in future contests of this kind. Should the national congress come to Cleveland, next year, he expects to attend.

Hahlbohm is another player who can always be counted upon as a dangerous contender for any championship honors, either Western or national. In the Cleveland tourney he found the time limit of 20 moves an hour a bit too fast for him and several times he was under clock pressure. Aside from his draw with Lasker, he lost a game each to Factor and Beckner. Like Lasker, he won eight games.

Whitaker also lost two games, to Lasker and Hahlbohm, respectively. Oddly enough, these reverses were sustained in the first two rounds, yet he kept up courage, fought hard and was rewarded with a prize. His replay of his game with Hahlbohm, which he hoped to annex under the time limit rule, set a new fashion in tournament play. Hahlbohm won this game a second time.

Stolzenberg, in his first American tournament, made a most favorable impression. He fared poorly against the other prize winners, losing to Lasker, Hahlbohm and Whitaker and drawing against Factor. He defeated the rest.

There remains to be awarded the Vance trophy, donated by W. M. Vance, of Colorado Springs, for the most brilliant game of the tourney. Lasker, Factor, Whitaker and Stolzenberg have all submitted games and these were sent for examination to John F. Barry, president of the Boston Chess Club, who will make the decision.

Time Limit Plays an Important Part.

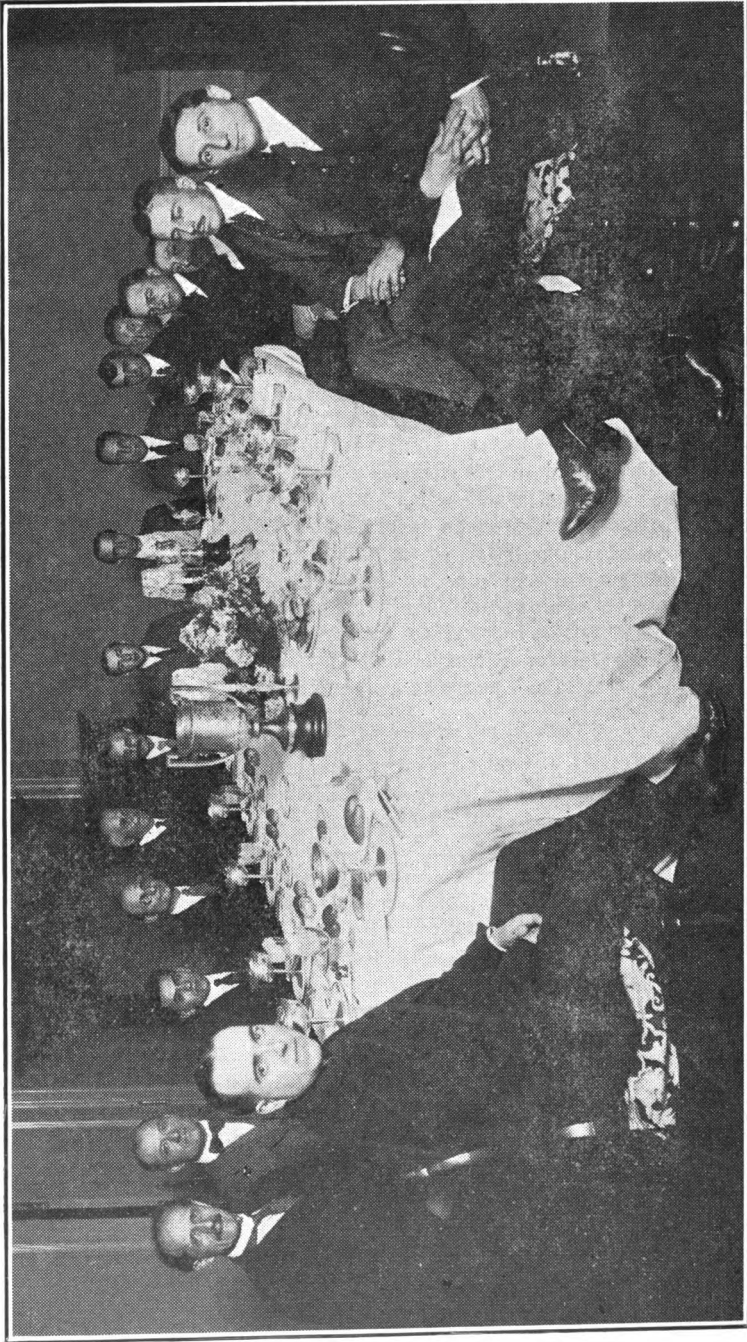
The time limit, which was that in vogue at most of the leading clubs, namely 20 moves an hour straight, was found, every now and then, to be a bit too fast for some of the competitors and, on a number of occasions, the referee was busy watching the final seconds of the hour being ticked off by the clock. There was a number of very narrow escapes and notably that of Hahlbohm in his game with Whitaker in the second round. This was one of the interesting incidents of the tournament. Very much like a runner making for the plate in a baseball game, Hahlbohm was declared "safe" at the end of the first hour. Whitaker, under the impression that the hour had been exceeded, demurred, but his claim was disallowed.

Undismayed by the adverse decision, however, he induced his opponent the following day to consent to a replay of the game from the 21st move—somewhat unusual, to say the least, but agreed to by the officials only after the unanimous consent of all the players had been obtained in the interests of harmony. The ending was played a second time at the first opportunity with the result that Hahlbohm, extricating himself cleverly from what appeared to be dangerous complications, won even more quickly.

After that, Whitaker had no reason to dispute that he had been doubly and fairly beaten, and this he acknowledged manfully. In view of the fact that he thus scored losses in the first two rounds, his feat of finishing in fourth place must be regarded as one of the best performances of the congress.

Chess Display on Euclid Avenue.

After the conclusion of the tournament, the Guardian Savings and Trust Company of Cleveland reserved one of its windows at No. 623 Euclid Avenue for a unique chess display, thanks to the initiative of Richard R. Barnes of its advertising department. In



WESTERN CHESS ASSOCIATION BANQUET AT THE HOLLENDEN, CLEVELAND. —Van Oeyen Studio.

WESTERN CHESS ASSOCIATION DINNER.

Dinner tendered to the players and officials by the City Club of Cleveland at the Hotel Hollenden, October 11, 1921.

Key of group picture, from left to right:

Francis T. Hayes, secretary, City Club of Cleveland; Hermann Helms, New York, referee and tournament director; Charles S. Shives, Cleveland, secretary Western C. A.; Samuel Factor, Chicago (second prize); J. K. Schmidt, chess editor The Plain Dealer, Cleveland; Wilbur L. Moorman, Lynchburg, Va., vice-president Western C. A.; Hugo Hoffman, Cleveland; Leon Stolzenberg, Detroit, Mich. (fifth prize); J. T. Beckner, Winchester, Ky., president Western C. A.; Norman T. Whitaker, Washington, D. C. (fourth prize); Hermann Hahlbohm, Chicago (third prize); Bruno A. Czaikowski, Chicago; John H. Norris, Hoopston, Ill.; Dr. George J. Furtos, Akron, O. (winner Minor Tournament); Elliott E. Stearns, Cleveland; Edward Lasker, Chicago (Champion Western Chess Association).

In the foreground, on the table, is to be seen the Western C. A. Challenge Trophy, which must be won three times, and is now held by Edward Lasker for the second time in succession. The Vance Brilliancy Trophy, donated by William M. Vance of Colorado Springs, Colo., stands on the rear end of the table.

the center of the layout was placed a chessboard showing the position in the game between Lasker and Whitaker in the first round, at the stage where Lasker began the series of sacrifices on the strength of which he entered the game for the brilliancy prize. Alongside, on an easel, stood a small "action" photograph of the Western champion, seated at a chessboard on which could be plainly discerned the position in the famous game he played with Sir George Thomas shortly after his arrival in London. The setting was appropriately completed by the inclusion of the Western championship trophy and the Vance brilliancy prize cup. The display attracted much attention from the passers-by.

The Minor Tournament.

A minor tournament, with eight entries, was also conducted in connection with the Western congress and was won by Dr. Joseph G. Furtos of Akron, O., who made a score of 7—0. The second and third prizes had not been determined at the time this report went to press. The other contestants were George M. McClure, an octogenerian devotee from Youngstown, and A. Cohen, Lewis Garvin, J. S. Hosterman, Manuel Levine, A. S. Loeb and F. C. Williams, all of Cleveland. Messrs. Cohen, Levine and Loeb were in line for the other prizes.

Celia Neimark at the City Club.

On the afternoon of October 7th, Celia Neimark, the seventeen-year-old daughter of a farmer living at West Austintown, a mile outside of Youngstown, startled a large gathering of the members of the City Club of Cleveland, which included most of the players in the Western tournaments, with an hour's exhibition of simultaneous play against six opponents selected at random from the membership of the City Club. Celia is no stranger to the readers of the Bulletin, inasmuch as an article written around her tiny personality appeared in the issue for September-October.

In order that she might not be subjected to too great a strain, the seance was limited to about 65 minutes, at the conclusion of which she was only too willing to go on. However, she was prevailed upon to cease playing and consented to adjudication of all the games by Edward Lasker. The result was that she was awarded wins in three of the games, draws in two and on one board only was she deemed to have the inferior position. Accordingly, this was adjudged to be a loss.

Winsome and quite self possessed, the little child made a deep impression on all who beheld the extraordinary performance. That in time she will develop into an expert chess player, provided she be carefully looked after, as seems to be the case, and

in the end become a worthy representative of her sex in the chess arena cannot be doubted. Celia's opponents were the following:

Bds.	Opponents	Openings	Score
1.	T. D. Beach.....	Ruy Lopez	1
2.	Dr. A. M. Chatham.....	Queen's Gambit Declined.....	½
3.	A. F. Bosch.....	King's Bishop's	½
4.	S. Heimlich	Irregular	0
5.	G. M. McClure.....	Giucoco Piano	0
6.	J. S. Osterman.....	Vienna	0
Total—Celia Neimark, 4; Opponents, 2.			

Five games were entered for the Vance Brilliancy Prize and submitted for decision to John F. Barry of Boston as judge. Lasker entered his game against Whitaker, Whitaker his game against Factor, Factor his game against Shapiro, and Stolzenberg his games against Stearns and Shapiro.

Ambition of the City Club of Cleveland.

In order to describe adequately the sentiment prevailing in favor of chess at the City Club of Cleveland and to place on record the details of a banquet tendered to the members of the Western Association on the evening of October 11, we quote from the "Cleveland News" of the following day:

Fifth city in population, Cleveland is destined to become the first in the American chess world.

This was the sentiment expressed in the speeches at the dinner tendered by the City Club to members of the Western Chess Association at The Hollenden Tuesday night, and echoed in the remarks of Francis T. Hayes, secretary, and Charles E. Shives, who represented the club on this occasion. Already the enterprising club has to its credit record-breaking exhibitions by Rzeschewski, the boy marvel; United States Champion Marshall, and last, but not least, the western meeting, scheduled to conclude Wednesday night. The logical step forward to be taken next is to get the annual congress of the United States Chess Association here.

The trend of Tuesday night's remarks indicated that the national organization would be welcomed if its plans for 1922 fit in with the suggestion. Negotiations, at any rate, will be set on foot and it will surprise no one if the honor of having the first meet of the U. S. C. A., which came into existence at Atlantic City last July, is captured by Cleveland. What may come after that, no one knows, but on the distant horizon there looms up the brilliant possibility of an international masters' tournament, on a scale that might attract the entry of the world's champion, Capablanca, of Cuba, and the best that Europe has to offer.

During the course of the dinner Chairman Hayes invited addresses from Edward Lasker, of Chicago, president and champion of the Western Association; H. Helms, of New York, referee; Charles E. Shives and J. K. Schmidt, both of Cleveland. The club's committee had

done its utmost to make the dinner one of the pleasantest memories of the chess players' stay in Cleveland. On the table stood two silver trophies, one the challenge cup, on which Lasker has the first leg and has to be won three times, and the other, the cup donated as a brilliancy prize by William M. Vance, mining engineer of Colorado Springs and one of the vice-presidents of the United States Chess Association.

As a special compliment to the visiting enthusiasts the ice cream was served in the shape of a chessboard, surmounted by confections molded in the shapes of chess pieces. A presentation was also on the program in the form of a gold medal which President Lasker awarded to Dr. Joseph G. Furtos, of Akron, as winner of the minor tournament without the loss of a game.

After the dinner the annual business meeting was held and officers elected for the ensuing year as follows: J. T. Beckner, Winchester, Ky., president; W. M. Vance, Colorado Springs, and Wilbur L. Moorman, Lynchburg, Va., vice-presidents; Charles E. Shives, Cleveland, secretary-treasurer.

A committee, consisting of J. T. Beckner, C. E. Shives and N. T. Whitaker, of Washington, was appointed to select the meeting place for next year's congress.

Relaxed by the dinner, the players adjourned to the congress room, disposed of three more of the adjourned games and wound up a long day with a "rapid transit" tournament. This resulted in a tie between Lasker, Stolzenberg and Helms. In the play-off Lasker drew with Stolzenberg and won against Helms, whereupon Stolzenberg's defeat by Helms gave Lasker the first prize.

The Red Triangle Chess Club.

The classification tournament of the Red Triangle Chess Club of Buffalo has been concluded with the following results:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
J. D. Lear.....	5	0	A. Rodenback.....	2½	2½
Dr. H. M. Coss.....	3	2	L. Simpson.....	2	3
R. L. White.....	2½	2½	Dr. Kendirck.....	0	5

A club championship tournament is planned for the near future.

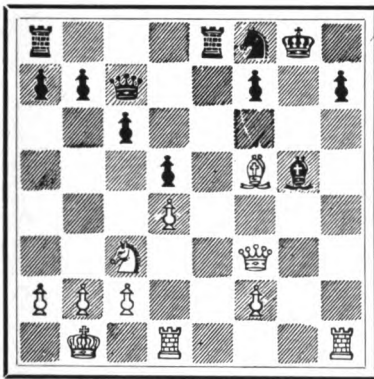
WESTERN TOURNAMENT GAMES.

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Lasker.
White.Whitaker.
Black.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1 P—K4 | P—K3 |
| 2 P—Q4 | P—Q4 |
| 3 Kt—QB3 | Kt—KB3 |
| 4 PxP | PxP(a) |
| 5 B—KKt5 | P—B3 |
| 6 B—Q3 | B—Q3(b) |
| 7 Q—K2ch | B—K3(c) |
| 8 Kt—B3 | Castles(d) |
| 9 Castles(QR) | B—KKt5(e) |
| 10 P—KR3 | BxKt |
| 11 QxB | QKt—Q2 |
| 12 P—KKt4 | R—K(f) |
| 13 B—B5(g) | Q—B2 |
| 14 P—KR4 | Kt—B(h) |
| 15 BxKt | PxB |
| 16 P—Kt5 | PxP |
| 17 PxP | B—B5ch |
| 18 K—Kt | BxP(i) |

Whitaker—Black—12 Pieces.



Lasker—White—11 Pieces.

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 19 BxPch(j) | KtxB |
| 20 RxKt | KxR |
| 21 Q—B5ch | K—Kt2 |
| 22 QxBch | K—B |
| 23 R—R | Q—R7(k) |
| 24 RxQ | R—K8ch |
| 25 Q—B | RxQch |
| 26 KxR | K—K2(l) |
| 27 K—Q2 | R—KKt |
| 28 Kt—K2 | R—Kt3 |
| 29 R—R3 | R—B3 |
| 30 R—QKt3 | P—Kt3 |
| 31 R—QR3 | RxP |
| 32 RxPch | K—Q3 |
| 33 P—R4 | P—QB4 |

- | | |
|---------------|---------|
| 34 P—R5 | PxQP |
| 35 PxP | K—B3 |
| 36 P—Kt7 | K—B2 |
| 37 P—Kt8(Q)ch | KxQ |
| 38 R—Q7 | P—B4 |
| 39 RxP | P—B5 |
| 40 K—K | R—R7 |
| 41 KtxQP | P—B6 |
| 42 R—KB5 | Resigns |

(a) Bringing about the so-called “exchange” variation in the French defense. It is commonly supposed to lead to an even development, with slight prospects for complications. The game under consideration, however, is a notable exception.

(b) Somewhat more conservative would be 6...B—K2. Up to this point the play is identical with a game, Rubenstein-Danischevski at Lodz, 1907, when the former continued: 7 KKt—K2, Castles; 8 Q—Q2, B—KKt5; 9 Castles, QKt—Q2; 10 Kt—Kt3, Q—B2; 11 P—KR3, BxKt; 12 PxKB, B—R4; 13 Q—B4, etc.

(c) Naturally, he does not care to lose a move with B—K2, nor to interpose the Queen, on account of BxKt and the doubling of his Pawns.

(d) This might better have been postponed until he had assured himself as to which way the wind might blow.

(e) Better would have been QKt—Q2, followed by a quick advance of the Queen’s side Pawns.

(f) Again, P—QKt4 and P—QR4 would have been preferable.

(g) A good move, which practically paralyzes the action of Black’s Knights. Of course, the Bishop cannot be driven away by P—KKt3 on account of BxQKt.

(h) There is little choice, the more so as the other Knight has no place to which to retreat. If 14...P—KR3; 15 BxKt, KtxB; 17 P—Kt5, with an irresistible attack.

(i) Black is a Pawn ahead, but it stands to reason that the position of the King is too exposed for him to hold out any length of time.

(j) Beginning a pretty combination which wins the game by force and also makes the position worthy of consideration in connection with the award of the Vance Brilliancy Prize, for which it was duly entered.

(k) Ingenious, but unavailing, nevertheless, the only way to avoid checkmate.

(l) Black might well have resigned at this point, seeing that he is a clear piece behind, with no compensation whatever in position.

RUY LOPEZ.

18 Q-Q4 is out of the question, on account of B-QB4.

Factor. Whitaker.
White. Black.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3 B-Kt5 | P-QR3 |
| 4 B-R4 | Kt-B3 |
| 5 Castles | B-K2 |
| 6 R-K | P-QKt4 |
| 7 B-Kt3 | P-Q3(a) |
| 8 P-B3 | Kt-QR4 |
| 9 B-B2 | P-B4 |
| 10 P-Q4 | Q-B2 |
| 11 P-QR4(b) | R-QKt |
| 12 RPxP | RPxP |
| 13 PxKP | PxP |
| 14 KtxP(c) | QxKt |
| 15 RxKt | Kt-Kt5(d) |
| 16 P-KB4(e) | Q-B2 |
| 17 R-R | P-B5(f) |
| 18 P-R3 | Q-Kt3ch |

Resigns

(a) In the memorable Capablanca-Marshall game (Manhattan C. C. tournament, 1918) Marshall castled at this stage, whereupon followed 8 P-B3, P-Q4; 9 PxP, KtxP; 10 KtxP, KtxKt; 11 RxKt, Kt-B3; 12 R-K, etc.

(b) Further development of the pieces is now in order, as for instance: 11 QKt-Q2. Then, should Black "pin" by means of B-Kt5, White may continue with 12 P-Q5, as in Capablanca vs. Yates at Hastings.

(c) White wins a Pawn, but position judgment should have warned him that, undeveloped as he is on the Queen's side, this gain in material could not in the nature of things offset the powerfully attacking position obtained by Black.

(d) Against this there is really no good defense.

(e) This leads to speedy loss, chiefly because of the unfortunate location of the White QR, which enables Black to gain an all-important tempo. Instead, he should have played 16 P-KKt3, Q-R4; 17 P-KR4, when the tempting sacrifice of BxP by Black is not quite sound. However, as White doubtless realized, the layout is all in favor of his opponent and merely needs careful nursing to yield a win.

(f) By opening this fatal diagonal all the mischief is accomplished. Curiously, there is no defense, although Black is attacking with only two pieces. He cannot play 18 B-K3, on account of KtxB, followed by B-QB4. Neither can he escape by means of 18 K-B, because of Q-Kt3, followed by KtxPch. Of course,

FIRST ROUND-RUY LOPEZ.

Factor. White.	Beckner. Black.	Factor. White.	Beckner. Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	31 QxR	QxP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	32 Q-Q5ch	QxQ
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	33 KtxQ	R-Kt
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	34 R-R	P-Kt5
5 Castles	B-K2	35 RxP	P-Kt6
6 R-K	P-QKt4	36 R-R	K-B2
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	37 P-B4	R-Kt2
8 P-B3	Kt-QR4	38 K-B2	K-K3
9 B-B2	P-B4	39 K-K3	P-B4
10 P-Q4	Q-B2	40 KxP	PxP
11 QKt-Q2	BxP	41 KxP	P-Kt7
12 PxP	B-Q2	42 R-QKt	R-Kt6
13 Kt-B	QR-B	43 K-Q4	P-Kt4
14 B-Q3	Castles	44 K-B4	R-Kt
15 B-Kt5	B-Kt5	45 PxP	R-QBch
16 Kt-K3	PxP	46 K-Q4	R-B8
17 KtxB	KtxKt	47 RxP	R-Q8ch
18 BxB	QxB	48 K-B4	RxKt
19 P-KR3	Kt-K4	49 R-K2ch	R-K4
20 KtxP	KR-Q	50 RxRch	KxR
21 Kt-B5	Q-B3	51 K-Q3	K-B5
22 Q-K2	P-Kt3	52 P-R4	K-K4
23 Kt-K3	KtxB	53 P-Kt3	K-Q4
24 QxKt	QxKtP	54 P-Kt4	K-K4
25 Kt-Q5	Kt-B3	55 P-R5	K-K3
26 QR-Kt	Q-Kt2	56 K-Q4	P-Q4
27 KR-QB	P-B3	57 P-Kt6	PxP
28 Kt-Kt6	R-B2	58 P-R6	K-B2
29 Q-Q5ch	Q-B2	59 P-Kt5	Resigns.
30 RxKt	RxR		

FOURTH ROUND-PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE.

Beckner White	Czaikowski Black	Beckner White	Czaikowski White
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 P-KR4	P-QR4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	15 P-Kt5	Kt-R4
3 P-Q4	PxP	16 B-R3	Q-Q
4 KtxP	B-K2	17 B-Kt4	P-Kt5
5 QKt-B3	Kt-KB3	18 BxKt	PxKt
6 B-K3	B-Q2	19 QxP	P-Kt3
7 Q-Q2	Kt-B3	20 QxB	PxB
8 P-KR3	Castles	21 KR-Kt	R-B
9 Castles, QR	P-QR3	22 Q-Q5	P-B3
10 P-KKt4	KtxKt	23 Q-KB5	R-Kt
11 BxKt	B-B3	24 P-Kt6	P-B3
12 P-B3	P-QKt4	25 QxRP	Resigns
13 P-R3	Q-Q2		

ELEVENTH ROUND-QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Stearns White	Whitaker Black	Stearns White	Whitaker Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	36 R-Kt	P-QR4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	37 P-Kt5	P-R4
3 P-B4	P-K3	38 R-R	BxP
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	39 R-Kt	P-R6
5 P-K3	B-K2	40 KtxB	P-R7
6 Kt-B3	Castles	41 R-R	RxKt
7 R-B	P-QR3	42 RxP	R-Kt8ch
8 PxP	PxP	44 K-B2	K-R4
9 B-Q3	P-B3	44 R-K2	R-Q8
10 Castles	P-R3	45 P-R3	R-KR8
11 B-R4	Kt-K5	46 K-Kt2	R-Q8
12 BxB	QxB	47 K-B3	R-KR8
13 Kt-K2	P-KB4	48 P-Kt4ch	K-Kt3
14 Kt-B4	Q-B3	49 K-Kt2	R-R8
15 P-KKt3	P-KKt4	50 R-Q2	R-R4
16 Kt-Kt2	Q-Kt2	51 R-Q3	P-R4
17 Q-B2	K-R	52 PxrPch	KxP
18 P-QKt4	QKt-B3	53 P-K6	K-Kt3
19 Kt-K5	B-K3	54 P-K7	K-B2
20 P-R3	Kt-Q3	55 P-K3(Q)ch	KxQ
21 Q-B5	QR-Q	56 PxP	K-B2
22 P-QR4	Kt-B2	57 K-Kt3	K-K3
23 Q-K7	KtxKt	58 K-R4	R-R6ch
24 QxQch	KxQ	59 R-Kt3	K-K4
25 P-Kt	Kt-Q2	60 P-Q4	R-R
26 P-B4	Kt-Kt3	61 P-R4	R-Kt
27 BxRP	QR-Kt	62 K-B3	R-KR
28 P-R5	PxB	63 K-K2	R-KKt
29 RxP	B-Q2	64 K-Q3	R-KR
30 RxKt	RxR	65 K-K2	R-KKt
31 PxR	B-Kt4	66 K-B3	R-KR
32 R-B	B-B5	67 R-R4	R-R2
33 Kt-K	R-QKt	68 K-Kt3	R-R
34 Kt-B2	RxP	69 R-R7	K-K3
35 Kt-Q4	K-Kt3	70 P-Kt6	Drawn

SEVENTH ROUND—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Hahlbohm. White.	Lasker Black	Hahlbohm. White.	Lasker. Black.
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	32 R-K4	P-B4
2 KKT-B3	KKt-B3	33 R-R4	P-R6
3 P-B4	P-K3	34 Kt-Q	PxP
4 Kt-B3	QKT-Q2	35 RxBch	KtXR
5 B-Kt5	B-K2	36 KtXP	P-B6
6 P-K3	P-QKT3	37 Kt-Q3	B-B(a)
7 R-B	P-K3	38 K-K2	R-R2
8 PxP	PxP	39 Kt-K	R-R7ch
9 Q-R4	P-B4	40 K-Q3	R-R6
10 B-KB4	B-Kt2	41 Kt-B2	R-R3
11 B-QR6	BxB	42 KxP	Kt-Kt3
12 QxB	Q-R	43 R-R5	R-R4
13 QxQ	QRxQ	44 K-Q3	Kt-Q4
14 K-K2	KR-Q	45 K-B4	Kt-Kt3ch
15 KR-Q	P-B5	46 K-Q3	Kt-Q4
16 B-Kt5	P-QR3	47 R-R4	K-R2
17 Kt-Q2	P-Kt4	48 B-K	R-R3
18 P-B3	Kt-Kt3	49 B-Q2	R-KKt3
19 P-QR3	P-R3	50 P-Kt4	PxP
20 B-R4	R-K	51 RxP	B-Q3
21 Kt-B	R-Kt	52 P-R3	P-B4
22 B-Kt3	R-B2	53 RxR	KxR
23 K-B2	B-K	54 Kt-K	B-B5
24 Kt-Q2	P-Kt5	55 Kt-Kt2	BxB
25 PxP	BxP	56 KxB	K-B3
26 R-QR	P-QR4	57 K-Q3	K-K3
27 R-K	P-R5	58 K-B4	K-Q3
28 R-K2	R-R	59 Kt-R4	Kt-K2
29 P-K4	PxP	60 P-Q5	K-K4
30 KKTxKP	R-Q2	61 P-B4ch	KxP
31 KtxKtch.	PxKt	62 P-Q6	Kt-B

Drawn.

(a) Black was under great time limit pressure at this stage.

EIGHTH ROUND—FRENCH DEFENSE.

Stolzenberg White	Stearns Black	Stolzenberg White	Stearns Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	21 B-R6	K-B2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 KR-R	KKt-B3
3 P-K5	P-QB4	23 KtxKtP	KtxKt
4 P-QB3	Kt-QB3	24 KtxKt	B-B2
5 Kt-KB3	Q-Kt3	25 KtXB	QxKt
6 B-Q3	B-Q2	26 P-Kt5	Kt-Q5
7 PxP	BxP	27 Q-K3	KtXP
8 Castles	P-B4	28 F-B6	QxBP
9 P-QKt4	Q-K2	29 Q-Kt5	KR-KKt
10 P-QR4	P-QR3	31 B-Kt5	Q-B4
11 R-K	Kt-R2	32 BxKt	BxB
12 Kt-R3	R-B	33 QxKtPch	K-B
13 Q-Kt4	P-QKt4	34 B-R6ch	R-Kt2
14 P-B4	RPxP	35 R-R7	QxR
15 RPxP	B-Q	36 RxQ	B-Q2
16 P-B5	Q-Kt2	37 BxRch	KxB
17 Kt-Q4	P-Kt3	38 RxBch	K-R3
18 Q-Q	R-Kt	39 P-KR4	Resigns
19 Q-K2	Kt-K2		
20 R-R2			

SECOND ROUND—FROM GAMBIT.

Whitaker White	Hahlbohm Black	Whitaker White	Hahlbohm Black
1 P-KB4	P-K4	23 KR-K2	P-KKt3
2 P-Q3	PxP	24 K-B2	Kt-B3
3 BxP	Q-B3	25 R-KKt	QR-K
4 Q-B	B-B4	26 Q-Q3	B-K6ch
5 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	27 K-K	BxR
6 P-K3	KKt-K2	28 KtxB	QxP
7 P-Q4	B-Kt3	29 K-B	RxR
8 Kt-B3	B-R4	30 KKTxR	Kt-Kt5
9 B-Q3	Kt-Q4	31 Q-B3	P-KB4
10 Castles	KtxB	32 Kt-B4	Q-R3
11 Kt-K4	Kt-R6ch	33 K-Kt	R-K
12 PxKt	Q-R3	34 Kt-Kt2	Q-R7ch
13 P-B3	P-Q4	35 K-B	Q-R6
14 Kt-Kt3	BxRP	36 K-Kt	K-Kt
15 R-B2	Kt-K2	37 P-Q5	P-B5
16 Q-B2	P-QB3	38 PxP	PxKt
17 P-K4	Castles	39 Q-Q5ch	K-B
18 R-K	B-B2	40 Q-Q6ch	R-K2
19 PxP	KtxP	41 Q-Q8ch	K-B2
20 BxPch	K-R	42 Q-Q5ch	K-Kt2
21 B-B5	B-B5	43 PxP	Q-R7ch
22 BxB	QxB	44 K-B	Q-R8 mate

(REPLAYED FROM WHITE'S 21ST MOVE.)

Whitaker White	Hahlbohm Black	Whitaker White	Hahlbohm Black
21 B-K4	QR-K	27 Kt-K4	K-R

22 BxKt	PxB	28 Kt-B5	Q-Kt5ch
23 Kt-K5	K-Kt	29 K-R	R-Q
24 Q-Kt3	RxKt	30 QxBP	BxKt
25 PxR	B-Kt3	31 KR-K2	QxR
26 QxP	Q-B5	Resigns	

SIXTH ROUND—PETROFF DEFENSE

Beckner White	Hahlbohm Black	Beckner White	Hahlbohm Black
1 P-K4	B-B3	18 P-R5	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	BxB	19 B-Q4	Kt-KB3
3 P-Q4	Q-Kt3	20 KtxB	PxP
4 P-K5	Kt-B3	21 PxP	Kt-K5
5 QxP	K-R	22 PxPch	P-Q4
6 PxPch	K-Kt2	23 Kt-B6	KtxP
7 B-Q3	B-B4	24 Q-K5	Kt-B3
8 Q-KB4	B-Kt3	25 Kt-K7	B-K2
9 Kt-B3	PxB	26 BxB	B-K3
10 B-K3	K-R	27 Kt-Kt8	Castles
11 Castles	QR-Kt2	28 Kt-K7	P-QR4
12 P-QR3	QR-K	29 R-Q7	Q-Kt
13 P-KR4	RxQ	30 P-R8 (Q) ch	P-QKt4
14 KtxP	K-B	31 Kt-B5ch	KtxKt
15 Q-K4	Kt-Kt	32 RxRch	P-Kt3
16 QxKt		33 Q-Kt7 mate	Kt-Q3
17 Q-B3			Kt-K

NINTH ROUND—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Czalkowski White	Whitaker Black	Czalkowski White	Whitaker Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 Q-Kt3ch	K-R
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	21 QR-Q	R-B4
3 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	22 R-Q4	Q-B7
4 B-Kt5	QKT-Q2	23 Q-B4	K-Kt2
5 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	24 Q-Kt3ch	K-R
6 P-K3	P-QB4	25 Q-B4	Q-B4
7 B-K2	Q-R4	26 QxQ	BxQ
8 BxKt	BxKtch	27 RxP	QR-QB
9 PxP	QxPch	28 P-R3	P-QR4
10 Kt-Q2	PxB	29 RxB	RxR
11 PxQP	KPxP	30 B-Kt4	QR-B4
12 QR-B	Q-R4	31 BxR	RxB
13 PxP	KtxP	32 R-R	K-Kt2
14 Castles	B-K3	33 K-B	R-QKt4
15 Kt-Kt3	KtxKt	34 R-R2	P-K4
16 QxKt	Castles	35 K-K2	K-B3
17 QxKtP	QxP	36 K-Q3	K-K4
18 B-B3	KR-Kt		Drawn
19 Q-B7	R-QB		

ELEVENTH ROUND—RUY LOPEZ.

Beckner White	Lasker Black	Beckner White	Lasker Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	22 P-B5	B-B3
2 Kt-KB3	QKT-B3	23 K-R	K-R2
3 B-Kt5	Kt-B3	24 Q-Q3	P-Q4
4 Castles	P-Q3	25 PxP	RxR
5 P-Q4	PxP	26 RxR	KtxP
6 KtxP	B-Q2	27 PxPch	QxP
7 Kt-B3	B-K2	28 Kt-K6	PxP
8 KKt-K2	Castles	29 KtxR	Q-K8ch
9 Kt-Kt3	R-K	30 K-R2	Q-K4ch
10 R-K	P-QR3	31 Q-Kt3	QxQch
11 BxKt	BxB	32 KxQ	KtxKt
12 Q-Q3	P-KKt3	33 KtxB	KtxP
13 B-Kt5	Kt-Kt5	34 Kt-Q8	P-Kt3
14 BxB	QxB	35 K-B3	Kt-Kt4
15 P-KR3	Kt-B3	36 P-B3	Kt-Q6
16 R-K3	Q-K4	37 P-QKt4	P-B4
17 QR-K	P-KR4	38 K-K3	KtxP
18 KKt-K2	B-Kt4	39 PxKt	PxP
19 Q-Q2	Q-KKt4	40 K-Q4	P-KKt4
20 P-B4	Q-QB4	41 Kt-K6	K-Kt3
21 Kt-Q4	QR-Q		Drawn

Iowa State C. A. Meet.

At Spencer, Ia., December 1, 2 and 3. Annual cross-board tourney, rapid transit play, consultation games and problem solving. Entries to W. F. Tyrrell, Britt, Ia.

The Oriole Chess Courier.

F. W. Klamp, editor of the "Oriole Chess Courier" of Baltimore, Md., announces under date of November 7 that, for reasons of health, he has been obliged to suspend publication. Subscriptions will be returned, if desired. Thus, we regret to say, so important a chess center as Baltimore is once more without representation in the press.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS IN 1922.

At a most important meeting of the Executive Committee of the British Chess Federation, held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, on September 17, plans were laid for an international congress to be held in London during the summer of 1922. The programme, as yet only roughly outlined, calls for an invitation masters tournament of eighteen players, five of whom will be from England and four from the British Dominions. Nine places, therefore, remain for distribution among the other chess playing countries, so that America cannot very well hope for more than one. The fund it was at first proposed to raise for the expenses of the congress was set at 5,000 pounds, but at a subsequent meeting, on October 15, it was reduced to 3,000. There will also be an International Invitation Women's Tournament, in addition to a minor tournament and several class competitions. At the annual general meeting in London (October 15), officers of the Federation were elected as follows: Canon A. G. Gordon Ross, president; H. E. Dobell, treasurer; Leonard P. Rees, secretary; J. E. Mannington, auditor. Announcement was made that the legacy of the late Sir John Thursby, long the president of the Federation, amounting to 5,000 pounds, had been received in full and invested. Donations for the congress fund may be sent either to S. I. Holloway, organizing secretary, Congress Fund Council, 22 Cambridge Road, Bromley, Kent, or H. E. Dobell, 21 Robertson Street, Hastings.

A Testimonial for Blackburne.

J. Walter Russell, Hon. Treasurer of the City of London Chess Club, informs us that at a recent meeting it was proposed by Amos Burn and unanimously resolved to invite all British chess players throughout the empire, and others interested in the game, to subscribe to a testimonial to be presented to J. H. Blackburne, the "Grand Old Man" of British chess, on December 11, the eightieth anniversary of his birthday. Some years ago, with the help of the late Sir John Thursby, there was raised a fund sufficient to provide the veteran with an annuity of 100 pounds. This is far from sufficient in these days to provide him and his invalid wife with the ordinary necessities of life. Donations of 5 shillings or more are invited and may be sent to Mr. Russell at the City of London Chess Club, 2 Wardrobe Court, Doctors' Commons, E. C. 4, London.

Mrs. Anderson won the British Ladies' Championship for the third time by winning the final game in the tie match with Miss Price at the Imperial Chess Club, London, on October 25. These two competitors tied for first place in the annual ladies' tournament of the British Chess Federation of Malvern. Mrs. Anderson had held the title before in 1909 and 1912. The prize for the best game played by the ladies at Malvern was awarded to Miss Price.

Julius Finn, twice New York State champion, gave a most successful performance of simultaneous play at the Masonic Club, Hotel Imperial, New York City, on the evening of October 29. He played seventeen games and won them all!

THE LATE ALEXANDER HALPRIN.

According to the "British Chess Magazine," a notable loss was sustained by European chess players through the death of Alexander Halprin, who succumbed to a heart attack in Vienna on May 20. Born in St. Petersburg in 1868, Halprin was of, or adopted, Austrian nationality. He played in two international masters' tournaments, in Vienna, 1898, where he scored 14 out of 36 (double round), and Munich, 1900, where he scored 5 out of 15. It is remarkable that his record against Janowski in these two affairs was 3 out of 3.

CAPABLANCA'S BOOK OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

The only channel through which the new world's champion has conveyed his opinions of and detailed comments upon the fourteen games of his match with Dr. Emanuel Lasker at Havana, last spring is his own book of the match, now for sale at the office of the American Chess Bulletin, at \$6.00 the copy.

With the edition limited to 600 copies, this collection of the games from the most memorable chess contest of modern times is destined in due course to become a rarity. Collectors, as well as those desiring to be up to the minute in matters chessical, can hardly afford, therefore, to delay placing their orders.

The price? Yes, it's a bit unusual, but the exact valuation by the Cuban of his literary labors. Capablanca is to chess what Caruso was to music. So there you are.

Jose R. Capablanca planned to leave Havana for New York the latter part of November. It will be his first appearance since his acquisition of the world's championship last spring. Rudolph Spielmann of Vienna may send word at any time of his departure for this country. Akiba Rubinstein and Alexander Aljechin, the Russians, as well as Richard Reti of Budapest, are also planning to visit America.

MARSHALL-LASKER MATCH NEGOTIATIONS.

In the last issue of the Bulletin there appeared the text of a challenge for a United States championship match addressed by Norman T. Whitaker to Frank J. Marshall and the latter's reply thereto. It appears that this reply was not wholly satisfactory to the challenger, and the negotiations are at a standstill. Now we have to place on record a similar communication from Edward Lasker of Chicago, who has been encouraged by his latest success at Cleveland to throw down the gauntlet to the present recognized champion of this country.

Mr. Lasker, we understand, is quite confident in his ability to find sufficient backing for the match in the leading chess centers of the country to make it worth while for Marshall to play. The latter planned to set out about the middle of November upon a tour which was to take him through New York State and by way of Buffalo and Cleveland to Chicago. Upon his arrival there, it is expected, negotiations between these two masters will be consummated.

The following is the text of Lasker's letter to Marshall:

Mr. Frank J. Marshall,
146 West 4th Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Upon my return from the Western States Tournament which I have won for the fifth time, a number of friends have urged me to attempt battle with you for the Championship of the United States.

While I concede that the odds are heavily against me, I feel that such a match would be welcomed by the followers of the game everywhere and that it would add intensely to the quickened interest which Chess has received since the war.

Please let me hear from you under what conditions you would accept my challenge.

Yours Very sincerely,

EDWARD LASKER.

Chicago, October 30, 1921.

The title has not been played for since Marshall acquired it from Jackson W. Shwalter late in 1909.

In consequence of the sudden death of his father on November 10, due to pneumonia after ten days' illness, Newell W. Banks, who will represent America in the match for the world's draughts championship to be played in Glasgow, decided to postpone his contemplated departure for Scotland on November 15. Instead, he plans to sail by the steamship Aquitania from New York on December 13.

A handicap tournament, with the "Kendall Cup" for an objective, is under way at the Staten Island Chess Club. After thirteen games Dr. H. E. Leede was leading with a score of 12-1.

ALJECHIN FIRST AT THE HAGUE.

To his successes at Stockholm, 1912, Scheveningen and St. Petersburg, 1913, St. Petersburg and Mannheim, 1914, Moscow, 1920, and Triberg and Budapest, 1921, Alexander Aljechin, the young Russian master, has added first prize in a tournament at The Hague, according to a dispatch received from Holland shortly before we go to press. This constitutes a record which rightly entitles him to be classed among the few "grand masters" of chess, and he is, therefore, in line for the world's championship. Naturally, Americans look forward with interest to his coming here during the winter.

From the London Times we learn that the entry list at The Hague was a particularly good one, and included, besides Aljechin, the names of F. D. Yates, Rubinstein, Teichmann, Maroczy, Marco, Mieses, Kostich, Euwe and J. D. Davidson.

According to a later report contained in the London Field, Teichmann was unable to play, owing to ill health. The tournament was held in a hall of the Pulchri Studio, Lange Voorhout, and the prize fund amounted to 1,250 gulden, to be divided in accordance with the Tietz system. The competitors were the guests of the tournament committee, all traveling expenses being paid.

BUDAPEST INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Players	Aljechin	Gruenfeld	Kostich	Tartakover	Balla	Euwe	Bogoljubow	Saemisch	Dr. Vajda	Sterk	Steiner	Schveiger	Total Won
Aljechin ..	—	½	½	½	1	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	8½
Gruenfeld	½	—	0	½	1	1	1	½	½	1	1	1	8
Kostich ..	½	1	—	½	1	1	½	½	0	½	1	1	7½
Tartakow'r	½	½	½	—	1	1	½	½	½	½	1	1	7½
Balla	0	0	0	0	—	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	6
Euwe	½	0	0	0	½	—	1	1	½	1	0	1	5½
Bog'ljub'w	0	0	½	½	0	0	—	½	1	½	1	1	5
Saemisch ..	½	½	½	½	0	0	½	—	½	½	½	½	4½
Dr. Vajda	0	½	1	½	½	½	0	½	—	0	½	½	4½
Sterk	0	0	½	½	0	0	½	½	1	—	1	0	4
Steiner ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	½	½	0	—	1	3
Schveiger.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	1	0	—	2
Games Lost	2½	3	3½	3½	5	5½	6	6½	6½	7	8	9	66

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Aljechin. White.	Sterk. Black.
1 P—Q4	Kt—KB3
2 Kt—KB3	P—Q4
3 P—B4	P—K3
4 Kt—B3	QKt—Q2
5 P—K3	B—Q3(a)
6 Kt—QKt5	B—K2
7 Q—B2	P—B3
8 Kt—B3	Castles
9 B—Q3	PxP
10 BxP	P—B4
11 PxP	BxP
12 Castles	P—QKt3
13 P—K4	B—Kt2
14 B—KKt5	Q—B(b)
15 Q—K2	B—Kt5(c)

16 B—Q3	BxKt
17 KR—B	KtxP
18 BxKt	BxB
19 QxB	Kt—B4(d)
20 Q—K2	B—R4(e)
21 QR—Kt(f)	Q—R3(g)
22 R—B4	Kt—R5(h)
23 B—B6(i)	KR—B(j)
24 Q—K5(k)	R—B4
25 Q—Kt3(l)	P—Kt3
26 RxKt	Q—Q6(m)
27 R—KB	QR—QB
28 R—Q4	Q—B4
29 Q—B4	Q—B7
30 Q—R6	Resigns

(a) This is not exactly the right place for the Bishop, K-2 being preferable.

(b) Unlimbering the Queen and, at the same time, threatening BxPch.

(c) Black makes somewhat elaborate preparations in order to win a Pawn, but his success in this respect brings calamity in its wake.

(d) Black displays much ingenuity in emerging with a Pawn plus, but he is not sufficiently mindful of the shifting of so much of his force to the Queen's side, where it becomes useless for the defense of his King.

(e) If 20...B—B3; 21 BxB, PxB; 22 P—QKt4, etc.

(f) Maintaining the threat of P—QKt4 and contemplating also a combination having for its ultimate object the destruction of the Black King.

(g) If White would only consent to exchange Queens, then all would be well.

(h) Black, seemingly, is not without recourse. While he invites P—QKt4, he would, in that case, rejoin with Kt—B6, attacking Queen and Rook.

(i) The surprise move, which brings Black to a realization of the defenselessness of his King's side.

(j) Naturally, if PxB, then White wins through R—Kt4ch.

(k) Another pretty move, which threatens Q—Kt5. If 24...PxB; 25 R—Kt4ch, K—B; 26 QxBP, winning.

(l) If 25 RxR, then Black can obtain temporary relief through PxB, etc.

(m) With a piece minus, Black has nothing to look forward to.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Aljechin. White.	Balla. Black.
1 P—Q4	P—Q4
2 Kt—KB3	P—K3
3 B—B4(a)	P—QB4
4 P—K3	Kt—QB3
5 P—B4	Kt—B3
6 Kt—B3	PxQP
7 KPxB	Kt—K5(b)
8 B—Q3	B—Kt5
9 R—QB	Q—R4
10 Q—Kt3	PxP
11 BxB	P—KKt4(c)
12 B—K3	P—Kt5
13 Kt—K5	KtxKt
14 PxB	BxKtch
15 PxB	P—Kt3(d)
16 Castles	B—Q2(e)
17 KR—Q(f)	B—R5(g)
18 Q—Kt	KtxQBP(h)
19 RxKt(i)	QxR
20 B—Kt5ch	BxB
21 QxBch	K—B
22 B—R6ch	K—Kt
23 Q—Q7	Resigns (j)

(a) Aljechin, it seems, has a preference for this method of developing the QB in the Queen's Pawn Opening.

(b) Somewhat premature and not quite so good as either B—K2 or B—Q3.

(c) Black plays with an impetuosity which cannot be expected to avail him much against an opponent of Aljechin's class. Without he obtain some compensation in attack, he should not thus weaken his Pawn position.

(d) He cannot very well capture the KP, on account of B—Q4, etc.

(e) If now 16...B—R3, then White wins by means of 17 BxKP.

(f) White sets a trap for his adversary, into which the latter promptly falls. However, his outlook is by no means alluring.

(g) Probably Kt—B4 is about the best at Black's disposal now, for White has clearly foreseen all the contingencies following the move in the text.

(h) If now 18...BxR; 19 B—Kt5ch, and Black, it will be found, has no satisfactory defense.

(i) White is quite free with his Rooks, having calculated to give up the exchange in whatever variation Black might select.

(j) There is a forced mate in sight, for, if Black retires Q—B to prevent Q—Q8 ch, White simply continues with Q—K7, to which there is no reply.

DOUBLE FIANCHETTO.

Bruckmann. White.	Aljechin. Black.
1 P—Q4	Kt—KB3
2 Kt—KB3	P—QKt3
3 P—KKt3	B—Kt2
4 B—Kt2	P—Q3(a)
5 P—Kt3	QKt—Q2
6 B—Kt2	P—K4(b)
7 PxB	PxB
8 Castles	P—K5(c)
9 Kt—K5(d)	B—Q3
10 KtxKt	QxKt
11 Kt—Q2	Q—K3
12 P—K3	P—KR4(e)
13 Q—K2	P—R5
14 Kt—B4(f)	B—B4
15 KR—Q	B—Q4(g)
16 Kt—R3(h)	PxB
17 RPxB	P—R3
18 P—QB4	B—Kt2
19 Kt—B2	Q—B4(i)
20 B—QR3	BxB
21 KtxB	Kt—Kt5
22 Kt—B2	R—R7(j)
23 Q—Q2	K—K2(k)
24 Kt—Kt4	OR—R
25 Q—K2	Q—B6(l)

(a) This constitutes an excellent defense and holds out better prospects here than where, in the Queen's Pawn opening, White, after playing P—KR3 instead of P—KKt3, can develop his QB to advantage at KB4.

(b) Effectually freeing Black's King and leading at least to equality in positions.

(c) This Pawn is probably safer at K5 than at K4. 8...B—Q3 did not appeal to Black on account of QKt—Q2, followed by Kt—B4.

(d) If 9 Kt—Q4, P—Kt3, to be followed by B—Kt2, etc.

(e) A flank attack, which is made possible by the circumstance that there are no weak spots of a serious nature in Black's position to be attacked, while he takes time for this advance. Judging by later developments, White would have been well advised if he had blocked the Pawn with P—KR4.

(f) White could here bring about an exchange of Queens by means of 14 BxKt, PxB; 15 Q—B4, in which case Black might reply with P—KB4 and still retain the superior position.

(g) For the purpose of playing R—Q, followed by Q—B4. It would have been premature to have played Q—B4 at once, on account of B—K5.

(h) White is beginning to lose important time. Preferable would have been R—Q2, to be followed by doubling of the Rooks.

(i) Considering that he has not yet castled, Black is remarkably immune from danger, but necessarily this cannot go on forever and it behooves him to bring his own attack quickly to a head.

(j) Preparing for the doubling of the Rooks, to hinder which White appears to be quite helpless.

(k) A bold sortie on the part of Black's King, who, however, will be able to find safety if driven further out upon the board. For instance, if Q—Kt4ch, K—B3 (not P—B4, on account of Q—Q2, etc.), 25 Q—B3ch, K—Kt3, after which QR—R will be in order.

(l) A real problem move, which leaves White entirely helpless. Consequently, there was nothing left for him to do but to resign. Of course, if 26 BxQ, PxB, and there is no way for King to escape from the mating net, even through sacrifice of the Queen.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Kostich. White.	Euwe. Black.
1 P—Q4	P—Q4
2 P—QB4	P—QB3
3 Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3
4 Kt—B3	B—B4

5 PxP	KtxP
6 Kt—Q2(a)	B—Kt3
7 P—K4	Kt—B3
8 P—K5(b)	Kt—Q4
9 B—B4	Kt—Kt5(c)
10 Castles (d)	Kt—B7(e)
11 P—K6	PxP
12 KKt—K4	KtxR(f)
13 BxP	Kt—R3
14 B—KB4	Kt—B2
15 Kt—B5(g)	KtxB
16 KtxKt	Q—Q2
17 Kt—B7ch	K—Q
18 KtxR	Kt—B7
19 P—Q5	PxP
20 KtxP	B—B2(h)
21 QKt—Kt6	PxKt
22 QxKt.	B—Q4
23 KtxP	Q—B3
24 Q—Q2	P—K3
25 KtxB	QxKt
26 QxQ	PxQ
27 R—Q	B—K2
28 RxPch	K—B
29 B—K5	R—K(i)
30 P—B4	Resigns(j)

(a) Quite a novelty, designed to further the advance of the KP. Of course, White could not very well play 6 P—K4, on account of KtxKt, followed by BxP.

(b) Forced, because the QP cannot be defended without the loss of the KP. This enforced advance of the KP is perhaps the chief reason why White's sixth move is not as good as it appeared to be.

(c) Not unnatural, but nevertheless inferior to P—K3.

(d) Any attempt to prevent the entry of the Black Knight by means of KKt—K4 would be met by QxP, followed by Kt—B7ch, recovering the Queen.

(e) Black does not avail himself of the opportunity to capture the QP, for in that case White might play P—K6, to be followed by Q—Kt3.

(f) Black, for the time being, gains a Rook, which was out of play, but it would have paid him better to have looked more closely to the safety of his King, which, with the minor pieces swarming about him, will soon be made to feel uncomfortable.

(g) White is threatening 16 KtxP, Q—Kt; 17 Kt—Q5, PxKt; 18 Q—R4ch, etc.

(h) If 20...P—K3, then B—Kt5ch, etc.

(i) Inviting BxP, in which case Black would win a piece by means of B—B3.

(j) White is a Pawn ahead on each wing and has, moreover, the superior position in addition.

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED AS THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CHESS LEAGUE OF AMERICA, WITH WHICH ARE CONSOLIDATED THE NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSOCIATION, THE CHESS BY MAIL CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU, THE CHESS AMATEUR LEAGUE (CANADIAN BRANCH).

Charles A. Will, president, 127 Rutland road, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Paul J. Wortman, first vice president, 46 Burton avenue, Dayton, O.; W. H. Failing, second vice president, 701 West 179th street, New York City; Z. Leslie Hoover, secretary-treasurer, 599 West 190th street, New York City; J. Howard Longacre, tournament director, 1524 North 61st street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS NOTES.

It is with deep regret and with heartfelt sympathy to him in his misfortune that we report the terrible accident which befell Frank L. Wentworth, of Winsted, Conn., on the evening of Sunday, October 6. He was struck and knocked down by a rapidly-moving automobile, and suffers from a fractured jaw, fractured nose and several cuts on his head.

His daughter writes, under date of October 17, that "He is getting along nicely, but until a few days ago could see very little, as both eyes were swollen nearly shut.

"Of course, he cannot enter the tournament just now, but I think that within a week or two he will be able to take up the games as he expected."

The first of December ushers in the final tournament of this year's schedule, the December Quarterly One-Round Tournament. Members are requested to send in their entries as soon as possible, as this tournament will be started promptly, for upon its being gotten under way the League's books for the current year must be closed, so that the secretary's bulletin, the tournament director's report and the statements of account can be sent out on about January first.

The December "Quarterlies" are open to all members, the fee being twenty-five cents a section. Each section is complete in itself and comprises four players, who play two games with each opponent to a finish. Engraved score cards, artistically gotten up, will be awarded to the winners.

In informing the tournament director of his correspondence chess activities, S. J. Gordon, of East Chicago, Ind., wrote: "I am playing seventy-one games and work ten hours per day and walk two miles each way."

Samuel Kenner, of Tucson, Ariz., reports that he is too sick to look after his games and therefore must give up his correspondence chess activities for the time being. It is to be hoped that he will speedily recover from his illness and be able to take on his usual large number of opponents.

The first quarterly bulletin of the tournament director has been issued and some copies have been returned by the postal authorities; therefore, those members who have not received their copies should forward their addresses to the assistant secretary.

Mr. Longacre prefixed his thorough report with some bad news, that of his resignation, which is forced by the condition of his health and the long hours of his working day. It will be difficult to replace such an efficient and capable worker for the League, who gave so freely of his time in the three years of his incumbency. Mr. Longacre will remain in office for the rest of his term, until his successor is elected, and any member interested in taking up this work should communicate with the secretary-treasurer.

ALBERT T. LEISE,
Assistant Secretary,
1650 Avenue A, New York City.

PETROFF DEFENSE.

Will.	Brunnemer.	Will.	Brunnemer.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 K-Kt2	QR-KB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 R-KB	Q-B5
3 KtxP	P-Q3	21 Q-B2	Kt-K2
4 Kt-KB3	KtxP	22 QR-K	Kt-Kt3
5 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 BxKt	RxB
6 B-Q3	B-K2	24 Q-B2	P-KR4
7 Castles	Kt-QB3	25 R-K5	R-B4
8 R-K	B-KKt5	26 RxR	QxR
9 P-B3	P-B4	27 R-K	B-B3
10 QKt-Q2(a)	Castles	28 K-R	Q-R6
11 Q-Kt3	K-R	29 Q-B2(e)	K-R2
12 Kt-B	BxKt(b)	30 Q-B5	QxQ
13 PxB	KtxKBP	31 KtxQ	R-Kt4
14 KxKt	B-R5ch	32 Kt-R4(f)	P-B4
15 Kt-Kt3	P-B5	33 Pxp	P-Q5
16 BxBP	RxB	34 Pxp	RxP
17 QxKtP	R-B3(c)	35 P-QKt4	Resigns
18 Q-Kt3(d)	Q-Q3		

NOTES BY C. A. WILL.

(a) Claimed by Capablanca as his own, although played in one of the early New York tournaments and later at Cambridge Springs.

(b) According to our champion, "the only way to continue the attack," but in this game the attack dies out.

(c) Beginning a heavy attack on the White king.

(d) Forced; the queen moves from here to move 30 are interesting.

(e) The beginning of the end. Black cannot avoid the exchange of queens after this move.

(f) Effectively closing up all avenues of escape. Black tries hard, but 35 P-QKt4 calls "fnis" to a well-played game.

(Played between C. A. Will, Brooklyn, N. Y., and J. W. Brunnemer, Hillsdale, N. J., in the Hickok Memorial Tournament semi-finals, 1921.)

QUEEN'S COUNTER GAMBIT.

Burde.	Williams.	Burde.	Williams.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 KtxBch	PxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K4	18 R-QB	Q-R3
3 PxKP	P-Q5	19 Q-Kt3	R-K3
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	20 QxBch	K-Kt
5 P-KKt3	B-Kt5	21 P-Kt5	QxKtP
6 B-Kt2	Q-K2	22 R-Kt	Q-R3
7 Castles	Castles	23 B-B4	K-B2
8 Q-Kt3	P-B3	24 KR-B	KR-K
9 Kt-R3	PxP	25 Q-B7	K-Kt
10 KtxKP	QxKt	26 BxPch	RxB
11 B-B4	Q-QB4	27 QxRch	R-Q
12 QR-K	B-Q3	28 RxKt	KtxR
13 B-Q2	B-K3	29 QxKt	QxQ
14 Q-R4	B-Q2	30 FxQ	P-QKt3
15 Kt-Kt5	KKt-K2	31 B-K4	P-KR3
16 P-QKt4	QxBP	32 R-QB	Resigns

(Played between H. Burde, Clinton, Ia., and C. Williams, Nashua, N. H., in the finals of the Illinois C. A. C. A. Tournament.)

SAN FRANCISCO, 9½; PORTLAND, 2½.

The team of the Mechanics Institute Chess Club, representing San Francisco, earned another splendid victory in the intercity match by telegraph with Portland, Ore., on October 12, winning to the tune of 9½—2½. It was considered the strongest side that had ever played for the Golden Gate and the Oregonians knew they had been in a real fight when all was over.

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Fink	Goldman	Fink	Goldman
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K3	24 K—Kt3	PxP
2 P—Q4	P—Q4	25 RxRch	KtxR
3 Kt—QB3	B—Kt5 (a)	26 Kt—Q5	K—B(l)
4 E—Q3	P—QB4 (b)	27 E—Bch	KKt—Q3
5 P—QR3 (c)	PxQP	28 PxP (m)	K—K
6 PxB	PxKt	29 R—Q4	P—QKt4
7 PxBP	PxP	30 Kt—B4	Kt—B4 (n)
8 BxP	QxQch	31 R—Q5	KtxP
9 KxQ	Kt—KB3	32 Kt—R5	P—B3
10 B—B3	Castles	33 KtxKtPch	K—B2
11 B—K3	R—Qch (d)	34 R—Q7ch	K—Kt3
12 K—B	P—QR3	35 P—B4 (o)	R—B3
13 K—Kt2	P—K4 (e)	36 Kt—K3	Kt—B4
14 B—Kt6 (f)	R—K	37 B—Q4	P—KR4 (p)
15 R—Q	P—K5 (g)	38 BxP	RxB
16 B—K2	B—K3 (h)	39 KtxR (q)	KxKt
17 P—R4	QKt—Q2	40 R—QR7	P—R5
18 B—Q4	QR—Q2 (i)	41 RxPch	Kt (B4)—Q3
19 Kt—R3	B—B5 (j)	42 R—R8	K—B4
20 KR—K	BxB	43 K—R2	KxP
21 RxB	P—R3	44 K—Kt	Kt—K5 (r)
22 Kt—B4	Kt—K4 (k)	45 K—B	P—R6
23 P—B3	Kt—B5ch	46 K—Q	P—R7 (s)

(Played between A. J. Fink, San Francisco, and O. B. Goldman, Portland, Ore., in the match by telegraph, October 12, 1921.)

NOTES BY THE WINNER.

(a) This move is condemned by most books, but I consider it Black's best move. I have played it with success against very strong players.

(b) For the purpose of breaking up White's center formation.

(c) White overlooks the great loss of time and weak pawn position resulting from this variation, from which he suffers throughout the entire game.

(d) Forcing the king to the queen side and

interfering with the co-ordination between his queen rook and other pieces, with still further loss of time.

(e) Prevents the development of the king's knight. If Kt to K2, then P—K5, winning the bishop, and if Kt—R3, then BxKt, wrecking the king side pawns.

(f) Further loss of time.

(g) White gives up the pressure on Black's weak queen side. Black's move is for the purpose of releasing the QB and R.

(h) Black prevents White's bishop from occupying the strong position at QB4.

(i) Black is straining every endeavor to prevent the white QBP from advancing.

(j) Black fears the power of double bishops in the middle game and desires them broken up while the opportunity offers.

(k) Black intends posting his knight at QB5.

(l) Any other move permits White to draw. White's knight continually attacking Black's rook, which must stay on the bishop file to support the knight at B5.

(m) If, instead, White plays Kt—Kt6, then Black answers with RxB, winning at once.

(n) Black is perfectly willing to exchange pawns in order to get a passed pawn.

(o) White must lose time in saving the pawn, which is utilized by Black in rearranging his pieces so as to embarrass the movement of White's knight, and to form a more advanced line of defense.

(p) Black loses no time in advancing his passed pawn, with decisive effect.

(q) A desperate effort on White's part, hoping that it may result in the release of his queen side pawns.

(r) If Black plays KtxP, then White draws. White's effort to bring his king into play comes too late.

(s) Nothing can now stop the pawn from queening. White's hope of giving his rook for both of Black's pawns, thus drawing, proved vain.

California State Championship.

We learn from the chess column of the San Francisco "Chronicle" that a tournament for the State championship is planned for Christmas week. It will be held in the rooms of the Mechanics Institute Chess Club, 57 Post Street. Bernardo Smith, at that address, is acting secretary.

S. Mlotkowski and H. Borochow are well in the lead in the pending championship tournament of the Los Angeles Chess and Checker Club, according to the "Evening Express" of that city, to which we alluded erroneously as the "Evening Press" in our last issue. Clif Sherwood, who is a musician besides being a chess devotee, is working hard to make his weekly department, which appears every Thursday, a success. He is anxious to extend the scope of his activities in behalf of Caissa and all inquiries will receive prompt attention.

Chess is one of the intellectual entertainments at the Elks' Lodge in Seattle, Wash., and is looked after by a committee appointed for that purpose, the same as other games and amusements are taken care of. There are between fifty and sixty players, and some months ago Rzeschewski visited the club. Everything is being done by the committee to stimulate anew the interest thus kindled.

BIRD'S OPENING.

Maynard. White.	Mugridge. Black.	Maynard. White.	Mugridge. Black.
1 P-KB4	P-Q4	24 Kt-R5	B-Kt2
2 P-K3	P-QB4	25 P-R4	P-KR3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	26 Q-B3	B-B3
4 B-Kt5	B-Q2	27 PxP	RPxP
5 P-QKt3	Kt-B3	28 Kt-K	K-B2
6 B-Kt2	P-K3	29 R-Q	K-K
7 Castles	B-Q3	30 R-R2	R-KR
8 Kt-B3	Castles	31 QR-Q2	K-Q2
9 BxKt	BxB	32 R-R3	R-R3
10 Kt-K2	B-Kt4	33 QR-R2	QR-KR
11 P-QR4	B-R3	34 Q-R	K-B2
12 R-Kt	Q-K2	35 B-B	Q-B2
13 P-R2	Kt-Q2	36 Kt-B3	B-K2
14 R-B2	QR-B	37 BxP	PxB
15 B-B3	P-B3	38 KtxKP	Q-B
16 P-KKt4	P-K4	39 Kt-KB4	RxR
17 Kt-R4	P-KKt3	40 RxR	RxR
18 P-B5	P-KKt4	41 Kt-K6ch	K-Kt2
19 Kt-Kt2	P-Q5	42 QxR	Q-B3
20 B-Kt2	Kt-Kt3	43 Q-R7	B-K
21 P-Q3	Kt-Q4	44 Kt-QB4	B-B2
22 P-K4	Kt-Kt5	45 P-K5	B-Kt
23 Kt-Kt3	P-Kt3	46 PxQ	Resigns

Donald Mugridge is only 16 years of age. The strain of nine hours' play caused him to weaken at the end. Black's 44th was a blunder that lost. He should have played 44 ... K-Kt.

(Played between S. Maynard, San Francisco, and Donald Mugridge, Los Angeles, in the annual telegraph match on Decoration Day.)

VIENNA OPENING.

Perry. White.	Fink. Black.	Perry. White.	Fink. Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	22 B-B4	Kt-K5
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	23 R-K2	Kt-Kt4
3 P-B4	P-Q4	24 BxKt	PxB
4 BPxP	KtxP	25 KR-KB2	R-KB
5 Kt-B3	B-QKt5	26 Q-K4	QR-K
6 Q-K2	BxKt	27 RxRch	RxR
7 KtPxP	Castles	28 R-K	Q-B2
8 Q-K3	P-KB3	29 Q-K6	QxQ
9 B-R3	R-K	30 RxQ	R-B3
10 P-Q4	B-Kt5	31 RxR	PxR
11 B-Q3	Kt-B3	32 K-B2	K-B2
12 BxKt	PxB	33 K-B3	P-B3
13 QxP	BxKt	34 P-Kt3	P-KB4
14 QxB	PxP	35 P-KR4	K-Kt3
15 Castles	PxP	36 P-B4	P-B4
16 QR-Q	Q-Q2	37 P-Q5	P-Kt5ch
17 PxB	P-QKt3	38 K-K3	P-Kt4
18 P-B3	P-KR3	39 P-R5ch	K-B2
19 R-B2	Kt-R4	40 P-R6	PxP
20 QR-KB	Kt-B5	41 P-R7	K-Kt2
21 B-B	Kt-Q3	42 P-Q6	Resigns

(Played between E. R. Perry, Los Angeles, and A. J. Fink, San Francisco, in the annual telegraph match on Decoration Day.)

Rzeschewski Resting on His Laurels.

In the absence of any communication of any sort from the management since September, we must conclude that Samuel Rzeschewski has gone into retirement for the time being. His last appearance, so far as we know, was in St. Louis during August, after which he returned to Los Angeles. The majority of those who have seen this little chess master perform will no doubt acquiesce readily in the judgment of the management in thus providing for the boy the much-needed rest.

At different times, so we understand, influential people have interested themselves in Sammy to the end that his education should not be neglected. It will not surprise us to learn, therefore, that some steps of this sort have been taken in his behalf.

Rzeschewski in "Living Chess" Exhibition

We are favored by Dare Barkuloo of Minneapolis, Minn., with the details of a game played between him and Samuel Rzeschewski with living pieces at the St. Paul Auditorium during the visit of the prodigy to the Twin Cities in June. At the time Sammy also won nine other games simultaneously. The exhibition was made possible through the generosity of Dr. E. E. Munns of Minneapolis, who supplied the costumes, etc. The score of the game follows:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Rzeschewski White	Barkuloo Black	Rzeschewski White	Barkuloo Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	26 Kt-Kt6	R-K
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	27 Kt-Q4	Kt-Kt5
3 P-B4	Kt-KB3	28 KtxKP	KtxKP
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	29 Kt-Q4	KtxP
5 P-K3	Castles	30 KtxKP	R-K2
6 Kt-B3	P-QKt3	31 Kt-B5	Kt-K8
7 R-B	B-Kt2	32 P-QR4	Kt-B7
8 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	33 P-R6	Kt-Kt5
9 Castles	Kt-K5	34 KtxB	RxKt
10 BxB	QxB	35 Kt-R4	R-R2
11 BxKt	PxB	36 R-Kt6	Kt-Q4
12 Kt-Q2	P-KB4	37 R-Kt5	Kt-B5
13 P-B3	PxP	38 K-B2	(a) Kt-K3
14 KtxP	P-B4	39 P-Kt4	Kt-Q5

15 Q-K2	QR-B	40 R-B5	P-B5
16 KR-Q	KR-Q	41 R-B4	Kt-K3
17 P-QKt3	Kt-B3	42 Kt-B5	R-QB2
18 R-Q2	P-KR3	43 P-R6	K-B2
19 QR-Q	P-QR3	44 P-Kt5!	KtxKt
20 PxP	RxR	45 BxKt	R-R2
21 QxR	RxR	46 R-B6	K-K2
22 Kt-QR4	Q-B2	47 K-B3	K-Q2
23 Q-Q6	QxQ	48 KxP	R-R1
24 RxQ	P-QKt4	49 R-KKt6	Resigns(b)
25 PxP	PxP		

(a) If 38 RxP, Kt-K7ch; 39 K move, Kt-Q5, winning the Q Kt P.

(b) A curious feature of this game is that in 49 moves neither side has given check. White finishes in good style.

PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE.

Whitaker. White.	Sharp. Black.	Whitaker. White.	Sharp. Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	15 BxKKt	PxB
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	16 Castles	QxP
3 P-Q4	P-KB4	17 Q-R4	B-Kt2
4 PxKt	BPxP	18 P-B3	Q-K4
5 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4	19 KR-K	P-R3
6 P-K6	Kt-KR3	20 BxKt	BxB
7 Kt-QB3	P-B3	21 Q-B4	Q-B5ch
8 P-B3	Q-B3	22 K-Kt	QR-Q
9 KtxQP	PxKt	23 Q-K6	KR-K
10 B-Kt5ch	K-Q	24 Kt-B5	QxBP
11 QxPch	K-B2	25 RxR	RxR
12 KtxP	Q-B4	26 Q-K7ch	K-B
13 Q-B4ch	Kt-B3	27 Kt-K6	Q-Q6ch
14 P-KKt4	Q-K4		Resigns

(Played between Norman T. Whitaker and S. T. Sharp in the deciding round for the Pennsylvania State championship, Philadelphia, April 29, 1921.)

THE VIENNA MASTERS TOURNAMENT.

The ups and downs of tournament play are well illustrated by a comparison of the results of the recent tournament at Budapest with one held at the Vienna Chess Club, under the auspices of the new Austrian Chess Association, May 17-31. In the Vienna contest F. Saemisch of Berlin, who finished in a tie for eighth and ninth places at Budapest, was the winner with a total score of 8-3, followed by M. Euwe of Amsterdam, J. Breyer of Pressburg, E. Gruenfeld and S. Tartakower, both of Vienna; A. Vajda and V. Vukovitch of Agram. It will be noticed that Gruenfeld profited by his experience at Vienna and was placed second, only $\frac{1}{2}$ a point behind Aljechin, at Budapest. For the sake of the record we append the final standing of the competitors at Vienna:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
F. Saemisch.....	8	3	V. Vukovitch.....	6½	4½
M. Euwe.....	7½	3½	J. Krejcik.....	4½	6½
J. Breyer.....	7	4	H. Muller.....	4	7
E. Gruenfeld.....	6½	4½	O. Strobl.....	4	7
S. Tartakower.....	6½	4½	T. Gruber.....	3	8
A. Vajda.....	6½	4½	A. Gottlieb.....	2	9

The brilliancy prize was won by Dr. Vajda for his game against Vukovitch, while the special prize for the best score made against the prize winners was awarded to Strobl.

Shortly before the Vienna masters' tournament in May, Rudolph Spielmann contested a match with Richard Reti and won decisively by the score of 3-0, with 3 drawn.

Janowski's Visit to Porto Rico.

After spending three weeks at San Juan, Arecibo and nearby points, David Janowski brought to a close a delightful experience among the people of Porto Rico and sailed for New York on board the steamship Porto Rico on August 31. The winner of the masters tournament of the Eighth American Chess Congress gave in all seven exhibitions of his skill, of which five were at San Juan and two at Arecibo. The total number of games thus contested was 78, of which the master won 73, drew one and lost four. At no time did he lose more than one in any single performance. The winners were Eliseo Font, Dario Rovira, Francisco Soler and Rafael Cintron, all of them members of the Ateneo Chess Club of San Juan. Frank Martinez of the Spanish Casino of San Juan was the one to draw his game. The complete record, as supplied by Senor Vall-Spinosa, is as follows:

Date.	Place.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
August 7.....	Ateneo	9	0	0
August 11.....	Ateneo	10	1	0
August 13.....	Arecibo	11	0	0
August 14.....	Arecibo	12	0	0
August 17.....	Ateneo	10	1	0
August 20.....	Ateneo	12	1	0
August 23.....	Spanish Casino	9	1	1
Total.....		73	4	1

The annual election at the I. L. Rice Progressive Chess Club of New York resulted as follows: Dr. Victor Maruchess, president; P. Rosenweig, vice president; W. Bass, treasurer; Oscar Chajes, financial secretary; H. Liebenstein, recording secretary; Dr. C. Pines, Dr. F. Ackerman, A. Safro, Dr. M. Bukofzer, H. Fischbein, L. Wolfson, J. D. Nussbaum, S. M. Weimer, I. J. Lehr, Chas. Jaffe, S. Chait and M. Hurwitz, directors. Through the recent death of I. Tenenwurzle this organization lost one of its strongest players, a former club champion and member of its league team.

THE CAPITAL DISTRICT CHESS ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday evening, October 15, 1921, in their rooms at the Central Y. M. C. A., the Albany Chess Club entertained at supper the chess players from Cohoes, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Troy, Waterford and Watervliet. The purpose of the gathering was to discuss means by which the interest in the Royal Game might be advanced in the district comprised of the above cities. To this end a new organization was formed, called the Capital District Chess Association, the future activities of which are to be guided by an executive board consisting of a chairman and secretary and the presidents of the divers chess clubs in the district. For the initial year P. R. Eastman, Albany, was elected president; A. Moses, Albany, secretary; J. Farrell, representing Troy C. C.; Dr. J. B. Garlick, Schenectady, and Rev. T. M. House, Waterford.

The banquet was a great success, so much so that it was voted to make it an annual affair.

TESTING THE GRECO COUNTER GAMBIT.

A quadrangular tournament to test a certain variation in the Greco Counter Gambit was contested between F. J. Marshall, B. Forsberg, C. Jaffe and A. B. Hodges at the Marshall Chess Club in New York for prizes donated by Edwin Dimock of New London, Conn. The latter stipulated that the play be limited to the following moves in the opening: 1 P—K4, P—K4; 2 Kt—KB3, P—KB4; 3 B—B4. At the end of the tournament, which was concluded in October, it was found that the black side had been able to win only two of the games and draw one more. The verdict arrived at was that Black's best line lay in 3...PxP; 4 KtxP, P—Q4, etc. Two rounds were contested. The first and second prizes were divided between Marshall and Forsberg, the third was won by Jaffe and the fourth by Hodges. The scores follow:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Forsberg	4	2	Jaffe	3½	2½
Marshall	4	2	Hodges	½	5½

An Evans Gambit Test.

L. P. Viele of the Kansas City Chess Club submits a game played by Dr. Lanier of Cordell, Okla., against that club, and developed along the lines of an untried variation for Black in the Evans Gambit. This did not fare very well against the vigorous attack of the club representatives, although an adequate defense was missed at the 14th turn. The variation will bear further analysis. The score:

EVANS GAMBIT.

Kansas City.	Dr. Lanier	Kansas City.	Dr. Lanier.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K4	P—K4	13 PxP	PxP
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	14 Q—K3	B—Q(e)
3 R—B4	B—B4	15 B—R3	Q—Q2(f)
4 P—QKT4	BxP	16 Kt—B3	Castles
5 P—B3	B—R4	17 Q—B4	Kt—B4(g)
6 P—Q4	PxP	18 B—Q3	B—B3
7 Castles	P—Q3	19 Kt—Q5	R—Q
8 Q—KT3	Q—Q2(a)	20 QR—B	Q—R5(h)
9 P—K5(b)	Q—B4(c)	21 RxB(i)	KtxP
10 KtxP(d)	KtxKt	22 KtxBeh	K—R(j)
11 PxKt	B—Kt3	23 RxQR	RxR
12 R—K	Kt—K2	24 Q—K4	Resigns

(a) The standard defense of Q—B3 is good enough here. Dr. Lanier, however, not having found the text move in any of the books, desired to try it out as a new line of defense. The blocking of the QB is not to be recom-

mended, but there are certain compensations in the move that come out as the position develops.

(b) White believes in vigorous tactics, which come natural in the treatment of the Evans Gambit. Black gets a good post for the Queen at B4. However, a quieter continuation like 9 PxP might be met either by 9...P—QR3 or 9...B—Kt3. In case of the latter, then might follow: 10 B—QKt5, P—QR3; 11 B—R4, B—R2; 12 P—Q5, P—QKt4; 13 PxKt, Q—Q (not QxP, on account of Q—B2, etc); 14 Q—B3, PxB; 15 QxP, Q—B3; 16 QxQ, KtxQ; 17 B—Kt2, K—K2; 18 P—K5, PxP; 19 KtxP, R—Q; 20 R—K, K—B, with about an even game.

(c) Here the Queen equally guards the KBP and permits the Kkt to come to K2. The following interesting variation may be considered in passing: 9...B—Kt3 (threatening Kt—R4); 10 P—K6 (or R—K), PxP; 11 BxP, QxB; 12 R—K, Kt—K4 meets the attack fully.

(d) Or 10 PxP, in which case doubtless Black would also have played B—Kt3.

(e) Black here misses a good defense by means of 14...B—K3. If then 15 B—Kt5ch, Kt—B3; 16 Q—QB3, Castles, and Black is safely out of his troubles.

(f) Somewhat better, as Dr. Lanier suggested afterward, would have been Q—Kt3.

(g) It is difficult for Black to disentangle himself, especially if he still entertains hopes of saving the extra pawn.

(h) Neither of Black's pieces can capture the white QP.

(i) A clever reply which demolishes what is left of Black's defense, on account of the threat of QxKt.

(j) For if PxKt, then Q—R6, soon forcing a win.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE TOURNAMENTS.

The approach of the annual intercollegiate meetings during the Christmas holidays brings to mind that, although the outcome of the last tournaments, together with a selection of the games, appeared in the January Bulletin, yet, in some way, the detailed reports have escaped our attention until now. For the sake of the record, we print them this month. Both the tournaments, the twenty-eighth in the series of the "C. H. Y. P." League and the twenty-second in that of the Triangular College Chess League (hereafter to be known as the Intercollegiate Chess League), were played at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club from December 27 to 30. Columbia and Cornell were the respective winners.

Twenty-eighth "C. H. Y. P." Tournament.

The following sixteen contestants represented Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton:
 Columbia—M. A. Schapiro, '23; O. Frink Jr., '22; C. B. Isaacson, '21; E. F. Worden, '20.
 '22; A. King, '24; J. H. Hoeck, '22; E. A. Sharp, '22.
 Yale—T. H. Banks, Grad.; F. T. Paine, '22; A. Strout, Grad.; H. C. Jackson, '22.
 Princeton—S. E. Hall, '21; C. T. Smith, '22; P. S. Olmstead, Grad.; C. E. Koetter, '23.
 The play hours were from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M. and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. The officials: Alfred A. Link, Columbia, '05, manager for the "C. H. Y. P." League; Lyman George, director; Julius Finn and H. Helms, referees.
 The summaries:

FIRST ROUND—DECEMBER 28, 1920.

Bds. Columbia.		Harvard.	
1. Schapiro	0	Mott-Smith	1
2. Frink	½	Jackson	½
3. Wolfson	1	King	0
4. Worden	½	Hoeck	½
Total	2	Total	2
Harvard played White on the odd-numbered boards.			
Bds. Yale.		Princeton.	
1. Banks	½	Hall	½
2. Paine	0	Smith	1
3. Strout	1	Koetter	0
4. Jackson	0	Olmstead	1
Total	1½	Total	2½
Yale played White on the odd-numbered boards.			

SECOND ROUND—DECEMBER 29, 1920.

Bds. Columbia.		Yale.	
1. Schapiro	½	Banks	½
2. Frink	1	Paine	0
3. Wolfson	1	Strout	0
4. Worden	1	Jackson	0
Total	3½	Total	½

Twenty-second Triangular College Tournament.

For the first time in the history of the Triangular College Chess League, five colleges were represented in the twenty-second annual meeting, including Cornell, Pennsylvania, City College, New York University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The New Englanders were the newcomers and, although playing with only three men, made a splendid start by winning from Pennsylvania in the first round. Cornell was finally victorious. The following twenty players competed:

Cornell—H. Adelsberg, '21; H. Garfinkel, '22; L. H. Campbell, '24, and N. N. Gotthoffer, '22.
 City College—A. Weisbord, '21; H. Sternberg, '22; H. Grossman, '23, and H. Slochower, '23.
 New York University—D. Bourgin, '22; L. Dennon, '23; A. A. Cohen, '22, and B. Glassberg, '22. (J. Zatulove, '22, reserve.)
 Pennsylvania—R. S. Fraser, '22; F. G. Palacio, '21; E. L. Cooper, '24, and B. L. Rosenberg, '22. (H. Everding, '24, reserve.)
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology—R. F. Lyon, '21; S. Nelson, '21; C. Thumim, '21, and J. Brimberg, '23.

At the annual business meeting the following officers were elected:

Harold M. Phillips, New York, president; H. Garfinkel, Cornell, '22, vice-president; H.

Columbia played White on the odd-numbered boards.

Bds. Harvard.		Princeton.	
1. Mott-Smith	0	Hall	1
2. Jackson	0	Smith	1
3. King	½	Koetter	½
4. A. Sharp	1	Olmstead	0
Total	1½	Total	2½

Princeton played White on the odd-numbered boards.

THIRD ROUND—DECEMBER 30, 1920.

Bds. Columbia.		Princeton.	
1. Schapiro	1	Hall	0
2. Frink	1	Smith	0
3. Wolfson	1	Koetter	0
4. Worden	1	Olmstead	0
Total	4	Total	0

Columbia played White on the odd-numbered boards.

Bds. Yale.		Harvard.	
1. Banks	½	Mott-Smith	½
2. Paine	0	Jackson	1
3. Strout	1	King	0
4. Jackson	1	Sharp	0
Total	2½	Total	1½

Harvard played White on the odd-numbered boards.

The final standing of the teams follows:

Colleges.	Matches.		Games.	
	W.	L.	W.	L.
Columbia	2½	1½	9½	2½
Princeton	2	1	5	7
Harvard	½	2½	5	7½
Yale	1	2	4½	7½

Columbia has now won the championship fifteen times, Harvard nine times, Yale twice and Princeton once. In 1909 Harvard and Yale tied, but the play-off again resulted in a tie.

Helms, New York, secretary; H. Cassel, New York, tournament director and treasurer.

By vote of the delegates it was decided to change the name of the Triangular College Chess League and it will hereafter be known as the Intercollegiate Chess League. A new trophy being needed, a subscription list was opened. A Martinez, former president of the Manhattan Chess Club, and Irving Keene started the ball rolling with subscriptions of \$20 each.

The summaries:

FIRST ROUND—DECEMBER 27, 1920.

Bds. N. Y. U.		City College.	
1. Bourgin	0	Weisbord	1
2. Dennon	1	Sternberg	0
3. A. Cohen	1	Grossberg	0
4. Glassberg	0	Slochower	1
Total	2	Total	2

City College played White on the odd-numbered boards.

Bds. Pennsylvania.		M. I. T.	
1. Fraser	1	Lyon	0
2. Palacio	0	Nelson	1
3. Cooper	0	Thumim	1
4. Rosenberg	0	Brimberg	1
Total	1	Total	3

M. I. T. played White on the odd-numbered boards.

SECOND ROUND—DECEMBER 27, 1920.

Bds. Pennsylvania		N. Y. U.	
1. Fraser	1	Bourgin	0
2. Palacio	0	Dennon	1
Cooper	0	Zatulove	1
Everding	1	Glassberg	0
Total	2	Total	2

N. Y. University played White on the odd-numbered boards.

Bds. M. I. T.		Cornell.	
1. Lyon	0	Adelsberg	1
2. Nelson	1	Garfinkel	0
3. Thumim	½	Campbell	½
4. Brimberg	0	Gotthoffer	1
Total	1½	Total	2½

M. I. T. played White on the odd-numbered boards.

THIRD ROUND—DECEMBER 28, 1920.

Bds. Cornell.		N. Y. U.	
1. Adelsberg	1	Cohen	0
2. Garfinkel	1	Dennon	0
3. Campbell	0	Zatulove	1
4. Gotthoffer	½	Bourgin	½
Total	2½	Total	1½

N. Y. University played White on the odd-numbered boards.

Bds. City College.		Pennsylvania.	
1. Weisbord	0	Fraser	1
2. Sternberg	0	Rosenberg	1
3. Grossman	½	Palacio	½
4. Slochower	½	Everding	½
Total	1	Total	3

Pennsylvania played White on the odd-numbered boards.

FOURTH ROUND—DECEMBER 28, 1920.

Bds. Pennsylvania.		Cornell.	
1. Fraser	0	Adelsberg	1
2. Rosenberg	½	Garfinkel	½
3. Palacio	0	Campbell	1

4. Cooper	0	Gotthoffer	1
Total	½	Total	3½

Cornell played White on the odd-numbered boards.

Bds. M. I. T.		City College.	
1. Lyon	0	Weisbord	1
2. Nelson	1	Sternberg	0
3. Thumim	½	Grossman	½
4. Brimberg	0	Slochower	1
Total	1½	Total	2½

M. I. T. played White on the odd-numbered boards.

FIFTH ROUND—DECEMBER 29, 1920.

Bds. Cornell.		City College.	
1. Adelsberg	0	Weisbord	1
2. Garfinkel	1	Sternberg	0
3. Campbell	0	Grossman	1
4. Gotthoffer	½	Slochower	½
Total	1½	Total	2½

City College played White on the odd-numbered boards.

Bds. N. Y. U.		M. I. T.	
1. Dennon	1	Lyon	0
2. Cohen	0	Nelson	1
3. Bourgin	1	Thumim	0
4. Zatulove	1	Brimberg	0
Total	3	Total	1

N. Y. University played White on the odd-numbered boards.

The final standing of the colleges follows:

Colleges.	Matches.		Games.	
	W.	L.	W.	L.
Cornell	3	1	10	6
City College	2½	1½	8	8
N. Y. University	2	2	8½	7½
Pennsylvania	1½	2½	6½	9½
M. I. T.	1	3	7	9

Of the twenty-two tournaments held by the League, Pennsylvania has won eleven, Cornell eight and City College one. In addition, Pennsylvania tied once with Cornell and once with Brown, one of the charter members of the League, but no longer a member.

The City Chess Club of Milwaukee.

Thanks in a large measure, no doubt, to the visit of Rzeschewski, the City Chess Club has been organized at Milwaukee, Wis., with forty members, who meet every Wednesday at No. 711 Grand avenue. On each occasion fifteen or more boards are seen in action, and everyone appears to be very enthusiastic. All deem it the biggest success in the way of a club ever experienced in that city, and the outlook for an increase to a membership of 100 is promising. A tournament is now in progress, instruction to beginners is furnished gratis and all visitors are welcome. The season's programme will include lectures by experts, talks on the openings, analysis and chess history, etc. Correspondence games are solicited. The officers are Ernest Reel, president, and A. H. Candee, secretary.

At the annual meeting of the Baltimore Chess Association, held October 4, officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: F. A. Newton, president; E. L. Torsch, first vice-president; Chas. N. Crowder, second vice-president; Wallace L. Root, secretary; H. G. Dallam, treasurer; Dr. Harry Adler and Bernhard Cline, committeemen.

Writing to the "Staten Islander," Charles Meeder, 85, the only life member of the Staten Island Chess Club, after congratulating that club upon its vitality, remarks: "On September 30, I passed another milestone. I can eat well, sleep well, am without pain, can play a game and solve problems, and at 85 I can hardly expect to have much more."

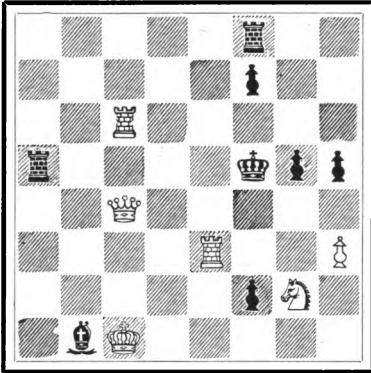
PROBLEM AND END GAME DEPARTMENT.

Problems, solutions and all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed to the Problem Editor, H. W. Barry, 601 Washington Street, Dorchester, Mass.

No. 1546.

By the late Joseph C. J. Wainwright.
(A favorite theme.)

Black—8 Pieces.



White—6 Pieces.

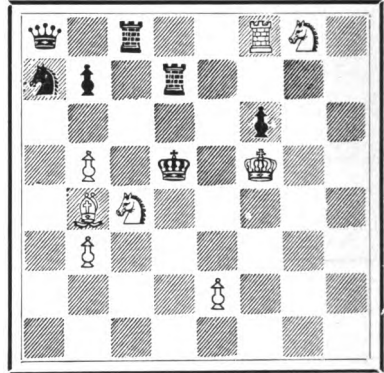
White mates in two moves.

The above, upon the "12 mates by Queen theme," was the first problem the deceased author ever showed the problem editor.

No. 1547.

By J. Zeidman, Boston.
(In memoriam—J. C. J. Wainwright.)

Black—7 Pieces.



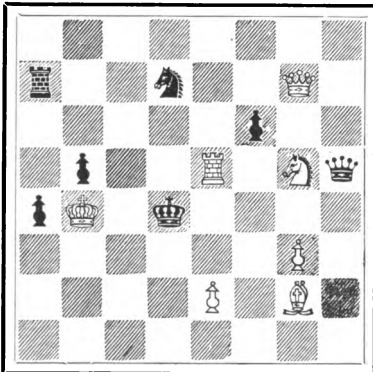
White—8 Pieces.

White mates in four moves.

No. 1548.

By the late Emil Hoffmann,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Black—7 Pieces.



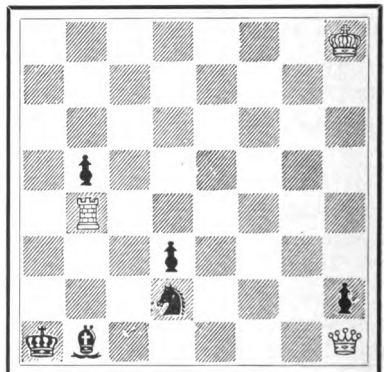
White—7 Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1549.

By the late Emil Hoffmann,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Black—6 Pieces.



White—3 Pieces.

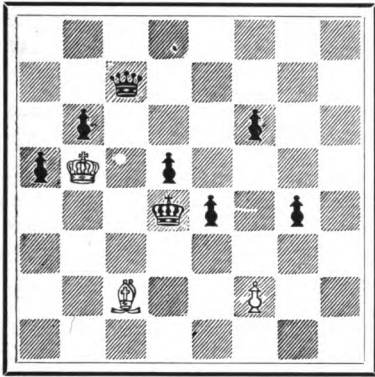
White mates in three moves.

No. 1550.

By A. C. Palmer, Scranton, Iowa.

(For the Bulletin.)

Black—7 Pieces.



White—4 Pieces.

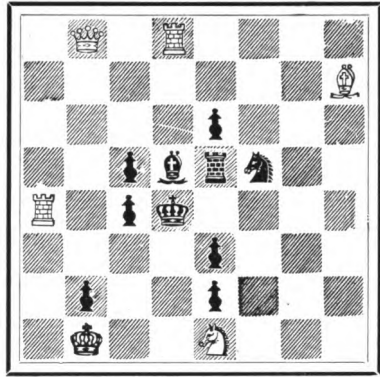
White mates in three moves.

No. 1551.

By Dr. W. R. I. Dalton, Seattle, Wash.

(For the Bulletin.)

Black—10 Pieces.



White—6 Pieces.

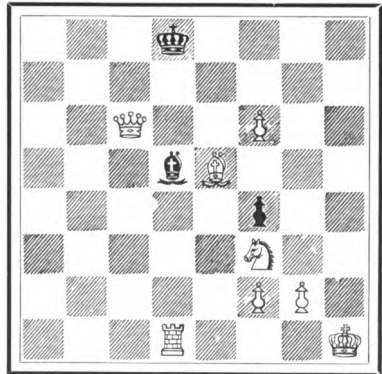
White mates in two moves.

No. 1553.

By Clif Sherwood, Los Angeles, Cal.

(For the Bulletin.)

Black—3 Pieces.



White—8 Pieces.

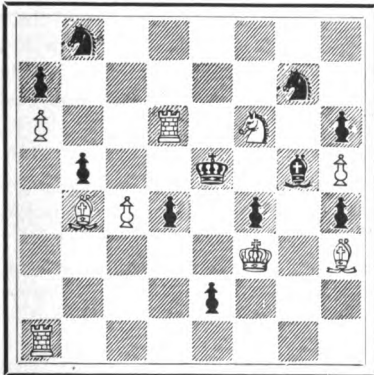
White compels Black to mate in two moves.

No. 1552.

By E. St. Maurice, Montreal, Canada.

(For the Bulletin.)

Black—11 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

NOTES FROM THE PROBLEM WORLD.

The four-move problem, composed for and contributed to this magazine, which appears in the present number, is of added interest in that Mr. Zeidmann was one of the quintet which played as the Paul Morphy Chess Club team and, by winning three consecutive championships in the Metropolitan Chess League of Boston some ten years ago, became permanent possessors of the silver cup awarded as a trophy by Editor E. Grozier of the Boston Post. The other members of the champion "Morphy" team were our Problem Editor, Mr. H. W. Barry, W. Marshall, Moses Sussman and Harry Kline, of whom the last named has since achieved national prominence.

SPECIAL NOTICE—DR. DALTON'S CONTEST.

In the concluding (December) issue of this volume of the Bulletin the Problem Editor promises not only to bring the successful Dalton Composing Contest to a satisfactory close, but to bring the solutions and other matters up to date as well.

PROBLEM EDITOR.

THE LATE EMIL HOFFMANN.

A brass urn, standing upon the mantel in the front parlor of the house at No. 48 Tompkins place, Brooklyn, and containing the ashes of the late Emil Hoffmann, who died on September 16, is all that remains of the problem composer of that name, who, shortly before his death, sent to the Brooklyn Eagle several originals, of which Nos. 1548 and 1549 are printed in this issue of the Bulletin. Hoffmann was born in Brandenburg, near Berlin, in 1852, but, having lost both parents, decided to come to this country, after learning the saddlery trade.

Upon his arrival here he first lived in Christie street, New York, and it is a remarkable fact that Mrs. Marie Schneider, who conducted that boarding house, has been his landlady ever since for forty-two years, and it was she who, having come to regard him as a son, tended him faithfully during his last days on earth. For the last twenty-three years he had occupied the same room at No. 48 Tompkins place, and before that he had made his residence on Second place.

Until the last, according to Mrs. Schneider, the study and composition of problems had been a great solace to Hoffmann, who, however, kept himself informed of the doings in the chess world. He was pretty well up to date, for among the books in his chess library was found a copy of Capablanca's "My Chess Career." These books, at the suggestion of Hartwig Cassel, were presented by Mrs. Schneider to the I. L. Rice Progressive Chess Club.

Some twenty-five years ago Hoffmann had been affiliated with several chess clubs on the East Side, but for many years past he had confined himself to the problem branch of the game. His interest in them was aroused in the early nineties and he soon developed an unusual gift for composition. Until shortly before his death Hoffmann was cashier at the Exchange Cafe on Astor place, New York.

The result of the Haagsche Post tourney is: Three-move section—first prize, L. Schor; second prize, J. Scheel; third prize, P. F. Blake and J. J. Rietveld (ex aequo); honorable mentions, F. Treyman, P. A. Orlimont and K. Erlin; commended, P. A. Orlimont, J. J. Rietveld and K. Nielsen. Two-move section—First prize, K. Grabowski; second prize, H. Van Beek; third prize, J. Roura; honorable mentions, L. Rothstein, J. J. Rietveld, A. Kraemer and C. Weyding.—Western Morning News and Mercury.

"L'Italia Schacchistica" records the death on February 22 of Senor Edgardo Codazzi, the well-known Milan player and chess editor, who long collaborated on the staff of the Italian magazine.

AMERICAN CHESS BULLETIN

Entered as second class matter, July 18, 1904, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Publisher: H. HELMS . . . 150 Nassau Street, New York

Inasmuch as bills for subscriptions that are due are inserted in copies of the Bulletin going to those in arrears, remitters will know, from the absence of such bills, that their subscriptions have been received. In other words, the receipt of the Bulletin without a bill enclosed, barring chance omissions, means that the subscriber is in good standing.

CAPABLANCA'S "CHESS FUNDAMENTALS."

Jose R. Capablanca, whose absence from New York has extended to a year, inasmuch as he sailed on December 18, 1920, to play the match with Dr. Lasker at Havana which yielded him the undisputed title of champion of the world, again figures in the role of author. Just before his departure, the Cuban master mailed to London the last of his manuscript for a new book. The fruit of his labors was made manifest in the announcement that "Chess Fundamentals," published by G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., in England, and by Harcourt, Brace & Co., Inc., here, was ready for circulation in America.

It is a book of 246 pages and identical in appearance with Edward Lasker's "Chess Strategy" from the same press. There are two parts, the first divided into six chapters dealing with first principles, strategy, general theory and instruction concerning certain characteristic weaknesses in development and formation. Much of the material thus offered comes from Capablanca's own personal experience and is liberally illustrated through the citation of examples from his games and those of other masters.

For the first time the chess playing public is afforded an opportunity of obtaining an intimate glimpse of the inner workings of the brilliantly logical mind that made him master of so complicated a problem as the study and practice of the ancient and "royal" game of chess. That glimpse, extending over 155 pages, will enable the enthusiast and student to pass many a pleasant winter's evening in the pursuit of knowledge sure to send them swinging blithely along the pathway of their ambition.

Capablanca's "My Chess Career," when it appeared, was a book that was much sought after, but aroused some criticism because of the decided emphasis placed upon the Ego. In his "Chess Fundamentals" Capablanca goes far to disarm his critics, for in Part 2 he gives the details of no less than six of the games in which he was defeated. These include the only game Marshall won from him in their match (which is also the only one appearing in Marshall's "Chess Swindles"); Rubinstein's win at San Sebastian, 1911; Janowski's at Havana, 1913; Snosko-Borowski's at St. Petersburg, 1913; Dr. Lasker's at St. Petersburg, 1914, and that of Chajes at New York, 1916. Highly illuminating annotations accompany each of these memorable encounters.

The other five games in this part of the book and similarly annotated are those the world's champion won from Burn at San Sebastian, 1911; Mieses and Teichmann at Berlin, 1913; Marshall and Janowski at St. Petersburg, 1914. Thus has Capablanca shown himself consistent with the opinion expressed by him in "My Chess Career" to

the effect that he felt he had learned most from the games he had lost. And now he is not unwilling to share the benefits of that experience with those whose patronage he seeks in the building up of a regular reading clientele.

It will be recalled that Dr. Lasker after his return to Europe from Havana, gave it as his opinion that the match, and especially Capablanca's play, had demonstrated that the possibilities of chess had been about exhausted and that the rules of the game might need revision in order to insure the continuance of its popularity. On the other hand, Capablanca, in his new book, holds out the hope that the end is not yet in sight, but that, on the contrary, much remains to be learned. He does not say this in so many words, but one must infer as much from chance remarks dropped by him in commenting upon certain openings and positions.

By nature outspoken and very positive in all of his assertions, the Cuban exercises a healthy restraint and is cautious in statement where care is needed. Thus, in an ending with even pawns and a Bishop opposed to a Knight, which Capablanca believes to be of the class distinctly favorable to the side having the Bishop, he guardedly says: "Black should have extreme difficulty in drawing this position, if he can do it at all." Again, in discussing the merits of the so-called Lasker variation for Black in the Queen's Gambit declined, which cost him his only game in the match with Marshall, he opines: "Whether this variation can or cannot be safely played is a question still to be decided." Again, commenting upon the Tschigorin defense to the Queen's Pawn opening adopted by Capablanca in the game he lost to Janowski at Havana, our author says: "Whether it is sound or not remains yet to be proved."

When Capablanca sets himself down in black and white after this fashion, we may be pardoned if we do not yet accept Dr. Lasker's dictum that the death knell of our beautiful game—the game of the ancients, of Morphy, Anderssen, Steinitz, Pillsbury and Aljechin—has been sounded.

There is no end to chess literature, and much of the same ground in "Chess Fundamentals" has been covered by many authors, but this book, coming as it does from absolutely the highest authority, is sure of a genuine welcome on the part of chess enthusiasts the world over.

The American Chess Company of 150 Nassau Street, New York, is prepared to make deliveries of "Chess Fundamentals" at \$2.60 a copy, including postage.

Aljechin and the World's Championship.

As we go to press, we are informed that Capablanca has answered a challenge addressed to him by Alexander Aljechin, accepting it in principle, but at the same time advising him that Rubinstein necessarily comes first in consideration for a world's championship match; that is, unless a match between Rubinstein and Aljechin, projected for January at The Hague, should result in a decisive victory for one or the other. In that case, preference would naturally be given to the winner.

Capablanca has received a formal invitation to take part in the international masters' tournament at London next year and this, too, he expects to be able to accept.

"It is practically certain," says Leonard P. Rees, secretary of the British Chess Federation, in *The Chess Amateur*, "that the Congress will be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, from July 31 to August 19."

The chess club at Jacksonville, Fla., has reorganized under the name of the Florida Chess and Checker Club and is comfortably located at 39-41 Barnett Building in that city. The officers are: J. J. G. Cooper, president; D. P. Waite, secretary; P. J. Walker, treasurer. A weekly chess department, in the Sunday edition, has made its appearance in the "Times-Union," under the editorship of D. P. Waite.

U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP NEGOTIATIONS.

Further correspondence has taken place between Frank J. Marshall of New York and Edward Lasker of Chicago in relation to the proposed championship match between them. The four principal points stressed by Marshall in a communication dated November 7 were the following:

1. The match to be of 20 games, the winner to be the contestant winning the most games, draws not counting.
2. The match to begin not later than February 15, under a schedule mutually agreeable.
3. A purse of \$5,000 to be provided and deposited before commencement of play.
4. Play to be at the rate of 30 moves in the first two hours and 15 moves an hour thereafter.

Replying on November 24, Lasker wrote as follows:

"There are a few points in your conditions which I should like to amend somewhat. First, I want to make it clear in the articles that the total number of games is to be 20, including draws. From your letter it might be taken as if you wanted to play 20 games, draws not counting as games at all.

"Furthermore, the date of the match would have to be left open until the purse which you demand is raised. Finally, the time limit ought to be in accordance with the latest tournament and match rules, which call for 15 moves hourly instead of 30 moves for the first two hours, in order to avoid an undue time consumption within the first 15 moves.

"I suppose that these minor changes are agreeable to you, and I shall go ahead with all necessary preparations for the match."

On his way to Chicago, after leaving Cleveland, where he took on 71 opponents simultaneously, Frank J. Marshall stopped off at Grand Rapids, Mich. There he encountered 32 at the Masonic Club and made a score of 27 wins, 4 draws and 1 loss to F. A. Holloway. Among those who drew were Joseph Drueke, 10-year-old son of William F. Drueke. The others were the Rev. King D. Beach, Charles L. Fitch and T. H. Warwick.

A. Santassiere, 6½—½, and Bruno Forsberg (champion), 5½—½, are leading in the annual championship tournament at the Marshall Chess Club of New York. Whether the latter can tie the leader will depend upon the outcome of Forsberg's remaining game with H. R. Bigelow, who has a score of 2—1. D. Avery has 4—3.

The members of the Marshall Chess Club are open to contest a match by correspondence with any other prominent club.

DANISH GAMBIT.

Marshall.	Goldsmith.	Marshall.	Goldsmith.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K4	P—K4	17 R—QR4	KKt—K4.
2 P—Q4	PxP	18 BxKt	KtxB
3 P—QB3	PxP	19 KtxKt	BxB
4 B—QB4	Kt—QB3	20 QxP	QR—Q
5 Kt—B3	Q—B3	21 Q—K4	KR—K
6 KtxP	B—Kt5	22 R—K	QxKt
7 B—Q2	BxKt	23 QxP	R—Q8
8 BxB	Q—Kt3	24 RxR	BxR
9 P—K5	KKt—K2	25 P—KR3	BxR
10 Castles	Castles	26 P—KKt3	Q—K8ch
11 B—Q3	Q—R4	27 K—Kt2	Q—K5ch
12 KR—K	P—Q4	28 QxQ	RxQ
13 PxP e.p.	PxP	29 P—R4	R—K7
14 R—K4	B—Kt5	30 P—Kt3	B—B3ch
15 B—K2	P—Q4	31 K—R3	RxBP
16 R—KB4	Kt—KKt3	32 Resigns.	

(Played between F. J. Marshall and M. A. Goldsmith in the former's simultaneous exhibition at the City Club of Cleveland, November 25, 1921.)

RUY LOPEZ.

Torres	Lasker	Torres	Lasker
White	Black	White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K4	22 P—QR4	PxP
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	23 R—QR	P—R6
3 B—Kt5	P—QR3	24 PxP	R—R6
4 B—R4	Kt—B3	25 BxP	KtxKP
5 Castles	P—Q3	26 P—QR4	P—B3
6 P—Q4	P—QKt4	27 B—Kt5	P—Q6
7 PxP	PxP	28 P—R5	R—R4
8 QxQch	KtxQ	29 P—R6	BxPch
9 B—Kt3	B—Q3	30 K—B	B—R2
10 R—K	P—B4	31 R—Q	Kt—B4
11 P—B4	B—K3	32 K—K	R—B7
12 R—Q	K—K2	33 BxP	KtxBeh
13 Kt—B3	R—QKt	34 RxKt	P—K5
14 B—K3	Kt—B3	35 R—Kt3	PxKt
15 Kt—Q5ch	BxKt	36 R—Kt7ch	K—Q3
16 BPxB	Kt—Q5	37 RxB	PxP
17 BxKt	BPxB	38 RxP	R—R7
18 QR—B	KR—QB	39 P—KR4	KxP
19 B—B2	R—B2	40 P—R7	K—K5
20 B—Q3	QR—QB	41 R—Kt8	K—B6
21 RxRch	RxR	Resigns.	

(Played between Carlos Torres, 16 years old, and Edward Lasker of Chicago during the latter's visit to New Orleans during November.)

MARSHALL IN THE WEST.

In five exhibitions given by Frank J. Marshall, four in Chicago and one in Milwaukee, the United States champion made a record of 103 games played, 96 won, 6 drawn and only one lost. The summary:

Cities.	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.
Chicago	23	21	1	1
“	20	18	2	0
“	17	17	0	0
“	23	22	1	0
Milwaukee	20	18	2	0

Marshall appeared at the City Chess Club of Milwaukee on December 10. Ernest Reel, president of the club, and John Baer were the opponents who were successful in drawing their games.

As an indication of the revival of interest in the game in Milwaukee, the “Sentinel” of that city has started a weekly chess department in its Sunday edition, under the editorship of Ernest Reel.

Philadelphia Masters Tournament.

E. S. Jackson, Jr., has emerged as winner of the Philadelphia masters tournament for 1921, taking first place with a total score of $8\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$, just half a point better than B. F. Winkelman, who like his rival lost only one game in ten played. Both of the leaders were former varsity players at the University of Pennsylvania. S. T. Sharp, who divided the individual honors with Jackson, lost both games to Winkelman and was accordingly placed third. S. G. Ruth, O. Bilgram and J. F. Roeske were the other participants.

Ohio State Championship.

Elliott E. Stearns, 1200 Schofield Building, Cleveland, O., president of the Ohio State Chess Association, announces that the annual championship tournament will be held at the City Club of Cleveland from January 20—24, inclusive, entries being limited to 24 and closing on January 14, with an entrance fee of \$5. It will be in the nature of an elimination contest, requiring, however, two out of three wins, draws not counting, in the preliminary, first and second rounds and three out of five wins in the third and fourth rounds.

County Championship Contests.

Robert D. Hamilton, Ph. G., of Canton, O., was the victor over Harry Van Dyke, challenger, in a 15-game match for the Stark County chess championship, according to the “Evening Independent” of Massillon, O. The final score was: Hamilton, 8; Van Dyke, 3. None of the games was drawn. Mr. Hamilton, who expected to play Claud Taylor of North Canton later on, suggests that chess might be greatly advanced if all counties in every state had their champions, as this would naturally create much rivalry and lead up to many other contests as well.

The Cedar Rapids Chess Club of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has been reorganized and meets every Monday evening at Boyson's Cafe. L. O. Worley is the president and Chas. H. Harmer, former publisher of “The Pawn,” the secretary.

CUBAN GIRL VICTORIOUS IN A MATCH.

A match that appeared to create well nigh as keen enthusiasm among Cuban lovers of chess as the memorable Capablanca-Lasker contest was one between Miss Maria Teresa Mora, Havana's high school expert, and Jose van der Gutch, winner of the recent tournament for the "Bohemia" trophy, in which the little senorita had been unable to participate. Handicapped by lack of practice, Miss Mora lost the first two games through oversights, but then she buckled down to the difficult task before her in earnest. In the end she made a score of 3 wins, 2 losses and 2 draws, equivalent to a total of 4-3.

Shortly after this triumph another match was arranged for Miss Mora, at the Havana Chess Club, with Dr. Guillermo Lopez Roviros as opponent. Moreover, she won the first game. In view of all these performances, it is perhaps not too much to say that if Miss Mora were to compete in the ladies' tournament at the international congress in London, next summer, there is every likelihood that the women's chess championship of the world would also find its way to Cuba.

RUY LOPEZ.

Mora	Rovirosa	Mora	Rovirosa
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 B-K3	P-KB4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	19 Q-Q3	P-B5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	20 B-B2	Kt-Kt4
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	21 B-Kt3ch	B-K3
5 Castles	P-Q3	22 BxBch	QxB
6 P-Q3	B-K2	23 B-KQ2	P-B4
7 P-KR3	Castles	24 Kt-Kt6	P-B5
8 P-B3	P-R3	25 KtxR	RxKt
9 Kt-R2	P-Q4	26 Q-B2	KtxPch
10 Kt-Q2	B-QB4	27 PxBt	P-B6
11 Q-B3	Kt-K2	28 QR-K	QxP
12 PxP	QKtxP	29 Q-Kt6	B-Kt
13 Kt-K4	KtxKt	30 Q-K6ch	QxQ
14 QxKt	Q-Q3	31 RxB	K-R2
15 Kt-B3	Kt-B5	32 KR-K	R-B4
16 KtxP	Kt-K3	33 KR-K4	R-KR4
17 P-Q4	B-R2	34 B-B4	Resigns.

(First game of the match at Havana between Miss Mora and Dr. G. Lopez Rovirosa.)

"Bohemia Cup" Tourney Scores.

Van der Gutch, 15½-2½; Dr. Rovirosa, 14½-3½; Alvarez and Nogueras, each 14-4; Bustamente, 13½-4½; Mauri, Perez and Guach, each 12-6; Leon, 11-7; Giraud, 10-8.

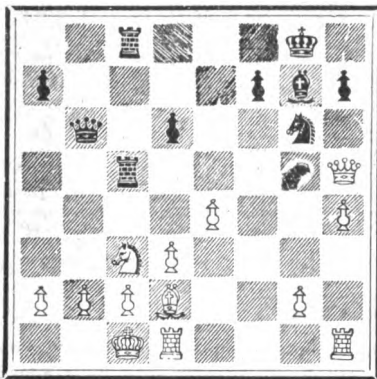
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Gutch	Mora	Gutch	Mora
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	24 KtxKP	QKt-B4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	25 KtxP	KtxP
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	26 KtxQ	KtxQ
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	27 QRxBt	KtXB
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	28 RxBt	PxKt
6 Kt-B3	Castles	29 R-Q7	KR-Q
7 R-B	P-QKt3	30 KR-K7	RxR
8 PxP	PxP	31 RxR	R-QB
9 B-Q3	B-Kt2	32 RxP	R-B8ch
10 B-KB4	P-B4	33 K-B2	R-B7ch
11 Castles	R-K	34 K-B3	RxQKtP
12 Kt-QKt5	R-KB	35 P-Kt4	P-Kt4
13 Kt-Q6	B-B3	36 P-Kt3	P-Kt5
14 Kt-K5	BxBt	37 R-QKt7	RxP
15 KtXB	Q-B2	38 RxP	R-R6ch
16 Kt-B7ch	K-R	39 K-B4	R-R3
17 BxB	QxB	40 R-Kt5	K-Kt2
18 Kt-B5	Q-K3	41 P-Kt4	R-B3ch
19 R-K	Kt-K5	42 R-B5	R-R3
20 Kt-Kt3	P-B4	43 R-Q5	R-B3ch
21 Kt-K2	Q-R3	44 K-K5	R-K3
22 Kt-B4	PxP	45 P-R5	R-R2
23 KtxP	PxP		Drawn.

(Played in the match at Havana between Jose Van der Gutch and Maria Teresa Mora.)

CLEVER ENDING BY RZESCHEWSKI.

BLACK-DE GRAFF.



WHITE-RZESCHEWSKI.

A most interesting end-game occurred in the exhibition at Meier & Frank's on June 10th, when C. W. De Graff, playing at board No. 7, forced the little master to lose a piece outright and seemed to be on the point of winning with a threat of checkmate, but the boy prodigy rose to the occasion and, by a brilliant combination involving the sacrifice of a rook, won the game with an artistic finishing stroke.

White to play, continued:

Rzeschewski	De Graff	Rzeschewski	De Graff
White	Black	White	Black
1 Q-K2	R-Kt	8 R-KB	KtxBP
2 P-QKt3	BxBt	9 Q-Kt4ch	K-B
3 BxB	RxB	10 RxBch	KxR
4 P-R5	R(Kt)-QB	11 R-B2ch	K-K2
5 R-Q2	Kt-K4	12 Q-Kt7ch	K-K3
6 P-Q4	Kt-Q6ch	13 R-B6 mate	
7 K-Kt	Kt-Kt5		

According to the "Staten Islander," Albert Shake won the chess championship of Curtis High School of St. George, S. I., in an elimination tournament with 16 entries, which ended on December 5. Sydney Jacobi was placed second.

OUR CHESS PRODIGIES.

According to the "Vindicator," of which Irving Spero, Ohio State champion, is the chess editor, a chess tournament, open to Youngstown boys and girls of fifteen and under, was planned to be held in the rooms of the Youngstown Chess and Checker Club, 339 West Federal Street, Youngstown, O. Included among the early entries were the names of Celia Neimark and Fanny Neimark, the latter, presumably, a sister of the girl prodigy. A movement is also on foot to foster a women's chess circle in the Youngstown club. When Newell W. Banks visited there, he was opposed by 21, Celia Neimark obtaining a draw.



CELIA NEIMARK.

Posed in Secretary Hayes' Office, City Club of Cleveland.

The Argentine Republic Has a Prodigy
Another chess prodigy, a lad of 13, named Luis Enrique del Sel, is reported

from Santa Rosa, Argentine Republic, where he was born and learned the moves from his father four years ago. Like all marvels, he soon made short work of his parent and thereafter progressed so rapidly that he promises eventually to reach the first rank among the players of South America.

The "Western Morning News and Mercury," of which A. R. Cooper of Southsea, Portsmouth, is the chess editor, reproduces the score of a consultation game played by Luis, first published in the "Revista del Club Argentino de Ajedrez." In commenting upon the game, Mr. Cooper said: "The game was played against two players in consultation and, although not spectacular, shows the lad's ability to build up a winning combination in a prolonged contest."

The score of the game in question follows:

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Enrique.	Allies.	Enrique.	Allies.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 Kt-B2	Kt-Q8
2 Kt-QB1	Kt-KB3	21 Castles	Kt-K5
3 B-Kt5	P-K3	22 Q-K	P-Kt5
4 P-K3	P-KR2	23 PxP	PxP
5 B-R4	P-KKt4	24 B-Kt6	KtxB
6 B-Kt3	B-Kt2	25 QxKt	Q-B6
7 B-Q3	B-Q2	26 P-B6	Q-Kt4
8 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	27 Q-B4	B-B2
9 Kt-Kt5	R-QB	28 BxBch	RxB
10 P-B3	P-R2	29 Q-Q6	Q-Q
11 Kt-R3	Kt-K5	30 Q-KKt6	Q-R6
12 Kt-Q2	P-B4	31 Q-K6	R-Q
13 P-B3	KtxKt	32 R-B4	P-KR4
14 QxKt	P-K4	33 P-B6	B-R6
15 Pxp	KtxP	34 QR-KB	B-B
16 B-K2	B-K3	35 Kt-K	R-Q6
17 P-KB4	Kt-B2	36 Q-K5	QR-Q2
18 B-R5	Castles	37 Kt-B3	Q-Kt5
19 R-R3	P-R4	38 Kt-Kt5	Resigns.

Edison's Son Can Play Chess.

The Boston Chess Club, on January 29, played a special match on sixteen boards with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in which the former won by a score of 13½-2½. Mott-Smith of Harvard played top board for the Boston Chess Club, defeating Lyons of Technology. The M. I. T. boys got three draws and won on one board, the latter honor going to Edison, son of the noted inventor. The Technology team is now in second place in the Metropolitan Chess League series, having won 8 out of 10 matches played.

THE DEMISE OF GYULA BREYER.

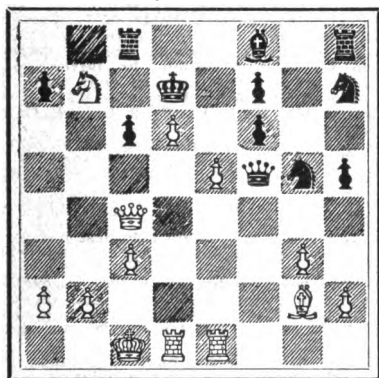
Just a year ago, in Berlin, Gyula Breyer of Hungary achieved the ambition which fires every young master in an international tournament—the winning of first prize and the world-wide renown that goes with it. This was fully reported in the Bulletin for January, 1920. Now we have to record the sudden death of this promising young expert at the early age of 28, his demise occurring at Pressburg on November 11. A very complete summary of his tournament record appeared in the London "Field," from which we quote:

"Breyer had a very fine tournament record. The first masters' tournament in which he competed was at Postyen, in 1912, when he tied for the seventh prize. In the same year he tied for the eighth prize at Breslau, and won the first prize in the Hungarian National Tournament. At Scheveningen, in 1913, he won the sixth prize, and in the Gambit tournament at Baden, near Vienna, in 1914, he was fourth. In 1914 he played at Mannheim, and when the tournament was brought to an abrupt conclusion by the outbreak of war, he stood fourth. In the Kassa (Hungary) tournament of 1918 he tied for third prize. At Gothenburg, in 1920, he did not do so well, winning only one game, losing three, and drawing nine. However, he drew with the first two prize winners, Reti and Rubenstein. His crowning success was at Berlin in 1920, when he secured the first prize with a score of six and a half games out of nine, beating Bogoljuboff, Reti, Maroczy, Tarrasch, Leonhardt and Spielman, drawing with Samisch and losing to Tartakower and Miseses. In his last tournament, Vienna, May, 1921, he won the third prize. He was a very original player, and was exceptionally good at blindfold play. At Kassa (Hungary), in January, 1921, he played simultaneously, without seeing the boards, no fewer than twenty-five games (a world's record), winning fifteen, drawing seven and losing only three."

BLINDFOLD PLAY EXTRAORDINARY.

During a blindfold exhibition in Vienna, given by Dr. S. Tartakower, one of the brightest chess minds of Europe, the following position was reached at one of the boards, where he was opposed by I. Loquenz:

Black—Loquenz—12 Pieces.



White—Tartakower—13 Pieces.

Dr. Tartakower had given up a piece

for two pawns and splendid attacking possibilities, but none of the audience, least of all his opponent, was quite prepared for the bit of fireworks that followed. Briefly, Dr. Tartakower, whose turn it was to move, here announced a mate in eight moves, beginning with the sacrifice of his queen. The mate is accomplished thus:

1 QxKBPch KtxQ
2 P—K6ch QxP

If 2...K—K; 3 P—Q7ch, K—K2; 4 Pxr (Kt) ch, K—K; 5 BxP mate.

3 Kt—B5ch K—Q

If 3...K—K; 4 P—Q7ch, K—Q; 5 KtxQch, K—K2; 6 Pxr (Kt) ch, K—K; 7 BxP mate.

4 KtxQch K—Q2

5 Kt—B5ch K—Q

6 Kt—Kt7ch K—Q2

7 B—R3ch P—B4

8 BxP mate

This would be regarded a very neat performance, if done over the board, but with the player of the white pieces blindfolded and carrying on other games at the same time it is little short of marvelous.

In order to commemorate the anniversary of the death of the late Prof. Isaac L. Rice, a rapid transit tournament, with sixteen entries and a time limit of five seconds to a move, was held by the I. L. Rice Progressive Chess Club of New York on November 2. Einar Michelsen, 7 points, finished in first place, the other prize winners being C. Jaffe, 6½; B. H. Feuer and Benjamin Fein, each 5½; H. Grossinger, 5; H. Helms, 4. In a second tourney that followed there were eight contestants, and in this E. Michelsen and H. Helms tied for first.

MASTERS' TOURNAMENT AT THE HAGUE.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Aljechin White.	Davidson Black.	Aljechin White.	Davidson Black.
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	26 B-E7	R-K
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	27 Kt-Kt6	Q-Kt2
3 P-B4	P-K3	28 KtxR	RxKt
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	29 B-R4	B-K2
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	30 R-R2	Kt-B4
6 P-K3	P-QKt3	31 B-Kt5	Kt-Q6
7 PxP	PxP	32 K-R4	Q-Kt3
8 Q-R4	B-Kt2	33 Kt-K2	KtxBP
9 B-R6	BxB	34 KxKt	Kt-K5ch
10 QxB	Castles	35 QxKt	PxQ
11 Castles	P-QB4	36 BxB	R-K
12 PxP	PxP	37 B-R4	R-K4
13 KR-Q	Q-Kt3	38 Kt-B3	K-Kt2
14 Q-Q3	P-B5	39 B-Kt3	R-K3
15 Q-B2	Q-Kt2	40 R-Q4	Q-Kt6
16 QR-Kt	Kt-Kt3	41 R-Q2	P-QR3
17 P-QR4	QR-Kt	42 K-R5	P-B3
18 P-R5	QKt-Q2	43 R-QB5	P-Kt4
19 Q-B5	P-KKt3	44 P-R4	PxP
20 Q-R3	B-Kt5	45 BxP	Q-Kt5
21 P-R6	Q-B3	46 R-B7ch	K-Kt3
22 B-B4	QR-Q	47 B-Kt3	P-KR4
23 R-R	KR-K	48 K-K2	R-K
24 Kt-Q4	Q-Kt3	49 Kt-Q5	QKt4
25 Kt-R4	QxP	50 Kt-B4ch	Resigns.

Played in the Masters' Tournament at The Hague.)

text move would have been 20 B-K2, but White's position was already so inferior that he must have lost in any case.

(f) White had no resource against the double threat of QxRch, or Q-B7ch.—The Field.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Maroczy White.	Aljechin Black.	Maroczy White.	Aljechin Black.
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	18 R-R2	P-QR4
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 P-Kt5	Kt-R2
3 P-K3	P-B4	20 B-R	Kt-B
4 P-B4	P-K4	21 R-Q	QKt-Kt3
5 P-QR3	Kt-B3	22 Kt-Q2	QR-B
6 PxBP	BxP	23 B-B2	BxP
7 P-QKt4	B-Q3	24 BxKt	KtxB
8 B-Kt2	Castles	25 Q-Kt3	R-B8
9 QKt-Q2	Q-K2	26 QxKt	Q-Kt5
10 B-K2	R-Q	27 RxB	QxQ
11 Castles	P-K4	28 RxQ	RxRch
12 PxP	KtxP	29 Kt-B	R-Kt8
13 Q-Kt	B-Kt5	30 BxP	KR-Q8
14 B-Q3	P-KR3	31 RxP	RxKtch
15 P-R3	BxKt	32 K-R2	RxBP
16 KtxB	Kt-Kt3	33 B-Q4	P-QKt3
17 B-K4	Kt-R5	Resigns	

(Played in the International Masters' Tournament at The Hague.)

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Rubenstein White.	Marco Black.	Rubenstein White.	Marco Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 PxKt	Kt-Kt3
2 P-KB4	B-B4	20 P-Q6	QxP
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	21 P-Kt6	PxP
4 B-B4	Kt-KB3	22 BxRch	KxB
5 Kt-B3	Castles	23 PxPch	KxP
6 P-Q3	QKt-Q2	24 B-K3	BxB
7 P-B5	P-B3	25 KtxB	Q-Q7ch
8 P-QR3	P-QKt4	26 K-B	P-Kt5ch
9 B-R2	P-QR4	27 K-Kt	B-K7
10 Q-K2	Q-Kt3	28 Q-B5ch	K-K3
11 Kt-Kt5	P-R5	29 Q-R3ch	K-Kt3
12 Kt-Q	P-Q4	30 Q-B5ch	K-R3
13 P-B3	B-R3	31 QxP	R-Q2
14 Q-B3	PxP	32 P-R4	QxKtP
15 PxP	QR-Q	33 R-K	B-Q6
16 P-KKt4	Q-B2	34 Kt-Kt4ch	K-Kt3
17 KtxBP	RxKt	35 Q-Kt5ch	Resigns.
18 P-Kt5	Kt-Q4		

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Euwe White.	Rubinstein Black.	Euwe White.	Rubinstein Black.
1 P-K4	P-QB4	18 P-R5	Kt(Kt3)-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3 (a)	19 KtxKt	KtxKt
3 P-K5(b)	Kt-Q4	20 P-QKt4(c)	BxPch
4 P-Q4	PxP	21 KxB	Kt-Kt5ch
5 QxP	P-K3	22 K-K2	QxKtP
6 P-B4	Kt-QB3	23 B-Q4	B-Kt2
7 Q-Q	Kt(Q4)-K2(c)	24 R-R3	Q-Q3
8 B-Q2	Kt-Kt3	25 Q-B3	P-K4
9 Q-K2	Q-B2	26 B-Kt	P-B5
10 B-B3	P-Kt3	27 P-B5	Q-R3
11 P-KR1(d)	P-Q3	28 K-K	P-K5
12 PxB	BxP	29 R-R4	Q-Kt4
13 QKt-Q2	Kt-B5	30 Q-KR3	Kt-K6
14 Q-K3	B-B4	31 BxKt	PxB
15 Q-K4	P-B4	32 B-B4ch	K-R
16 Q-B2	Castles	33 Kt-B	Q-B3
17 P-KKt3	Kt-Kt3	Resigns(f)	

Notes by Amos Burn.

(a) The usual continuation is 2...Kt-QB3. Rubinstein no doubt played the text move to induce his opponent to advance his king's pawn, which takes the game out of the usual groove.

(b) White has to lose time afterwards in defending his advanced pawn. Better would have been 3 Kt-B3, bringing about the normal form of opening.

(c) Threatening 8...KtxP, followed, if 9 KtxKt by 9...Q-R4ch.

(d) A weakening move, but White had now a very, very difficult game. If 11 P-KKt3, then 11...B-Kt2, threatening 12...Kt(B3)xP.

(e) This gives Black the opportunity of making a brilliant sacrifice. Better than the

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Euwe White.	Maroczy Black.	Euwe White.	Maroczy Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 BxB	P-KB4 (g)
2 P-KB4	B-B4	14 Castles	PxB
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	15 Q-Kt3(h)	P-B4
4 P-B3(a)	B-KKt5(b)	16 B-R3	Kt-KB3(i)
5 PxB	PxP	17 BxB	Q-KB2
6 Q-R4ch(c)	B-Q2(d)	18 P-B4	P-QKt3 (j)
7 Q-B2	Q-K2(c)	19 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q2
8 P-Q4	PxP	20 RxKt(k)	PxR
9 PxB	B-Kt5ch	21 KtxKP	Q-K3
10 Kt-B3	B-B3	22 R-K	PxB(i)
11 B-Q3	BxKtch(f)	23 KtxPch	K-B2
12 PxB	BxB	24 Q-Kt7ch	Resigns.

(a) A favorite move with Morphy, to which Charousek also resorted with success on a number of occasions.

(b) If Black were to play 4...Kt-QB3, then White would continue with B-Kt5. Somewhat better than the move in the text is 4...Kt-KB3, as played by Janowski against Charousek in the tournament which the latter won at Berlin in 1897. The play in that game continued; 5 PxP, PxP; 6 KtxP, Q-K2; 7 P-Q4, B-Q3; 8 Kt-KB3, KtxP; 9 B-K2, Castles; 10 Castles, etc.

(c) A continuation introduced by Marshall.

(d) This move is forced, because if 6...Q-Q2; 7 B-Kt5, P-B3; 8 KtxP, with advantage.

(e) If now 7...Kt-QB3; 8 P-QKt4, B-Q3; 9 B-B4, etc.

(f) It is necessary to do this first before proceeding with his object of breaking up White's center.

(g) The reason why Black had to exchange B for Kt now appears. If he had played at once 11...BxB, than would have followed 12 BxB, P-KB4; 13 Castles, BxKt; 14 BxKtP, etc.

(h) He might also have continued with 15 B-R3, but the actual continuation is even stronger.

(i) He could not play 16...P-QKt3, on account of 17 Q-Q5, winning the rook. Neither was 16...PxKt possible, of course, on account of QR-K.

(j) If 18...PxKt; 19 QR-Kch, K-Q; 20 R-K7, QxR; 21 BxQch, KxB; 22 QxPch, QKt-Q2; 23 QxBP, and White would have no difficulty in winning.

(k) The beginning of the end, as Black's position is completely broken up, the while his king cannot castle across the path of the bishop.

(l) This brings speedy defeat. Somewhat better would have been 22...K-Q, in answer to which White most likely would have continued with 23 B-Kt4. In that case the Black king, exposed as he was, could not have lasted very long.—The Evening Post.

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Yates.	Aljechin.	Yates.	Aljechin.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-QB4	23 QxR	Q-B6
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	24 Q-B	QxQ
3 P-Q4	PxP	25 RxQ	R-Q
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	26 P-Kt3	K-B2
5 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	27 P-B5	K-B3
6 B-Q3	P-K4	28 B-B4	B-B
7 Kt-K2	P-Q4	29 P-QR4	P-KKt4
8 PxP	KtxP	30 P-Kt5	P-B5
9 Castles	Kt-QB3	31 K-B	R-Q7
10 KtxKt	QxKt	32 K-K	R-Kt7
11 P-QR3	B-R4	33 PxP	PxP
12 P-QKt4	B-B2	34 B-K2	K-K4
13 R-K	P-B4	35 P-B6	PxP
14 P-QB4	Q-B2	36 RxB	B-K3
15 Kt-B3	Castles	37 B-Q	R-Kt8
16 Kt-Q5	B-K3	38 R-B5ch	K-Q5
17 B-Kt2	P-K5	39 R-B2	P-K6
18 KtxB	QxKt	40 PxP	PxP
19 B-KB	Kt-K4	41 R-B6	B-Kt5
20 BxKt	QxB	42 R-Q6ch	K-K4
21 Q-B2	QR-Q	43 P-R3	B-R4
22 QR-Q	RxB	Resigns.	

RUY LOPEZ.

Marco	Aljechin	Marco	Aljechin
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	23 P-B4	BxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	24 RxB	PxR
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	25 RxB	R-K
4 B-R4	KKt-K2	26 Q-Q2	R-K4
5 Kt-B3	P-KKt3	27 R-R4	Q-Q
6 P-Q4	B-Kt2	28 P-KB4	R-K3
7 PxP	KtxP	29 Q-Q5	Q-B5
8 KtxKt	BxKt	30 R-R5	Q-Q5ch
9 B-R6	P-QB4	31 K-B	QxQ
10 B-Kt3	P-QKt4	32 PxQ	B-B3
11 B-Q5	R-R2	33 K-K2	K-Kt2
12 Q-B3	KtxB	34 R-Kt5ch	K-B2
13 KtxKt	P-Q3	35 K-K3	P-R3
14 P-B3	P-B4	36 R-R5	K-Kt3
15 B-B4	Castles	37 R-R4	P-KR4
16 Castles	R-Q2	38 P-KR3	R-B2
17 QR-Q	B-QKt2	39 P-IKt4	R-KR2
18 KR-K	PxP	40 PxBPch	KxP
19 RxB	QR-KB2	41 K-Q3	K-Kt3
20 B-KKt3	B-B4	42 R-B5ch	KxP
21 Q-K2	BxKt	43 R-K4	R-KKt2
22 RxB	Q-R	Resigns	

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Kostich.	Yates.	Kostich.	Yates.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	24 RxB	B-Kt2
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	25 Kt-K3	RxKt
3 P-B4	P-K3	26 Kt-B5	Q-B5
4 Kt-QB3	QKt-Q2	27 P-Q5	Kt-Q5
5 B-Kt5	B-K2	28 KtxKt	QxKt
6 P-K3	Castles	29 Q-B7	R-K
7 R-B	P-B3	30 QxB	Q-QKt5
8 Q-B2	R-K	31 Q-B3	K-B
9 B-Q3	PxP	32 Q-B8	QxQ
10 BxP	Kt-Q4	33 PxQ	R-R5
11 B-B4	KtxB	34 B-B2	R-B
12 PxKt	Kt-B	35 Q	K-K2
13 Castles	P-QKt4	36 K-B	K-Q3
14 B-Kt3	P-QR4	37 R-Kt	K-B4
15 P-QR4	B-R3	38 B-K2	R-QKt
16 KR-Q	Q-Kt3	39 K-K	P-R6
17 P-B5	QR-Kt	40 K-Q2	KxP
18 PxBP	KtxP	41 P-B4ch	K-B4
19 Kt-K5	B-QB	42 PxP	P-R7
20 PxP	PxP	43 R-QR	R-QR
21 Kt-Q5	Q-Q3	44 K-B3	R-R5
22 Kt-B6	B-Kt4	45 K-Kt2	R-KB5
23 KtxR	BxR	46 P-B3	Resigns.

(Played in the Masters' Tournament at The Hague.)

CARO-CANN DEFENSE.

Rubinstein.	Davidson.	Rubinstein.	Davidson.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-QB3	18 Kt-K5	Kt-KR4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 B-R2	KtxKt
3 PxP	PxP	20 BxKt	B-B2
4 P-QB3	Kt-QB3	21 P-Kt3	BxB
5 B-KB4	Kt-B3	22 PxB	P-B3
6 B-Q3	Q-Kt3	23 PxP	KtxBP
7 Q-Kt3	Q-Kt3	24 RxBP	RxB
8 PxQ	P-K3	25 RxB	P-K4
9 P-KR3	B-K2	26 R-Kt7	R-B3
10 Kt-Q2	Castles	27 P-KB4	P-Q5
11 P-QKt4	P-QKt3	28 PxBP	PxP
12 KKt-B3	B-Q2	29 PxP	RxB
13 B-QR6	B-Q	30 Kt-Q4	RxBP
14 Castles	BxB	31 Kt-R2	Kt-R4
15 RxB	KR-B	32 R-Kt8ch	K-B2
16 KR-R	K-B	33 P-K6ch	Resigns.
17 Kt-Kt3	B-Q		

(Played in the Masters' Tournament at The Hague.)

Chess.

(By H. W. Reynolds, Lieutenant, U. S. N., Brookline, Mass.)

Oh, thou whose ready sneers express
The censure of our favorite Chess,
Know that its skill is science itself,
Its play distraction from distress;
It soothes the anxious lover's care ;
It weans the drunkard from excess;
It counails warriors in their art
When dangers threat and perils press,
And yield us when we need them most,
Companions in our loneliness.

(Sent to the Bulletin from Coronado Beach, Cal., by Paul B. Hanks of Wellesville, N. Y.)

Walter Penn Shipley, president of the Franklin Chess Club, has heard again, after a lapse of several years, from Emil Kemeny, formerly one of the leading players and chess editors in Philadelphia, who has survived the World War. Kemeny, a Hungarian by birth, is residing in Budapest and took an active interest in the arrangement of the recent international masters' tournament, held in that city and won by Aljechin.

Dr. H. E. Leedes, 13-2, and H. Nielsen, 12-3, lead in the handicap tournament for the Kendall Cup at the Staten Island Chess Club.

AT THE MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB.

The Manhattan Chess Club has opened negotiations with the Argentine Chess Club of Buenos Aires with a view to arranging a one day's cable match on six boards during March or April. The cost, it is understood, will be between \$500 and \$600.

Eleven players have entered the annual championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club, D. Janowski, last year's winner, not participating. After three rounds, M. A. Schapiro had won two and drawn one, and S. Katz had won one and drawn two. These two are the youngest of the competitors.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE.

Schapiro.	Black.	Schapiro.	Black.
1 P-Q4	P-QE3	24 QxQ	PxQ
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	25 K-B	K-B
3 B-B4	P-Q4	26 K-K2	Kt-Q6
4 P-K3	Q-Kt3	27 P-Kt3	Kt-Kt5
5 P-QKt3	B-B4	28 P-QR3	Kt-B3
6 B-Q3	BxB	29 R-QB	R-Q4
7 QxB	P-K3	30 R-B4	P-QR3
8 Castles	QKt-Q2	31 P-QKt4	R-KR4
9 QKt-Q2	B-K2	32 R-KR4	RxR
10 P-KR3	Castles	33 KtxR	P-QR4
11 P-B4	P-B4	34 PxB	KtxP
12 B-Kt5	KR-Q	35 K-Q3	K-K2
13 PxQP	KtxP	36 Kt-B5ch	K-K3
14 Kt-B4	Q-R3	37 Kt-Kt7ch	K-Q2
15 KR-Q	PxB	38 K-Q4	K-Q3
16 BxB	KtxB	39 Kt-R5	K-K2
17 QxB	Kt-B4	40 K-B5	K-K3
18 Q-B4	Kt-Kt3	41 K-Kt5	Kt-B3
19 P-K4	KtxKt	42 K-Kt6	Kt-Q
20 KPxBt	Kt-Kt7	43 K-B7	K-K2
21 RxRch	RxR	44 Kt-B4	P-B4
22 P-B6	P-K4	45 P-QR4	K-K
23 QxB	QxBp	46 P-R5	Resigns.

(Played between M. A. Schapiro and R. T. Black in the annual championship tournament at the Manhattan Chess Club.)

The following game was won by M. A. Schapiro for Columbia University at the top board in a match that team won by 5-1 from the team of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the rooms of the Boston Chess Club early in November:

Q P OPENING.

Santasiere.	Larsson.	Santasiere.	Larsson.
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	10 Kt-B3	Kt-Kt5
2 P-K3	Kt-KB3	11 KKt-Kt5	Q-Q3
3 B-Q3	P-K3	12 P-KR3	Kt-KR3
4 Kt-Q2	P-B4	13 Kt-K5	P-KKt3
5 P-QB3	B-Q2	14 KKt-BP	KtxKt
6 P-KB4	B-B5	15 BxB	Castles
7 B-B2	B-B3	16 QxB	Kt-Kt4
8 Kt-R3	B-K2	17 PxBt	RxRch
9 Castles	P-KR4	18 KxR	BxB

White mates in two moves.

(Played between H. Santasiere, Marshall C. C., and C. Larsson, Swedish C. C., in a Metropolitan League match.)

DUTCH DEFENSE.

Schapiro.	Adams.	Schapiro.	Adams.
1 P-Q4	P-K3	29 R-Q3	KR-B
2 Kt-KB2	P-KB4	30 Q-Kt5	Q-KB2
3 P-K3	Kt-KB3	31 P-QKt3	BxKt
4 B-Q3	P-QKt3	32 RxB	Q-K3
5 QKt-Q2	B-Kt2	33 QR-K3	R-Q2
6 Castles	Kt-K5	34 P-QB4	QR-KB2
7 Kt-K5(a)	P-Kt3(b)	35 P-B3	Q-B3
8 BxKt	PxB	36 QxQ	RxQ
9 Q-Kt4	Q-K2	37 K-B2	R-K3
10 KtxKP	P-Q3	38 P-K5	PxB
11 Kt-Q3	Kt-Q2	39 RxP	RxR
12 Kt-Kt5	B-Q4	40 RxR	K-Q2
13 Kt-Kt4	B-B5	41 P-Kt	K-Q3
14 R-K	Kt-B3	42 P-B4	P-R5
15 Q-B3	Kt-Q4	43 K-B3	P-R3
16 KtxKt	BxKt	44 K-Kt4	PxB
17 P-K4	B-QKt2	45 PxB	P-QKt4
18 Q-Kt4	P-K4	46 P-B5ch	K-Q2
19 B-K3	B-B	47 K-Kt5	P-R4
20 Q-K2	B-KKt2	48 R-K3	R-B4ch
21 Q-B4	B-Q2	49 KxB	RxBQP
22 QR-Q1	PxB	50 P-B5	R-B7
23 BxB	BxB	51 P-R3	P-Kt5
24 QxB	Castles QR	52 PxB	PxB
25 Q-Q5	P-B3	53 R-Q3ch	K-B2
26 Q-Q2	P-KR3	54 P-B6	R-B6
27 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	55 RxR	Resigns(c)
28 Q-B4	P-KR4		

(a) Of P-B4, etc.

(b) Failing to observe that this involves the loss of a Pawn.

(c) If 55 ... PxB; 56 P-B7, P-B7; 57 P-B8 (Q), P-B 8 (Q); 58 Q-B4ch and wins.

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE GAMES.

Q P OPENING

Soldatenkov.	Perkins.	Soldatenkov.	Perkins.
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	10 Castles	Kt-Kt5
2 Kkt-BG3	P-QB4	11 B-Kt5ch	QKt-B3
3 PxB	P-K3	12 P-B3	Castles
4 B-Kt5	Q-B2	13 Kt-K4	Q-B2
5 P-K3	BxB	14 Kt-Kt3	Kt-Kt3
6 QKt-Q2	Kt-K2	15 B-Q3	QKt-K4
7 B-KB4	B-Q3	16 KtxKt	QxKt
8 BxB	QxB	17 BxBt	RPxB
9 B-Q3	QKt-B3	18 Q-Q4	QxQ

Drawn

(Played between Basil Soldatenkov and Lieut. F. K. Perkins in the Metropolitan League match between the Marshall Chess Club and Brooklyn Chess Club.)

AT THE EMPIRE CITY CHESS CLUB.

Prize winners in the annual Washington Heights handicap tournament, just concluded at the Empire City Chess Club of New York:

First Section—L. Schmidt, 10½; S. T. Kemp, 8; M. Jacobs, 8; H. Hirsch, 7; J. A. Bassett, 7.

A special handicap tournament, with fifteen entries, resulted as follows: S. T. Kemp, 11½—2½; J. A. Bassett, 11—3; I. Radin, 9½—4½; V. Mattern, 9—5; E. Sladkus, 8½—5½.

DETROIT, MICH., ACTIVITIES.



Character sketch of John Winter (with pipe) by D. B. Benson, a fellow club member.

Visiting Detroit, Mich., on November 28, F. J. Marshall played against 25 at the Detroit Chess and Checker Club, winning 21 and conceding 4

draws to Weiselberg, Bellows, Tessari and Simons, respectively. The report has that Marshall was in fine form and good humor, promising the club to make even a better score next time.

The Detroit Chess and Checker Club has inaugurated a novel tournament between four teams of seven players each. The tournament committee chose four captains, made logical by the last club tournament, and then made up seven-men teams selected to be as nearly balanced as their judgment of past performances would permit. The members of each team are scheduled to play two games with each member of the other three teams. A small entrance fee of \$1 was collected for a prize to be divided by the winning team.

So evenly matched are the sides that three of the teams, after playing 294 games, will probably finish not over four games apart. Indications point to a contest so close that interest will be kept up until the last game has been played. The success of this kind of a tournament, it is said, lies in the fact that the weak players in a club have an even chance with the best by being attached to others that can keep them in the running to the last. The personnel of the teams follow:

First Team—Van Noorden, Goldwater, Sanderson, Steigman, Johnson, Bonnett, Hunter.

Second Team—Winter, Tobias, Tilles, Tessari, Dederich, Dunn, LeValley.

Third Team—Weiselberg, Gluck, Hunter, Crispin, Welch, Glucksman, Eller.

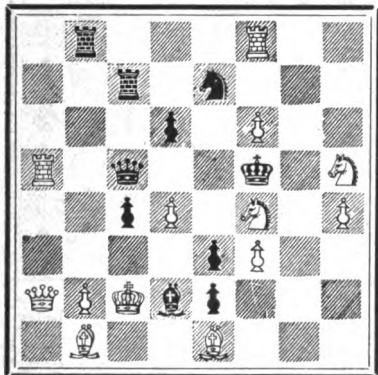
Fourth Team—Stolzenberg, Ivan, Campau, Murphy, Northrup, Ebbels, Benson.

Scores: First team, 133-127; second team, 113-108; third team, 112-123; fourth team, 115-115.

PLAYERS AS COMPOSERS.

No. 1562—By C. S. Howell,
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Black—10 Pieces.



White mates in two moves.

White—13 Pieces.

"Cooking" a Brilliant Ending.

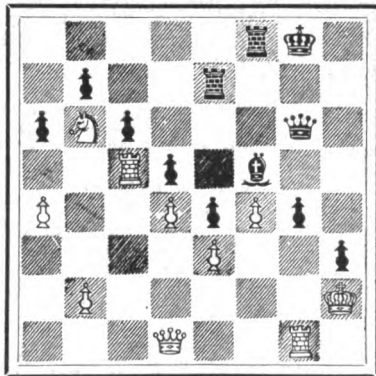
The following game ending, awarded a brilliancy prize in a tournament held at Warsaw, 1919, seems to have been republished many times, with apparently a defensive move unnoticed. The July issue of the Deutsche Schachzeitung, 1921, gives it as game No. 9337, but it first attracted my attention in the July issue, 1920, of the British Chess Magazine, page 218, where the note to Black's 26th move reads: A beautiful combination which forces the game.

The game continued: 26 P—Kt6ch; 27 RxF, QxPch; 28 KxQ, R—Kt2ch; 29 K—R2, and Dominik handles the position in master style, forcing White to surrender. The point is: could White on his 29th move bring about a draw? The foot notes given continue with R—Kt6ch, if white played instead, 29 K—B2, followed by 30 K—B, B—Kt5; 31 Q—K, B—B6; 32 Q—R4, followed by Black P—Kt7 and R—Kt8ch winning (?). No move is given for White between the last two moves mentioned, just as if White was lost. But how about 33 R—B!!! In the attacking moves of Black from here on—and there are a good many—I've failed to find a win. The fact must not be overlooked that the Knight, stationed at Kt6, does good work. This game-ending will be found very interesting to study, and it just goes to show that, like in problem awards, "cooks" can also be overlooked.

A. JAY FINK,
"S. F. Chronicle."

Position after White's 26th move of P—R4:

Black—Dominik.



White—Przeplorka.

Black to play. What result?

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED AS THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CHESS LEAGUE OF AMERICA, WITH WHICH ARE CONSOLIDATED THE NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSOCIATION, THE CHESS BY MAIL CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU, THE CHESS AMATEUR LEAGUE (CANADIAN BRANCH).

Charles A. Will, president, 127 Rutland road, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Paul J. Wortman, first vice president, 46 Burton avenue, Dayton, O.; W. H. Failing, second vice president, 701 West 179th street, New York City; Z. Leslie Hoover, secretary-treasurer, 599 West 190th street, New York City; J. Howard Longacre, tournament director, 1524 North 61st street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Correspondence Chess Notes.

A matter of the highest importance to the membership is the election of a fitting successor to Mr. Longacre in the office of tournament director, for, as Secretary-Treasurer Hoover said in his announcement of the report of the committee appointed to nominate officers for 1922, "much of the success of the League is dependent on the faithful and exacting performance of the duties of this office." Several members submitted their names for consideration, but after due deliberation the nominating committee finally selected Mr. John W. Schmidt of New York City as the nominee.

There follows a complete list of the nominations:

President, Paul J. Wortman, Dayton, Ohio.
First vice-president, Willis H. Failing, New York City.

Second vice-president, Harry Borochoy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Secretary-treasurer, Z. Leslie Hoover, New York City.

Tournament director, John W. Schmidt, New York City.

Ballots for the election were mailed to all members on November 22nd, who had until the 30th to return them.

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all.

ALBERT T. LEISE,
Assistant Secretary,
1680 Avenue A, New York City.

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Leise.	Hurst.	Leise.	Hurst.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K3	13 Castles	QxQB
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 QR-B	Q-R4
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	15 R-B5	QxP(d)
4 KtxP	Kt-QB3(a)	16 KtxP	KxKt(e)
5 Kt-KB3	B-K2	17 RxPch	K-K
6 B-Q3	Kt-B3	18 KR-B	Q-Q4
7 B-KKt5	QKt-Kt5	19 RxBeh	K-Q2
8 Kt-K5(b)	KtxBeh	20 KR-B7ch	K-Q3
9 QxKt	KtxKt	21 Q-B4ch	P-K4
10 BxB	QxB(c)	22 PxPch	QxP
11 QxKt	Q-Kt5ch	23 Q-Kt4ch	K-K3
12 P-B3	QxKtP	24 R-K7ch	

and mate in six (f).

(Played between A. T. Leise of New York City and S. B. H. Hurst of Seattle, Wash., in Leadership C Group, Hickok Memorial Tournament of the C. C. L. of A.)

Notes by A. T. Leise.

(a) More usual is Kt-Q2; 5 Kkt-B3, Kkt-B3.

(b) Gaining valuable tempi through Black's exchange of QKt for KB, White temptingly offers his QKtP for more, and thus sets in motion a powerful attack.

(c) If KtxP; 11 BxQ, KtxQch; 12 PxKt, P-KB3; 13 BxQB, PxKt; 14 PxP.

(d) After this move Black's game rapidly collapses. Q-Kt3 was best, but even then White has excellent winning chances. For example: 15... Q-Kt3; 16 Kt-B4; Q-R3 sample; 17 Q-B2, P-Qkt4; 18 R-Kt, Q-Kt5; 19 Q-K4, QR-Kt; 20 Q-B6ch, K-B; 21 Kt-Q6; 17 R-B, B-Q2 (if Castles; 18

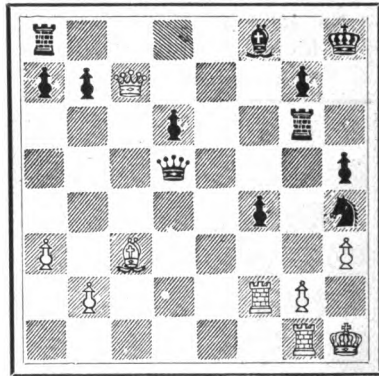
R-B3, B-Q2; 19 R-KR5!, P-R3; 20 RxP, PxR; 21 R-Kt3ch, K-R; 22 Q-K5ch, P-B3; 23 Q-R5; 18 RxP, R-Q (anything else and White fairly easily wins, the methods are worth looking into); 19 QxKtP, QxQ; 20 RxQ, Castles; 21 FxP.

(e) If Castles: 17 Kt-R6ch (obviously the Kt is safe because of 18 Q-Kt4ch, 19 RxP), 18 R-KR5! (threatening 19 Kt-B7ch, 20 Kt-Kt5), P-K4 (if R-B3; 19 Kt-Kt4; or if PxKt; 19 Q-K5ch, 20 R-R3!); 19 Kt-B7ch, 20-Kt-Q6!

(f) 25 RxQ, KxR; 26 Q-K7ch!, K-Q5!; 27 R-B5!, R-K; 28 Q-Q6ch, 29 Q-Q6ch and 30 Q-B3mate.

From a game opened with the Tchigorin Defense and played between W. J. Taylor of Avoca, N. Y., and A. T. Leise of New York City, in Leadership C Group, Hickok Memorial Tournament, C. C. L. of A.:

LEISE (Black).



TAYLOR (White).

Taylor.	Leise.	Taylor.	Leise.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
34 R-Q2	R-K	42 K-Kt	Q-Q6ch
35 R-Q4	Q-K5	43 K-B2(c)	P-Q4!(d)
36 R-Q4	Q-K6	44 RxP(e)	Q-B6ch
37 R-Q5(a)	RxP	45 K-Kt	Q-Kt6ch
38 RxPch(b)	K-Kt	46 K-B(f)	QxR
39 Q-B4ch	R-K3	47 R-KKt5	Q-R8ch
40 RxR	QxPch	48 K-B2	
41 R-R2	Q-B6ch		

and Black forces mate in five (g).

Notes by A. T. Leise.

(a) White evidently is entirely unaware of the web he is entangled in.

(b) Obviously, if 38 RxR, QxPc; 39 R-R2, QB8mate.

(c) If 43 Q-B, R-Kt3ch; 44 K-B2, Q-B6ch; 45 K-K, Q-K6ch; 46 R-K2, Kt-B6ch; 47 K-Q, Q-Q6ch; 48 K-B, R-Kt8; 49 QxR, KtxQ, easily winning, for White must also lose the exchange.

(d) This apparently innocuous move is the key to Black's attack.

(e) Taylor: "Thus you have forced a draw." If 44 QxP, B-B4ch!; 45 QxB, R-K7mate.
 (f) If 46 K-R, R-K8ch! and mate in two.
 (g) 48... B-B4ch!; 49 QxB, Q-R7ch; 50 K-B, Q-K7ch; 51 K-Kt, Kt-B6ch, etc.

One of our most active members voiced his thoughts on a lack which too often appears on the cards exchanged in carrying on games. His plaint, which he chooses to call a wailing cry from the wilderness, runs something like this:
 "May I suggest that a complaint be made

to the membership to put their addresses on their cards? I am carrying a white man's burden of approximately seventy games, and after toiling for many long and weary hours to keep the wolf from the door correspondence chess is a great pleasure, but in answering cards it's an infernal nuisance to be obliged to be constantly looking for an address."

Surely a person who is heroic enough to take on so many opponents should deserve some consideration. Therefore let us help to make glad his heart with a New Year's resolution promising to give our whereabouts on each and every card.

EIGHTH AMERICAN CONGRESS

GAMES.

SEVENTH ROUND—RUY LOPEZ

Whitaker	Marshall	Whitaker	Marshall
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	27 P-K5	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	28 Kt-K4	R-Q5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	29 BxK	KPxR
4 BxKt	QPxB	30 RxP	Kt-B3
5 P-Q4	B-Kt5	31 RxR	RxKtch
6 PxP	QxQch	32 K-B3	R-K6ch
7 KxQ	Castles ch	33 K-B4	Kt-K4
8 K-K2	R-K	34 R-K6	Kt-Q6ch
9 P-KR3	BxKtch	35 K-Kt5	P-Kt4
10 KxB	RxP	36 R-R8ch	K-Q2
11 B-B4	R-QKt4	37 RxR	PxR
12 P-QKt3	P-Kt4	38 R-R3	PxP
13 P-B4	R-Kt3	39 PxP	Kt-K4
14 B-Q2	P-QB4	40 RxP	KtxBP
15 B-B3	P-B3	41 R-Q3ch	Kt-Q3
16 P-KR4	PxP	42 K-Kt6	P-B5
17 RxP	Kt-K2	43 R-QB3	P-B4
18 Kt-Q2	R-Q3	44 P-B6	K-K3
19 K-K3	P-KR4	45 R-K3ch	K-Q4
20 P-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	46 P-B7	KtP
21 R-R3	B-R3ch	47 KxKt	K-Q5
22 K-K2	P-R5	48 R-K	P-B6
23 QR-R	R-K	49 P-Kt5	P-Q7
24 P-B4	B-B	50 P-Kt6	P-B7
25 P-B5	Kt-K2	51 R-KR	Resigns
26 P-Kt4	B-R3	52 P-Kt7	K-Q6

SECOND ROUND—RUY LOPEZ

Factor	Jackson	Factor	Jackson
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	24 KtXB	KRxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	25 QxQP	P-B3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	26 Q-Q2	Q-R2ch
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	27 Q-B2	QxQch
5 Castles	KtxP	28 KxQ	RxR
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	29 RxR	RxR
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	30 KxR	P-B4
8 PxP	B-K3	31 K-K2	K-B2
9 P-B3	B-K2	32 K-B3	K-B3
10 QKt-Q2	Castles	33 P-KR4	P-QR4
11 B-B2	KtxKt	34 P-KKt4	P-KR4
12 BxKt	Q-Q2	35 P-Kt5ch	K-B2
13 Q-K2	B-QB4	36 K-B3	K-Kt2
14 B-K3	BxB	37 B-Q3	P-Kt5
15 QxB	B-B4	38 PxP	RxP
16 B-Kt3	Kt-R4	39 K-Q2	Kt-Kt2
17 Kt-Q4	B-K3	40 P-B5	PxP
18 P-KB4	P-KB4	41 BxP	Kt-Q3
19 PxP, e.p.	RxP	42 B-Q3	Kt-B2
20 QR-K	R-K	43 K-K3	Kt-K4
21 Q-Q3	Kt-B5	44 B-K2	Kt-Kt3
22 B-B2	P-Kt3	45 BxP	KtxP
23 P-QKt3	Kt-Q3	46 K-Q3	Resigns

Ten players took part in the first rapid transit tournament on the Pier, the games in which were conducted under a time limit of ten seconds to a move. After nine rounds, Samuel Factor of Chicago emerged as winner of first prize with a score of 7½-1½. John F. Barry of Boston, the only one to win from Factor, tied for second, third and fourth prizes with M. D. Hago of New York and I. S. Turover of Washington. Each of these had scores of 6-3, E. S. Jackson Jr., 5½-3½, and S. T. Sharp, 5-4, both of Philadelphia, were placed fifth and sixth, respectively. Dr. H. H. Morris of Wilmington, Del., acted as referee and timekeeper.

SECOND ROUND—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Turover	Hago	Turover	Hago
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	26 KR-R	R-R
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	27 RxKt	KxR
3 P-B4	P-K3	28 R-Rch	K-Kt2
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	29 Q-Kt3	Kt-K
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	30 R-R3	Q-Q3
6 P-K3	Castles	31 P-B6ch	QxP
7 R-B	P-QR3	32 Q-R2	BxP
8 PxP	PxP	33 R-Kt3	B-B4
9 B-Q3	R-K	34 R-B3	Kt-Q3
10 Castles	P-B3	35 Kt-Q2	Q-K3
11 Q-B2	Kt-B	36 BxB	KtxB
12 Kt-K5	KKt-Q2	37 K-B2	P-Kt5
13 BxR	QxB	38 R-Kt3	KtxR
14 KtxKt	BxKt	39 QxKt	Q-B3ch
15 Kt-R4	QR-Q	40 K-Kt	Q-K3
16 Kt-B5	B-B	41 K-B2	Q-B4ch
17 KR-K	Q-Kt4	42 K-K2	R-K3
18 P-B4	Q-B3	43 P-R4	R-R3
19 Q-B2	Kt-K3	44 P-R5	R-R6
20 Kt-Kt3	R-K2	45 Q-Kt2	Q-R4
21 P-Kt4	P-R3	46 Kt-B	Q-B4
22 P-KR4	P-KKt4	47 Kt-Q2	P-Kt6
23 RPxP	PxP	48 Kt-B	Q-QB7ch
24 P-B5	Kt-B2	49 K-B3	Q-K5ch
25 K-Kt2	K-Kt2	Resigns	

Simultaneous Play by Aljechin.

In passing through Bohemia on his way to the chess congress at The Hague, Alexander Aljechin, who has challenged Jose R. Capablanca, but must wait his turn until after the latter is through with Rubinstein, contested the following smartly played game in an exhibition of simultaneous play:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

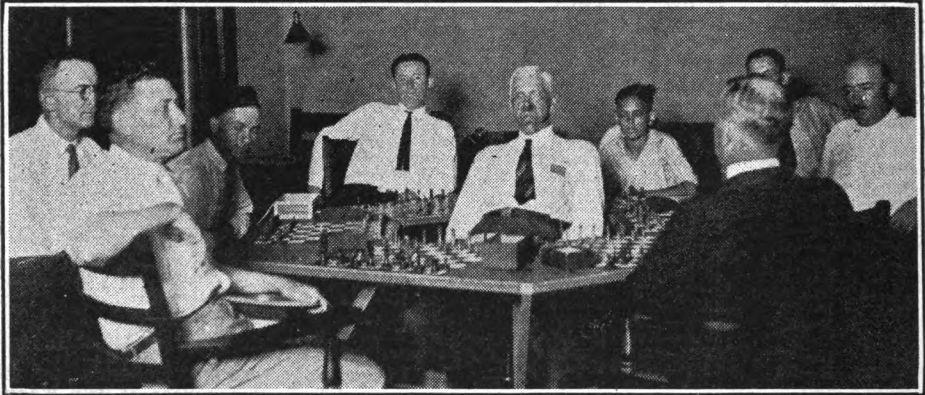
Aljechin	Hruska	Aljechin	Hruska
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 P-KKt4	KtxP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	15 Castles QR	Kt-B3
3 P-B4	P-K3	16 QR-Kt	P-KR3
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	17 PxP	BxP
5 P-K3	B-Q3	18 B-B3	B-K2
6 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	19 RxPch	KxR
7 P-K4	PxKP	20 R-Ktch	K-R
8 KtxP	KtxKt	21 Q-K4	P-K4
9 BxKt	Kt-B3	22 KtxP	B-KB4
10 B-B2	Q-R4ch	23 QxB	QxQ
11 B-Q2	Q-KR4	24 BxQ	QR-Q
12 Q-K2	Castles	25 Kt-Q7	RxKt
13 P-KR3	P-B4	26 BxR	Resigns.

(Played in a simultaneous exhibition in Bohemia.)

NOVEL CONTRIVANCES FOR SIMULTANEOUS PLAY.

The Bulletin is indebted to Mr. Richmond P. Blackmer of Mount Pleasant, Tenn., for the details of a novel contrivance in use at the Mount Pleasant Chess Club and designed to facilitate simultaneous performances on a small scale. Judge F. M. Ricketts is the hero of the tale, but we will let Mr. Blackmer's description of the innovation, which may be a source of inspiration to other clubs, speak for itself:

The Mt. Pleasant Chess Club has been organized here with nineteen members, and on each Tuesday and Friday evening the nestor of the club, Judge F. M. Ricketts, plays six simultaneous games against members of the club. The order of play was decided at first by chance and, in order to hold his seat, it is necessary that a player win, otherwise his name goes to the foot of the list and he has to await his turn. Judge Ricketts has been playing chess for over fifty years and is an expert at the game.



To facilitate the playing and add to the comfort of all players, we designed and had built here a sectional table made of beaver board. Six chess boards were painted on this table. The player sits in the center in a swivel chair and his opponents sit on the outside. This scheme saves a great deal of walking, and the cost of the table was very reasonable.

These contests create a great deal of interest in the royal game and there is quite a gallery at each game.

Thinking this idea would be of interest to you, I am enclosing a photo of the set-up of October 4, 1921, at which game Judge Ricketts easily defeated all contestants. Reading from left to right, those in the picture are as follows: Dr. Victor B. Souby, referee; Thomas Hale, Najeb Samaha, Joe Johnson, Judge F. M. Ricketts, Tom Jenkins, E. W. Faucette, V. Watson Pugh, timekeeper; Richmond P. Blackmer, all of Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

American T. & T. Company Chess Club.

Chess enthusiasts in the several departments of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York City got together last spring and formed a chess club. All city employes were eligible to membership and there are now about sixty-five on the roll. Of these forty-seven are in the Long Lines Department. The following have qualified for the finals of the tournament which has been in progress for some time: M. H. Kuehn, J. C. Bussereau, R. J. Egner, W. R. McGlenghlin, F. L. Rhodes, W. H. Costello, F. P. Hier and H. L. Wlodeck.

On the evening of August 23, R. T. Black, one-time New York State champion, played simultaneously against eleven members of the A. T. & T. Co. Chess Club. The expert emerged with eight wins, two draws, with J. C. Bussereau and F. H. Knauff, and one loss to R. J. Egner. All three are in the Long Island Engineering Department.

AMONG THE COLLEGIANS.

Columbia University made a very creditable showing in a match against the Brooklyn Chess Club, which barely won by 4½-3½. The summary:

Bds. Columbia.		Brooklyn.	
1. M. Schapiro.....	1	A. Schroeder.....	0
2. O. Frink.....	0	N. S. Perkins.....	1
3. F. Wolfson.....	1	A. A. Cohn.....	0
4. E. Worden.....	1	M. Schroeder.....	0
5. E. Rosenberg.....	½	L. J. Wolf.....	½
6. L. Samuels.....	0	R. Katz.....	1
7. A. Lockett.....	0	R. Bornholz.....	1
8. M. Monskey.....	0	H. Grossman.....	1
Total	3½	Total	4½

Harvard Wins From Yale.

Harvard won the annual chess match with Yale on eight boards, by the score of 5 to 3. The summary:

Bds. Harvard.		Yale.	
1. K. O. Mott-Smith.....	1½	C. Cairns.....	0
2. A. H. King.....	0	T. H. Banks.....	1
3. L. Hall.....	1½	A. Case.....	0
4. W. T. Patterson.....	1	H. C. Jackson.....	0
5. M. Major.....	1½	J. Bannon.....	0
6. R. Zinn.....	0	R. Paine.....	1
7. F. W. Parsons.....	1	Eliot.....	0
8. F. G. Carpenter.....	0	F. T. Paine.....	1
Total	5	Total	3

N. Y. S. C. A. CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

Q. P. OPENING.

Wood.	Bernstein.	Wood.	Bernstein.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 P-KKt4	P-K5
2 P-QB4	P-Q3	24 KR-K	QR-Q
3 Kt-KB3	B-B4	25 RxB	RxB
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	26 Q-B3	R-K
5 P-K3	P-K4	27 Q-Q3	P-K6
6 PxB	PxB	28 P-KKt3	Q-Q3
7 B-K3	P-B3	29 K-Kt2	P-R4
8 B-Q2	Q-B2	30 P-Kt5	P-R5
9 Kt-KR4	B-K3	31 P-B4	Kt-R4
10 P-K4	B-QKt5	32 B-Kt	PxB
11 Q-B2	Castles	33 RxB	R-Q
12 Castles	Kt-B4	34 Q-K5	Q-Q7ch
13 P-B3	B-R4	35 K-R3	Q-R7ch
14 Kt-B5	BxKt	36 K-Kt4	Kt-B3ch
15 PxB	Q-Q2	37 PxB	P-Kt7
16 B-K3	Q-K2	38 R-KKt3	QxRch
17 Kt-K4	B-Kt3	39 KxQ	P-Kt8(Q)ch
18 QR-Q	P-KR3	40 K-R3	QxB
19 P-QR3	KR-K	41 PxB	R-Q6ch
20 K-R	Kt(B4)xKt	42 K-R4	Q-R8ch
21 BxB	Kt-Kt6ch	43 K-Kt5	R-Kt6ch
22 PxB	PxB	44 K-B6	Q-R5 mate

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Forsberg.	Bernstein.	Forsberg.	Bernstein.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	26 P-K4	Kt-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	27 KtxKt	QxKtch
3 B-B4	B-B4	28 K-R	Q-R3
4 QKt-Q2	P-B3	29 R-Q7	B-B2
5 P-B3	QKt-Q2	30 R-R	B-K3
6 P-KR3	P-KR3	31 R-Q2	P-R4
7 P-K3	Q-B2	32 B-Kt	P-Kt5
8 B-R2	P-KKt4	33 RxB	PxB
9 B-K2	B-Kt2	34 PxB	K-B2
10 Castles	Castles	35 B-R2	R-R
11 Q-Kt3	P-K4	36 Kt-Kt	R-R3
12 PxB	PxB	37 Kt-B3	QR-R
13 QR-Q	KR-K	38 R-Q6	K-K2
14 Kt-B4	Kt-Q4	39 QR-Q	Q-B5
15 Kt-B4	B-Kt3	40 P-KKt5	R-R4
16 B-Kt4	Kt-B4	41 Q-Q2	K-B2
17 Q-R3	B-B	42 R-Q7ch	K-Kt
18 P-Kt4	Kt-K5	43 R-K7	B-KB
19 Kt-K2	P-QR4	44 Q-Q8	B-B2
20 Q-Kt2	PxB	45 RxB	Q-Kt6
21 PxB	B-Kt2	46 R-Kt8	B-K
22 P-R3	P-KB4	47 Q-Q3	Q-B2
23 B-B3	P-B5	48 K-Kt	Q-R2ch
24 BxKt	BxB	49 K-R	QxR
25 P-B3	B-Kt3		And Black won.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,

of American Chess Bulletin, published monthly November to April and bi-monthly May to October at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1921.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. Helms, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner of the American Chess Bulletin, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, H. Helms, 150 Nassau street, New York; editor, H. Helms, 150 Nassau street, New York; managing editor, H. Helms, 150 Nassau street, New York; business manager, H. Helms, 150 Nassau street, New York.

2. That the owner is H. Helms, 150 Nassau street, New York.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear on the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

H. HELMS (Owner).

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of September, 1921.

(Seal)

EDMUND D. TITUS.

(My commission expires March 30, 1922)

PROBLEM AND END GAME DEPARTMENT.

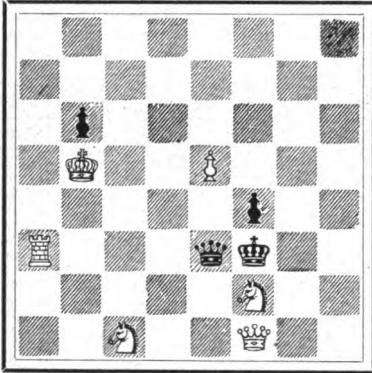
Problems, solutions and all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed to the Problem Editor, H. W. Barry, 601 Washington Street, Dorchester, Mass.

No. 1554.

By J. Hartong, Amsterdam, Holland.

First Prize, Dr. Dalton's Tourney.

Black.



White 6.

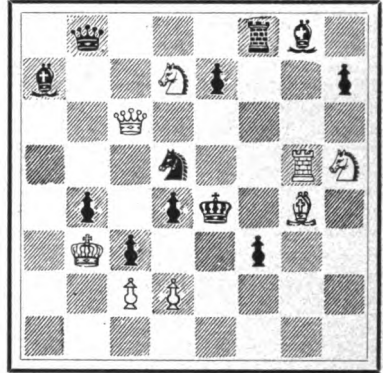
White Mates in Two Moves.

No. 1555.

By C. W. Sheppard, Morristown, Pa.

Second Prize, Dr. Dalton's Theme Tourney.

Black 12.



White 8.

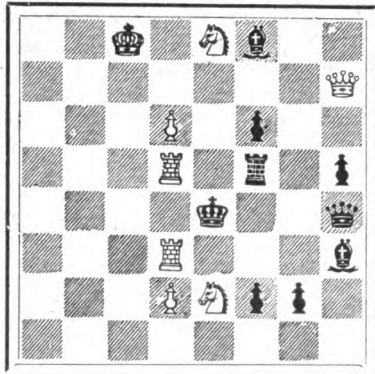
White Mates in Two Moves.

No. 1556.

By Arnold Ellerman, Buenos Aires.

Third Prize, Dr. Dalton Theme Tourney.

Black 9.



White 8.

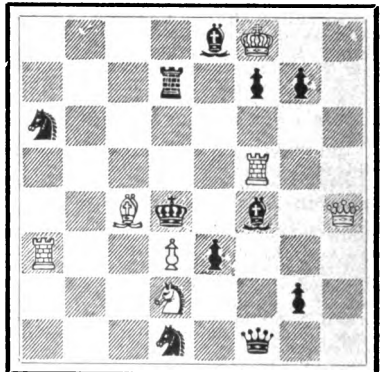
White Mates in Two Moves.

No. 1557.

By C. W. Shepard, Morristown, Pa.

First Honorable Mention, Dalton Tourney.

Black.



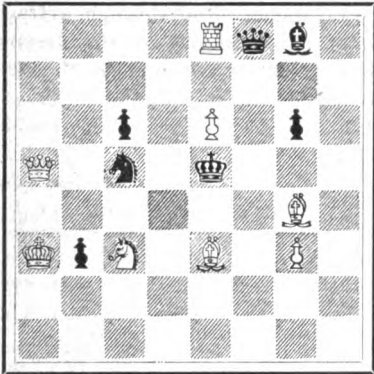
White.

White Mates in Two Moves.

No. 1558.

By Lorenz Hansen, Germantown, Pa.
 Honorable Mention, Dalton Contest.

Black.



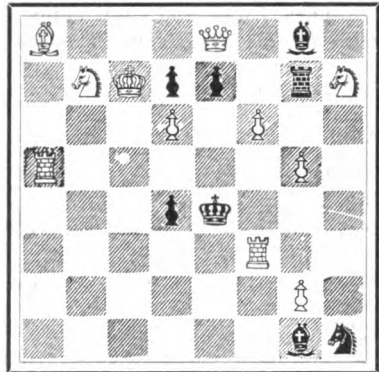
White 8.
 White Mates in Two Moves.

No. 1559.

By the Late J. C. J. Wainwright.
 Special Honorable Mention for Difficulty,

Dr. Dalton's Theme Tourney.

Black 8.

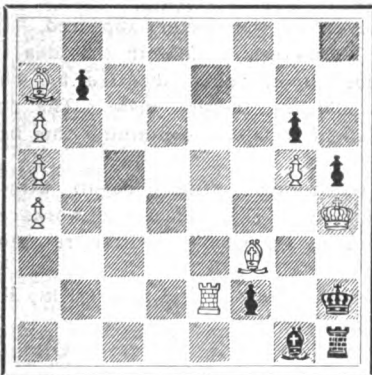


White 11.
 White Mates in Two Moves

No. 1560.

By the Late J. C. J. Wainwright.
 (Contributed by Mr. F. M. Teed)

Black.

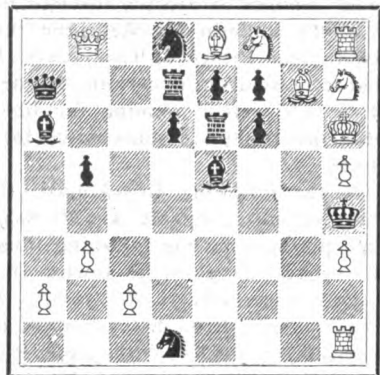


White 8.
 White Compels Black to Mate in Two Moves.

No. 1561.

By C. D. P. Hamilton, "Joeanddad"
 With Love to J. N. Babson, F. H. Curtiss

Black 13.



White 13.
 For the conditions of this problem see following page.

Merry Christmas to All!

TO READERS

In extending customary seasonable greetings and wishes to all, I must admit, with regret, a natural lapse of chess problem interest, on my part, during the last six months.

In making an attempt to overtake arrears in this concluding number of Vol. 18, it was hard to fan the smouldering caissian embers into flame. But, through a fraternal spirit of sympathetic understanding and sensation of universal loss in the passing of our staunch friend and contributor, Mr. J. C. J. Wainwright, a continuance of generous support of this department is hoped for.—Problem Editor.

Conditions of No. 1561.

- White to play and move:
- 1—King to 40 different squares in 66 moves.
 - 2—King to 39 different squares, ending tour on KR2 in 97 moves.
 - 3—Knight (f 8) to 43 different squares in 99 moves.
 - 4—Knight (f 8) to 43 different squares, ending tour on K Kt. file in 108 moves.
 - 5—Knight (f 8) to 42 different squares and selfmate in 103 moves.
 - 6—Knight (f 8) to 42 different squares and selfstale in 100 moves.
 - 7—Bishop (g 7) to 24 different squares in 53 moves.
 - 8—Bishop (g 7) to 23 different squares and selfstale in 57 moves.
 - 9—Bishop (g 7) to 23 different squares and selfmate in 57 moves.
 - 10—Bishop (e 8) to 25 different squares in 50 moves.
 - 11—Bishop (e 8) to 25 different squares and selfstale in 50 moves.
 - 12—Bishop (e 8) to 24 different squares and selfmate in 51 moves.
 - 13—Bishop (e 8) to 23 different squares, ending tour on Q 7 in 49 moves.
 - 14—Rook (h 8) to 43 different squares in 80 moves.
 - 15—Rook (h 8) to 42 different squares and selfstale in 80 moves.
 - 16—Rook (h 8) to 42 different squares and selfmate in 85 moves.
 - 17—Rook (h 8) to 41 different squares and selfstale on Q R file in 79 moves.
 - 18—Rook (h 8) to 40 different squares and selfmate on Q file in 126 moves.
 - 19—Rook (h 8) to 39 different squares and selfmate on Q Kt file in 106 moves.
 - 20—Rook (h 8) to 39 different squares and selfmate on Q R file in 107 moves.
 - 21—Rook (h 8) to 39 different squares and selfmate on d 5 in 104 moves.
 - 22—Rook (h 8) to 39 different squares and selfstale on d 5 in 114 moves.
- (White is not to capture. Black is to move in turn, but only to move to capture and then must take.

PRIZE AWARD IN DOCTOR DALTON'S "THEME TOURNEY."

In order to satisfactorily conclude the present volume I have shouldered the task and responsibility of personally making the prize-award in a most interesting, instructive and entertaining composing contest, inaugurated seventeen months ago by Dr. W. R. Inge Dalton, of Seattle, through this department.

In the Bulletin for May-June, 1920, a two-mover, by the doctor, appeared, "Dedicated to that Prince of Composers, Mr. J. C. J. Wainwright," wherein the idea illustrated consisted in a certain "pinned" black piece (upon being liberated by white's first move) in turn pinning the liberating piece, allowing thereby mate. The doctor offered several "prize souvenirs" for the production of problems containing this briefly outlined idea.

In the following July-August, 1920 number the contest actually began, with two entries submitted by Mr. C. W. Sheppard, of Morristown, Pa. (of whose works more anon), prefaced by the following illustrative position by the problem editor, revealing a new (suggested) phase of Doctor Dalton's idea:

Two mover—By H. W. Barry. White: K on QR2; Q on K2; Kt on QKt8; Kt on KR6; B on K7; B on KB5; Pawns on QB3 and KKt5.

Black: K on K4; Q on KR8; R on Q8; B on QB8; B on K5; Pawns on QR3, QB7, K3 and KB5. Key move, 1Q-B4.

Comparing this with Dr. Dalton's original, it was pointed out that—as here shown—the black defence (B-Q4) had additional point in that, unless pinned—as here illustrated—white's queen could mate at QB7. This seemingly desirable feature was absent

in the original example of the suggested thematic task, and its inclusion met with Dr. Dalton's enthusiastic support.

The tourney henceforth proceeded, and created a great amount of genuine interest among composers and solvers, as evidenced by the cosmopolitan nature of the prize awards given below.

First in the field of competitors was Mr. C. W. Sheppard, of Morrystown, Pa., who afterward became the most prolific and versatile contributor of the tournament. Indeed, as an example of versatility in treating a given special theme, Mr. Sheppard's many entries if placed side by side would prove impressive. He immediately demonstrated that the counter pinning theme involved was open to various broad and most ingenious variants, such as indirect counter pinning, etc.

In all of the entries submitted, save one, the opening threat—defeated temporarily by counter pin—was evident, and in only two entries was a flight-square accorded the black king or any attempt made at a purity of mate, hardly inherently natural to the theme.

It was, therefore, a surprise to find one entry (actually of light-weight calibre) in possession of various unexpected constructive virtues, and to this clever little position, composed by J. Hartong of Amsterdam, Holland, first prize is unhesitatingly awarded.

A great many entries contributed during recent months to this tourney, while receiving equally careful consideration with those published, are necessarily adjudicated upon now, in order that, at least within the current volume, the prize award may appear.

Besides Mr. Sheppard's most prolific contributors to the tourney were Messrs. Lorenz Hansen of Germantown, Pa., and E. S. Harvey of Lebanon, Iowa, both of whom showed marked enthusiasm toward the theme. Mr. Harvey's entries, while interesting, did not show the counter pin by black as essential in the production of a given mate. We explained this point during publication of the entries.

THE AWARDS.

First Prize—J. Hartong, Amsterdam, Holland. Subtlety or difficulty of key-move, was not expected among these problems, and this problem obviously possesses no difficulty. Yet as an inspired natural and artistic rendition of an apparently necessarily complex task construction it is a gem which one would hardly credit. It in all respects strictly adheres to Dr. Dalton's thematic idea as well as to the adopted later suggestion that the releasing piece must be "pinned," to prevent its mating (the said "pin" permitting a mate not otherwise possible). The key move, is, in effect, brilliant, releasing the black queen and permitting five variations (without duals, not possible before key, two of them actually "model-mates!") When the pretty and natural flight-square accorded the king is noted as well as the impressive fact that Dr. Dalton's strategic idea in itself here renders possible the charming tout ensemble of this little problem, first honors will not be grudged it.

Note: We regret having inadvertently incorrectly spelled the author's name as Hartog, instead of Hartong. In submitting this and one other clever entry, Mr. Hartong declared Dalton's theme as being "simple of expression, but a delightful addition to "battery-mates."

Second Prize—Mr. C. W. Sheppard, the author, was the first competitor to show that by introducing a long-range (indirect) counter-pin of white's key-piece beautifully complex results could be obtained and a glance at this position proves it startling in its breadth and courageous abandon. The black knight swings widely around almost to its entire radius, creating sundry "interference" mates, here and there. Great constructive ingenuity is revealed and for one unfamiliar with the idea illustrated, there might possibly exist a plausible "try." The author, Mr. Sheppard, has acquired very high rank as a composer, especially of two movers, and he could apparently illustrate this idea ad infinitum with increasing resourcefulness!

Third Prize—Arnold Ellerman, Buenos Aires. What Mr. Sheppard accomplished with a black knight, viz.: 5 (released) variations, Mr. Ellerman here does with a black

released rook, in a position revealing all of his mastercraft of construction. Mr. Sheppard showed "interferences" by knight. Mr. Ellerman "self-blocks" and one "interference" by rook. A decision between these problems was hard to make. Mr. Ellerman's problem recalls, although quite distinct from a first prize winning two mover in a Literary Digest tourney years ago in which similar curious self-blocking moves by a black rook inspired the motto "Danse Macabre."

Honorable mention is accorded Mr. C. W. Sheppard for still another finely original rendition of Dalton's theme. Another masterpiece by this author was No. 1442, the first tourney entry, and one of two entered showing a queen sacrifice key move. It is noteworthy that Mr. Sheppard illustrated this theme by releasing—and counter-pinning—in turn, black queen, rook, knight, bishop and pawn, in respective problems.

Special mention goes to a capital position, corrected in season by Mr. Lorenz Hansen, of Germantown. Mr. Hansen takes honors for the only entry with two flight-squares, and his expression of the thematic idea is quite correct. Not content with this, however, he sent us volumes of "Anti-Dalton" themes. Some of them sound and interesting.

To an entry by the late Mr. J. C. J. Wainwright:

Special honors for the most deceptive problem entered in the tourney, one based upon his beloved quadruple black pawn defense theme is a further example of his proficiency. With which attention is called to his self-mate two-mover in this issue kindly recalled to our memory by Mr. F. M. Teed, who regards it as a masterpiece of its kind.

One of the saddest duties of a problem judge is a post mortem award, made to a beloved brother composer. To our tourney Mr. J. C. J. Wainwright contributed two problems which appeared as Nos. 1494-5. One of these had a queen-sacrifice key, and the other, now awarded special mention, is doubtless, until the arrival of this number, regarded as unsound by each and all of our most expert solvers, who believed that a certain move "cooked" it. On July first of this year, at our final meeting the since deceased author and the writer simultaneously noted the defensive black move that rendered the problem sound, a forgotten "trap" by the composer, regarding whose works we may well say to posterity, "si monumentum quaeris, circumspice."

Gold, silver and bronze medals are offered by the Italian chess magazine, "L'Alfiere Di Re" for the best three problems in a three-move competition, entries to which close on December 31. Entries should be sent to the editor of the magazine at Corso Tukory 198, Palermo, Italy.

Horace R. Bigelow, late of Oxford University, where he was a Rhodes scholar from Minnesota, is back from the other side and is making his home in New York, where he joined the Marshall Chess Club and entered the championship tournament, taking the place of G. B. Sturrock, who retired.

The Chess Association of Czecho-Slovakia held a congress at Brunn from July 24 till August 6, last. In the Masters' Tournament, K. Hromadka, L. Prokes and Dr. E. Treybal tied for first place with 8 points; S. Sery was fourth with 6½, and A. Haida, J. Schulz and K. Vanek tied with 5½. Two problems by M. Havel were set in a solving competition, the first prize being won by Fr. Grossl.—Western Morning News and Mercury.

The late Dr. Frederick W. Wunderlich of Brooklyn, who died of pneumonia on May 16, following an accident while on the way to attend a patient, numbered chess among his recreations and was formerly a member of the Brooklyn Chess Club, where, however, he was never especially active. He was known to have a considerable chess library and was never quite so happy as when studying the best games of the masters there recorded. Most amiable in disposition, he was ever ready to further the cause of chess whenever an occasion worthy of his attention presented itself.

Clubs.	Page	Clubs.	Page
Ajedrecista del Ateneo.....	173, 194	Masonic Club	186
Amateur (Buffalo)	149	Mercantile Library.....	16, 55
American T. & T.....	214	Mechanics Institute.....	14, 29, 92, 192
Arecibo	194	Milwaukee.....	52, 116, 197
Baltimore C. A.....	10, 26, 52, 85, 197	Multnomah A. C.....	144
Baltimore Y. M. C. A.....	113, 117	Newark Rice.....	9, 15, 37, 57, 120
Bay State	84	N. Y. A. C.....	15
B'Nai Brith	117	N. Y. University.....	15, 37, 120, 196
Boston.....	2, 84, 160, 167	Niagara Falls.....	36, 116, 149
Boston City Club.....	84	Nichols School	149
Brooklyn.....	15, 26, 36, 37, 57, 120, 121	Norfolk, Va.	16
Brooklyn Institute.....	15, 171	Ocean Hill.....	15, 37, 120
Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.....	15, 17, 37, 120	Oxford University	16
Boylston C. C.....	2, 84, 167	Paterson C. C.....	7
Capital City	26	Pennsylvania	196
Capital District C. A.....	195	Portland	143, 192
Cedar Rapids	204	Princeton	196
Chicago City Club.....	15	Providence	82, 156
Chicago Elks Club.....	15	Red Triangle (Buffalo).....	33, 149, 182
Chicago Engineers	15	Rio De Janeiro.....	38
Chicago Press	15	Rochester	81
C. C. N. Y.....	15, 37, 120, 196	Samuel C. C.....	26
City of London.....	39, 57, 186	Savannah	164
Cleveland A. C.....	117	Seattle Elks Lodge.....	192
Cleveland C. and C. C.....	117	Staten Island, 14, 15, 37, 117, 120, 187, 197, 209.	
Cleveland City Club, 22; 24, 56, 117, 140, 177, 180, 206.		Swedish	15, 37, 120
Cleveland Union Club.....	24	Syracuse Y. M. C. A.....	9, 121, 149
Columbia University... 15, 112, 120, 196		Technology	84, 167, 196
Cooper Union.....	15, 37, 120	Toronto	92
Cornell	196	Trois Rivieres	57
Decatur Y. M. C. A.....	17	Tulsa C. & C. C.....	166
Denver	115	Union Club (Havana).....	45
Detroit	211	University Club (N. Y.).....	25, 37, 54
Empire City.....	33, 87, 210	Vienna	194
Exchange	17	Western Electric Engineers.....	51
Florida	202	West Point	112
Franklin.....	17, 141, 209	Women's (New York).....	26
Good Companion.....	110, 135, 163	Yale	196
Grand Rapids	116	Y. M. C. U.....	167
Hamilton	15	Youngstown.....	53, 171, 206
Harvard.....	84, 167, 196		
Hastings	50	Matches and Tournaments.	
Havana.....	46, 48, 205	Amateur Tournament	130
Huntington, W. Va.....	176	Berlin Masters	3, 34
I. L. Rice Progressive, 15, 37, 54, 120, 194, 207.		Bohemia Cup	205
Illinois A. C.....	15, 52	Boston Championship	2, 167
Imperial	186	British Champions, Hastings.....	50, 92
Jewish Community	149	British Federation	172
Judea	92	British Ladies	186
Kansas City	195	Brooklyn C. C. Championship.....	121
Kenwood	117	Brooklyn C. C. Handicap.....	121
Larkin C. C.....	36, 149	Buffalo League	149
Little Rock College.....	33	California Championship	192
Los Angeles.....	14, 51	Capablanca-Rubinstein	157
Los Angeles A. C.....	143	Capital City Championship.....	26
Los Angeles C. & C. C.....	192	Chicago League	15
Louisville	87	City of London C. C.....	39
Louisville Y. M. H. A.....	53	C. H. Y. P. League.....	16, 196
Manhattan C. C., 5, 15, 16, 21, 35, 48, 54, 78, 79, 141, 196, 210.		Cleveland Championship	117
Marshall C. C., 8, 15, 26, 37, 54, 112, 117, 120, 142, 195, 203.		Columbia vs. West Point.....	112
		County Championships	204
		Empire City C. C.....	33, 87

Eighth American..	10, 28, 78, 110, 125, 160, 213.
Greco Counter Tourney.....	195
Hague Tournament.....	188, 208
High School Championship.....	26, 56
High School League	8
Huntington, W. Va.....	176
Lasker-Capablanca.....	2, 21, 45, 66, 98
Lasker-Robinson	142
London International.....	186, 202
Los Angeles C. & C. C.....	192
Los Angeles C. C.....	51
Los Angeles-San Francisco.....	14, 149
Manhattan C. C. Championship..	5, 35, 78
Marshall C. C. Championship.....	112
Marshall-Lasker	187, 203
Marshall-Whitaker	158
Match, 200 a Side.....	14
Mechanics Institute	29
Metropolitan League.....	15, 37, 120
Milwaukee C. C.....	197
Mora-Van der Gutch.....	205
Niagara Falls-Larkin	36
N. J. S. C. A.....	15, 36, 57
N. Y. S. C. A. at Syracuse, 9,	121, 149, 215.
Norfolk Championship	16
Ohio Championship	204
Ohio State	56
Pennsylvania Championship.....	36, 55
Philadelphia Championship	17
Philadelphia Masters	204
Red Triangle C. C., Buffalo.....	33
Rio De Janeiro.....	38
Rzeschewski vs. Lasker.....	80
San Francisco-Portland	192
San Juan Tournament.....	173
Shipley-Lynch	139
Spanish National	109
Spielmann-Reti	194
Staten Island Handicap.....	187
Tartakower-Reti	17
Toronto Championship	92
Triangular League	16, 196
Triberg Tournament	165
Trois Rivières	57
Tulsa C. & C. C.....	166
Vienna Masters	194
Western Championship	140, 177
Women's Tournament.....	28, 131
Obituary.	
Banks, Dr. W. B.....	187
Barth, Gustav A.....	14
Breyer, G.....	207
Codazzi, Edgardo	200
Forgacs, L. (Fleischmann)....	28, 50, 77
Galbreath, John A.....	96
Halprin, Alexander	186
Hoffmann, Emil	200
Padelford, Edward M.....	142
Prentice, D. H.....	17
Robinson, D. Stuart.....	141
Taber, Dr. J. Russell.....	37
Thursby, Sir John.....	57
Wainwright, J. C. J.....	152

Wellington, Sen. G. B.....	118
Wunderlich, Dr. F. W.....	220

Colleges and Schools.

C. H. Y. P. League.....	16, 196
Triangular League.....	16, 196-7
Columbia-West Point	112
Intercollegiate Association	196
High School League.....	8
School Championship.....	26, 56
Oxford	16
Boys.....	8, 26, 56
Commerce.....	8, 26, 56
Commercial.....	8, 26, 56
De Witt Clinton.....	8, 26, 56
Morris	8, 26
Townsend Harris.....	8, 26
Columbia.....	16, 120, 196
Harvard	16, 196
Yale	196
Princeton	196
City College.....	16, 120, 196
Cornell	16, 196
Mass. In. Tech.....	196
N. Y. University.....	16, 120, 196
Pennsylvania	196

Correspondence Chess.

Brunnemer, John W.....	119
Correspondence Games..	12, 13, 31, 32, 33, 59, 89, 90, 91, 119, 147, 148, 164, 191.
Correspondence League News....	88, 191
Correspondence Record	148
Election of Officers.....	88
New Scoring System.....	164
On Top of the Old U. S. A.....	162
Reports of Tournament Director..	11, 30, 89, 118, 146.
Resignation of J. H. Longacre.....	191
The Cuttle Fish.....	13
Wellington, The Late Senator G. B..	118

Portraits.

Azenberg, Chas., 23, 83; Barry, J. F.	128, 136; Beckner, J. T., 180; Brunnemer, J. W., 119; Chittenden, S. B., 128, 136; City Club, Cleveland, 22; Czaikowski, B. A., 180; Dossenbach, A., 128, 136; Dossenbach, Mrs. A., 129; Driver, P. B., 128; Eppens, J. C., 128; Factor, S., 128, 180; Fahey, Rev. J. P., 128; Forbes, Mrs. A. C., 129; French, F. H., 136; Fry, C. M., 129; Furtos, Dr. G. J., 180; Gagliano, J., 128; Graves, W., 128; Hago, M. D., 128; Hahibohm, H., 180; Harvey, Capt. J. B., 128; Hayes, F. T., 180; Hayward, Dr. V. S., 128; Helfman, H., 128, 136; Helms, H., 128, 136, 180; Helms, Mrs. H., 128; Helms, Thelma, 128; Hoffmann, H., 180; Hoover, Z. L., 136; Jaffe, C., 128, 136; Janowski, D., 128, 136; Kenner, S., 128; King Alfonso, 109; Lasker, Edward, 180; Magee, J. F. Jr., 128, 136; Marshall, F. J., 128; 136; Mayrowitz, L., 128, 136; Meyer,
---------------------------------------	---

L. B., 128; Mlotwowski, S., 128; Moorman, W. L., 180; Neill, Rev. B. M., 128, 136; Nixdorff, Mrs. N., 128; Norris, J. H., 180; Norwood, C. E., 128, 136; Pape, Edward, 163; Promislo, C., 128; Raubitschek, Robt., 128; Rothstein, L., 128; Rzeschewski, Jacob, 23; Rzeschewski, Samuel, 23, 83; Rzeschewski in Providence, 83; Seaman, Mrs. W. I., 128; Schmidt, J. K., 180; Shapinsky, A., 128, 136; Shipley, C. M., 114; Shipley, W. P., 128; Shives, C. E., 180; Sisom, B., 128; Sournin, V., 128, 136; Spanish Tourney, Madrid, 109; Stearns, E. E., 180; Stolzenberg, L., 180; Torsch, E. L., 114; Turover, I. S., 128; Vance, W. M., 128, 136; Wainwright, J. C. J., 153; Whitaker, N. T., 128, 180; Wilcox, W. F., 128, 136; Wittenberg, J. W., 128; Zook, Neimark, Celia, 206; Souby, Dr. V. B., 214; Hale, Thomas, 214; Ricketts, Judge F. M., 214; Blackmer, R. P., 214; Samaha, Najeb, 214; Johnson, Joe, 214; Jenkins, Tom, 214; Faucette, E. W., 214; Pugh, V. W., 214; Winter, John, 211.
J. M., 128, 136.

Miscellaneous.

Aljechin First at The Hague.....188
Aljechin Winner at Triberg.....165
Aljechin and Championship.....202
Ambition of City Club of Cleveland..182
Among the Collegians.....215
Blackburne Testimonial.....186
Blindfold Play Extraordinary.....207
Breyer Winner of Berlin Tournament 3
Cable Match Planned.....210
Caissa's Peaceful Conflicts (Poetry). 91
Capablanca-Lasker Match Book..2, 21,
45, 65 97, 108, 140, 159, 187.
Capablanca's Record.....107
Capablanca-Rubinstein Negotiations..157
Capablanca, The Champion.....97
Capital District Chess Association..195
Chess Championship—L. Turney....108
Chess Coming Into Its Own.....86
Chess Display on Euclid Avenue....179
Chess Fundamentals.....201
Chess in Boston.....167
"Chess" (Poetry).....209
Chesterton and Prophecy.....92
Clean Sweep at the University Club..25
Cleveland Plain Dealer.....173
Collijn's Chess Handbook.....120
Cooking Brilliant Ending.....211
Count Invariably from Your Own Side 15
County Championship Contests....204
Cuban Girl Victorious.....205
Demise of G. Breyer.....207
Detroit Activities.....211
Eighth American Chess Congress..10, 27,
78, 111, 125, 160.
Evans Gambit Test.....195
Evening Express.....158, 192

Fink, A. J.—Career of.....92
Historic Year of 1920.....1
Howell, Winner at Rio De Janeiro..38
International Federation.....111
In the Jam at Philadelphia.....86
Janowski at Porto Rico.....194
King Alfonso in Tournament.....109
Lasker's (Dr. E.) Record.....107
Lasker, Edward, Abroad.....159
London Congress in 1922.....186, 202
Louisville Enjoys Its Sensation....53
Manhattan C. C. Dinner.....79
Marshall Busy in Chicago.....91
Marshall Challenged to Defend Title.158
Marshall-Lasker Negotiations...187, 203
Marshall in the West.....204
Martinez, Aristides, Retirement of...36
Meeder, Charles, at 85.....197
Milwaukee Experiences Revival....52
Morphy Biography by His Niece....96
Morphy and the Modern School....107
Morphy Honored at Providence....156
Morning Star.....156
Neimark, Celia, at City Club...181, 206
New Column in Los Angeles.....158
No Laughing Matter (Poetry).....10
Notable Audience Observes Rzeschewski.....8
Novel Contrivance.....214
Ohio's Girl Prodigy.....171
On Top of the Old U. S. A.....162
Oriole Chess Courier.....185
Our Chess Prodigies.....206
Perry, E. R., Champion of Los Angeles 51
Ranneforth Schach-Kalender.....164
San Francisco Chronicle.....144
Statement of Ownership.....124, 215
Staten C. C. Celebration.....117
Testing the Greco-Counter.....195
The Cuttle Fish.....13
Times-Picayune.....156
Torsch, Edward L., of Baltimore...114
Twin Cities Convinced.....168
U. S. Champion's Conditions.....158
Vance Brilliancy Prize.....160, 182
Western C. A. Dinner.....181
With Chess Board on the Eifel Tower.163
With the Engineers of the Western
Electric Co.....51
Yates Regains British Title.....172

Simultaneous Play.

Aljechin.....213
Banks.....15
Blackburne.....16
Finn.....186
Helms.....51
Janowski.....194
Magee.....26
Marshall.....37, 54, 91
Neimark, Celia.....181
Rzeschewski..6, 7, 8, 9, 23, 24, 25, 26,
52, 53, 54, 80, 81, 82, 84, 86, 87,
113, 115, 116, 117, 143, 144, 145,
168, 169, 170, 171, 193.

Rzeschewski.

Blindfolded.....25

Captures Heart of Cleveland.....	23
Earns Respect of Philadelphia.....	6
Entertains the West.....	52
Impresses Boston.....	84
Impressions of E. Lasker.....	80
In Baltimore.....	113
In Denver.....	115
In Living Chess.....	193
In Portland.....	143
In Milwaukee.....	117
In St. Louis.....	168
On the Pacific Coast.....	143
Paterson Impressed.....	7
Performs in Private.....	7
Resting on Laurels.....	193
Stands Up for His Rights.....	9
Taking Buffalo by Storm.....	53
Trans-Continental Trip.....	115
Under Observation.....	171
Visits Providence.....	82
Warm Welcome at Rochester.....	81

Openings

Bird's Opening.....	193
Budapest Defense.....	17
Blackmar Gambit.....	13
Caro-Kann Defense, 17, 51, 139, 164, 169, 172, 209, 210.	
Center Counter.....	169
Center Gambit.....	90, 116, 169, 170
Danish Gambit.....	203
Double Ruy Lopez.....	13, 85
Double Fianchetto.....	189
Dutch Defense.....	32, 209, 210
English Opening.....	24
Evans Gambit.....	32, 134, 195
Falkbeer Counter.....	7
French Defense, 3, 16, 29, 34, 56, 57, 82, 116, 145, 183, 185, 192, 212.	
From Gambit.....	185
Four Knights Game.....	14, 68, 161, 170
Greco Counter.....	32
Giuoco Piano.....	37, 55, 87, 145
Irregular.....	4, 37, 140, 145, 148
K. B. Opening.....	16, (2), 54
King's Gambit.....	90, 170
King's Gambit Declined.....	55, 117, 208 (2)
Muzio Gambit.....	59, 147
Petroff Defense, 59, 89, 91, 134, 171, 185, 191.	
Philidor's Defense, 12, 54, 116, 184, 193	
Queen's Gambit.....	160
Queen's Counter Gambit.....	5, 56, 191
Queen's Gambit Declined, 13, 26 (2), 29, 31, 33, 39, 47, 66, 68, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, (2), 87, 103, 104, 116, 119, 133, 134, 144 (2), 170 (2), 184, 185 (2), 188, 190, 193, 205, 209, 213 (2).	
Q. P. Opening, 4, 32, 59, 134, 148, 161 (2), 165, 172, 189, 206, 208 (2), 210 (2), 215 (2).	
Queen's Knight.....	38
Ruy Lopez, 7, 12, 16, 24, 29, 32, 36, 38, 55, 59, 72, 78, 80, 82, 85, 92, 104, 105, 116, 145 (3), 161, 166, 172 (2), 173, 184 (2), 185, 203, 205, 209, 213 (2).	
Sicilian Defense, 8, 17, 34, 35, 49, 117,	

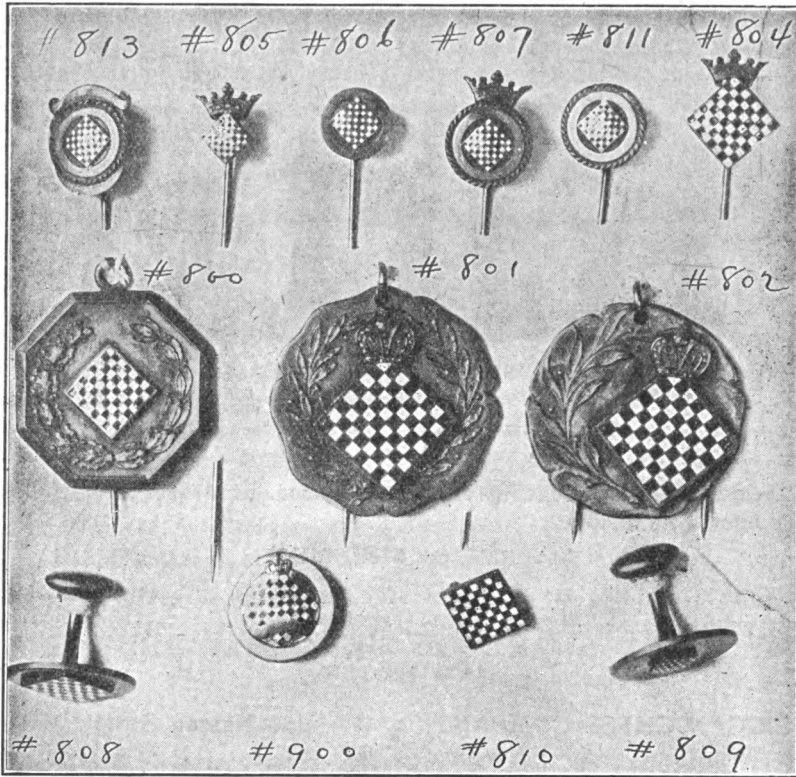
134, 142, 161, 170, 208, 209.	
Scotch Opening.....	56, 90
Two Knights Defense, 17, 54, 85, 90, 169	
Vienna Opening, 12, 38, 49, 51, 56, 119, 148, 193.	

Problems.

PROBLEM CHAT—20, 42, 62, 95, 124, 155.	
TWO-MOVERS—Agnel, 10; Barry, H. W., 61 (2); Barry, J. F., 93; Beach, 123, Bertrand, 40; Bettmann, 61; Bottachi, 138; Brown, 40; Burnham, 122; Cauveren, 139; Chittenden, 174; Dalton, 199; Dossenbach, 138; Ellerman, 19, 94, 137, 216; Hammond, 93; Hansen, 60, 217; Hartong, 174, 216; Harvey, 19; Hoffman, 198; Howell, 211; Hume, 137; Jakob, 137; Lee, 85; Mansfield, 137; Neukomm, 139; Rothstein, 138; St. Maurice, 199; Sheppard, 41 (2), 60; 216 (2); Wainwright, 60 (2), 198, 217; Wurzburg, 138.	
THREE-MOVERS—Barry, H. W., 19, 94; Bernard, 175; Blake, 175; Burnham, 122, 175; Dalton, 40, 93, 123; Densmore, 41; Hoffman 198; Palmer, 199; Robbins, 40; Wainwright 18 (4), 122, 150 (3), 151.	
FOUR-MOVERS—Barry, H. W., 123; Beach, 122; Densmore, 41; Shinkman, 91, 93; Wainwright, 150-1; Zeidman, 198.	
FIVE-MOVERS—Pauly, 175; Wainwright, 174.	
RETROGRADE—Bertrand, 40.	
SUI-MATES—Carpenter, 19; Ellerman, 94; Sherwood, 199; Wainwright, 61, 94, 151, 217.	
MISCELLANEOUS PROBLEMS—Huber, 123; Wainwright, 151, 174. Hamilton, 217.	
END GAME STUDY—Shinkman, 54.	
Miscellaneous.	
Challenge Problem.....	124, 155
Cummings Memorial Tourney.....	95
Dalton Theme Contest.....	200, 218
Eighth American Congress Award.....	135
Eighth American Congress.....	27, 78, 81, 91, 110, 135.
Eighth American Tourney Entries.....	137
Good Companions.....	26, 81, 91, 110, 115
Good Companion Folder.....	14
Good Companion Tourney Winners, 64, 96	
Haagsche Post Tourney.....	20, 200
Hoffman, Emil.....	200
Meredith Tourney Entries.....	138-9
Misjudged Game.....	43
Octogenarian Solver.....	197
Philosophy of Changed Mate.....	63
Pioneer Problems of Earlier Con- gresses.....	28
Problem Notes.....	200
Prodigies vs. Problemists.....	95
Rzeschewski Letter Problem.....	85
Solutions.....	64
Wainwright, Jos. C. J.....	152, 176

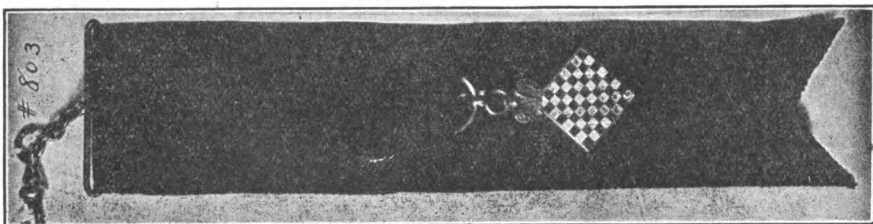
CHESS PLAYERS' MEDALS, BUTTONS AND PINS

For many years we have supplied customers with medals, trophies, buttons, pins and fobs, appropriately designed, which have given general satisfaction. Special designs made to order. Prices:



No.	Bronze	Gold (10 Kt.)	Gold Filled	Sterling Silver	Gold Plated	No.	Bronze	Gold (10 Kt.)	Gold Filled	Sterling Silver	Gold Plated
800....	\$2.25	\$16.00	\$6.75	\$4.25	\$4.00	807....	...	6.25	3.75	3.00	3.00
801....	2.25	16.00	6.75	4.25	4.00	808.... (pair)	9.25	6.75	5.75	5.75	
802....	2.25	16.00	6.75	4.25	4.00	809.... (pair)	9.25	6.75	5.75	5.75	
803....	3.00	11.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	810....	...	6.25	3.75	3.00	3.00
804....	...	6.25	3.75	3.00	3.00	811....	...	6.25	3.75	3.00	3.00
805....	...	6.25	3.75	3.00	3.00	813....	...	6.25	3.75	3.00	3.00
806....	...	6.25	3.75	3.00	3.00	900....	...	6.25	3.75	3.00	3.00

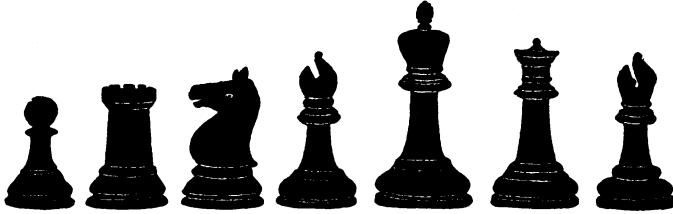
Fobs for medals cost \$1.00 extra.



Shipments are made at risk of purchaser, except instructions to forward by express or registered mail be given. If PARCEL POST be preferred, remittance must include postage.

IMPORTED STAUNTON CHESSMEN

Owing to the war, the demand for the popular line of Imported Staunton Chessmen, listed as No. 5,000, could not be met for several years. Regular importation has now been resumed. These chessmen, of the true STAUNTON PATTERN and LOADED, are made of boxwood, the black pieces being ebonized, with felt bottoms, packed in neat boxes. At present we can offer:



SIZE OF KING PIECE.

No. 5000—4.....	Height, 3 in.	Diameter.....	1 1-4 in.....	\$5.50
No. 5000—5.....	Height, 3 3-8 in.	Diameter.....	1 5-16 in.....	6.50
No. 5000—6.....	Height, 3 5-8 in.	Diameter.....	1 3-8 in.....	7.50

A cheaper grade of goods, of excellent boxwood, neatly polished, not loaded nor felted, is offered as follows:

SIZE OF KING PIECE

No. 4000—3.....	Height, 2 3/4 in.	Diameter.....	1 1/4 in.....	\$3.00
No. 4000—4.....	Height, 3 in.	Diameter.....	1 1/4 in.....	\$4.00

(Postage extra)

AMERICAN CHESS COMPANY

150 Nassau Street, New York

BONE CHESSMEN, RED AND WHITE

No. 600—King: 2 3/4 x 1 1/4 inches..... \$8.00

CHEAP LINE—AMERICAN CHESSMEN

Not loaded; knights' heads moulded in metal.

Size of King Piece.

No. 150 (polished)	Height 3 in.	Diameter 1 1/4 in.....	\$1.75
No. 300 (varnished)	Height 3 in.	Diameter 1 1/4 in.....	\$3.00
No. 450 (Red and Black)	Height 3 in.	Diameter 1 1/4 in.....	\$5.00

No. 450, felted.

BOXWOOD CHECKERS

1 inch, \$2.50

COMPOSITION CHECKERS

Victory, 1 1/4 in., \$1.25. Helmet, 1 1/4 in., \$0.80.

Shipments are made at risk of purchaser, except instructions to forward by express or registered mail be given. If P/ REGISTERED POST be preferred, remittance must include postage.

DRUEKE'S AMERICAN MADE CHESSMEN

(Not loaded, except where stated.)

No. 2	Staunton Pattern, 2¾-in. king (plain).....	1.50
No. 3	Staunton Pattern, 3-in. king (polished).....	2.00
No. 2¼	Staunton Pattern, 2½-in. king (loaded).....	5.00
No. 3½	Staunton Pattern, 3 1-8-in. king (loaded).....	6.25
No. 4	Staunton Pattern, 3¼-in. king (polished).....	4.00
No. 5	Staunton Pattern, 4 1-8-in. king (polished).....	5.00
No. 6	Staunton Pattern, 4 1-8-in. king (loaded).....	9.00

BIRD'S DE LUXE CHESSMEN, MADE IN AMERICA

Fancy Woods, Enamels and Boxwood.
Club Size, Loaded, with Felted Bases.

No. 1	Satinwood or boxwood, when combined with violet wood.....	20.00
No. 2	Violet wood and natural.....	15.00
No. 3	Satinwood or boxwood, when combined with any enamel.....	15.00
No. 4	Any combination of the enamels, in red and white, black and white, purple and white, or black and red.....	10.00
No. 5	Any enamel when combined with natural, excepting black.....	10.00
No. 6	Black and natural.....	10.00
No. 7	Black and natural (not loaded) with leathered bottoms.....	6.50

JAQUES' ORIGINAL STAUNTON CHESSMEN

Boxwood and Ebony—None Better.

No. 0.....	Height, 3½ in.	Diameter.....1¼ in.....	\$25.00
No. 1½.....	Height, 3¾ in.	Diameter.....1½ in.....	28.00
No. 2.....	Height, 4¼ in.	Diameter.....2 in.....	32.00

IN STATU QUO BOARDS.

Especially Adapted to Traveling—Mahogany, Finest Workmanship—Interlocking Springs—Bone Chessmen.

No. 1.....	11½x9 in. (open); 9x5¼ in. (closed).....	\$35.00
------------	--	---------

WHITTINGTON CHESS BOARDS.

For Travelers, With Folding Flaps and Bone Men.

No. 7.....	10x10 in. (open); 10x5 in. (closed).....	\$15.00
------------	--	---------

JAQUES' WOODEN FOLDING BOARDS.

Polished Mahogany, With Pegged Bone Men, and 1½ in. Inlaid Squares of Walnut and Holly.

No. 10.....	14x14 in. (open); 14x7 in. (closed).....	\$10.00
-------------	--	---------

AMERICAN CHESS COMPANY

150 Nassau Street, New York

Shipments are made at risk of purchaser, except instructions to forward by express or registered mail be given. If PARCEL POST be preferred, remittance must include postage

CHESS BOARDS

We offer exceptionally attractive and well constructed wooden boards, with inlaid squares, and margins.

INLAID WOODEN BOARDS

Inlaid 1½ inch Squares, 2 in. border.....	3.50
Inlaid 2 inch Squares, 2 in. border.....	7.50
Inlaid 2½ inch squares, 30x30.....	17.50
Chinese fancy hand carved Squares, 1½ in., special.....	15.00

CLOTH CHESS BOARDS

(2 3-8 inch squares.)

We are manufacturing these by a special lithographic process. Price \$1.00.

In Oil Cloth—Black and White or Black and Buff.

THE STANDARD FOLDING BOARDS

761.	Imitation Wood, with "Backgammon" on Back, Size 15½x15½ in.....	0.50
763.	Imitation Leather, with "Backgammon" on Back, Size 15½x15½ in.....	0.75
793.	Imitation Green Leather, White and Green Squares, 16½x16½, with "Backgammon" on Back.....	2.00
794.	Imitation Green Leather, White and Green Squares, 14½x14½.....	1.50
844.	Imitation Green Leather, White and Green Squares, 16x16½.....	2.00
948.	Imitation Green Leather, White and Green Squares, 17½x17½.....	2.50
849.	Imitation Green Leather, White and Green Squares, 20x20.....	4.50

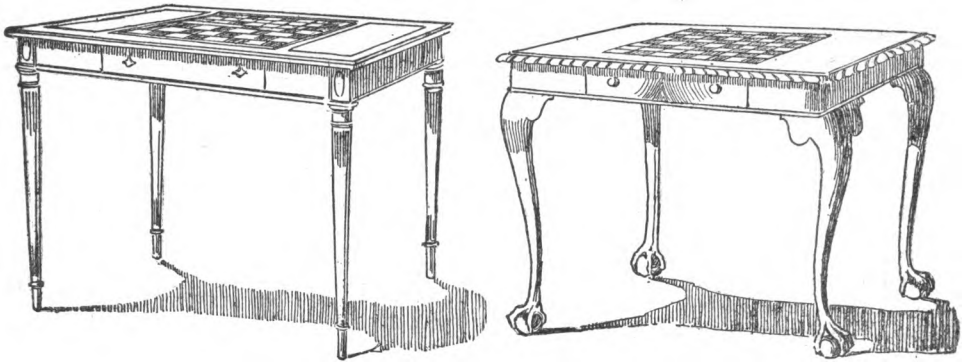
Owing to the rise in the price of leather, the above prices cannot be guaranteed.

AMERICAN CHESS COMPANY,

150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Shipments are made at risk of purchaser, except instructions to forward by express or registered mail be given. If PARCEL POST be preferred, remittance must include postage.

CHESS TABLES



A new line of elegant chess tables, made to order in light oak, golden oak mission or mahogany finish; top, 30x40 inches; squares, from 2 to 2½ inches; solidly built; best workmanship.

The Adams..\$70.00 The Sheraton..\$80.00 The Chippendale..\$100.00
 Superior Chess Tables (Colonial Style) to order.....\$125.00

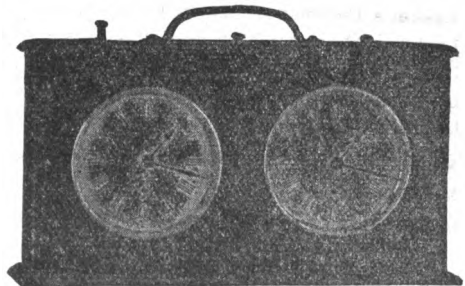
WOODEN FOLDING TABLES

Top: 30x30 inches, in any finish; squares either 2⅜ or 2½ inches; very solidly built\$25.00
 The same table, veneered chess board.....\$35.00
 Card Tables, green leatherette tops, 2 3-8 in. squares, 30x30 in..... 8.00

EXHIBITION WALL BOARD—For lectures and demonstration purposes; 40x28 inches, with set of movable pieces.....\$8.00

CHESS TIMING CLOCKS—NEW MODELS

The dials are enclosed in cases covered with dark green leatherette, preventing the access of dust. The movements are controlled by two push buttons at each end of the case, operating a crossbar across the top which controls the balance wheels, and a light touch will change the action from one to the other.



There remain in stock a few of the larger models, similarly constructed (base 11 inches, height 7 inches). Price \$8.00.

Dimensions: Base, 10½ inches; height, 6 inches. Price \$10.00.

AMERICAN CHESS COMPANY

150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Shipments are made at risk of purchaser, except instructions to forward by express or registered mail be given. If PARCEL POST be preferred, remittance must include postage.

CHESS LITERATURE

AMERICAN CHESS BULLETIN, Vol. I (very scarce).....	\$5.00
AMERICAN CHESS BULLETIN, Vols. II. to V., inclusive, each.....	3.50
AMERICAN CHESS BULLETIN, Vols. VI. to XVI., inclusive, each.....	3.00
Amateur Note Book—Scoring and problem blanks (limp cover).....	.75
Adolf Anderson, Gottschall (German).....	2.50
Berlin Grand Masters' Tournament, 1918 (Dr. Lasker's notes).....	.50
Blake, J. H., Endings for Beginners, 2nd Ed.....	1.50
Beginner's Book of Chess.....	.50
Charousek's Games—Sergeant	2.75
Center Counter—Du Mont.....	1.00
Center Game and Danish Gambit—Du Mont.....	1.00
Cook's Compendium of Chess Openings (with Supplement).....	2.50
“ “ “ “ Supplement by A. Emery.....	.75
Cunnington, Rev. E. E.	
How to Play Chess.....	1.50
Lessons for Beginners.....	1.50
Openings for Beginners 3rd Ed., Diagrams.....	1.50
Selected Chess Endings.....	1.50
Traps and Stratagems, Diagrams.....	1.50
Chessmen in Action, Turnbull.....	1.00
Der Weg Zur Meisterschaft, Gutmayer.....	1.50
Every Game Checkmate, Douglas.....	1.00
Fifth American Congress Book, 1880—C. A. Gilberg (rare).....	2.00
German Handbook—Schlechter.....	8.00
German Handbook—Supplement by Mieses.....	1.00
Gossip's Games at Odds.....	1.00
Greco and His Manuscripts.....	.50
Greig's 100 Pitfalls.....	.75
Halpern's Symposium (End games), Vol. I, \$2.00; Vol. II.....	1.25
Havana Congress Book, J. R. Capablanca (Spanish).....	1.50
Hoffman, Prof., Chess Games of Greco.....	1.50
Hoffer's "Chess"	1.00
Lasker's Common Sense in Chess.....	1.00
Lasker, Edward, Chess and Checkers.....	1.50
Lasker-Tarrasch Match, Hoffer.....	.75
Lasker vs. Schlechter, Match and Tourney Games, cloth, Hoffer.....	.75
Lasker, Edward—Chess Strategy.....	3.00
Manhattan C. C. Tournament, 1918—Helms.....	1.00
Marshall's Openings	1.50
Mason, J., Art of Chess (Reprint Edition, \$2.50).....	3.00
Principles of Chess	2.25
Social Chess	1.50
Chess Openings	1.25
Mitchell's Guide to the Game of Chess.....	.75
Mitchell's Year Book 1915-16.....	2.50
Monte Carlo Tournament (1903)—E. Kemeny.....	1.50

Shipments are made at risk of purchaser, except instructions to forward by express or registered mail be given. If PARCEL POST be preferred, remittance must include postage.

Morphy and Lasker (selected positions)—Kagan.....	50
Morgan's Chess Digest, Vols. 1 and 3, each \$4.00. Vol. 4.....	6.00
Morphy's Games, Sergeant, New Edition.....	3.00
Murray, H. J. R., A History of Chess (royal 8 vo., pp. 902), illustr., cloth, \$16; Morocco back	18.00
My Chess Career, Capablanca.....	2.50
Nuremberg Tournaments, 1896 and 1906 (German), each.....	2.00
Ostend Championship Tournament, Tarrasch (German).....	1.00
Carl Schlechter, Kagan (German).....	.75
Pillsbury and Charousek Bachman (German).....	1.50
Paul Morphy, Maroczy (German).....	3.00
PROBLEMS—	
The White King, A. C. White.....	1.25
All Change Here, Williams and Severs.....	1.75
150 Schachaufgaben, Fuss and Moeller (German).....	1.25
Chess Lyrics (White).....	3.50
Terms and Themes of Chess Problems, S. S. Blackburne.....	2.00
Two-Move Problem (Laws).....	.75
Two-Move Problems (How to Solve Them) Williams.....	.50
Williams, P. H., Modern Chess Problem.....	1.50
Alain C. White's Problem Books: "The White Rooks," "More White Rooks," "The Theory of Pawn Promotion," "Running the Gauntlet," "Ceske Melodie," each....	
	1.25
Rice Gambit, 1st Edition—S. Lipschuetz.....	.50
2nd Edition, J. Mortimer.....	.25
3rd Edition, H. Helms and H. Cassel.....	.25
4th Edition, Dr. H. Keldanz (illustrated).....	1.25
4th Edition (supplement), Dr. H. Keldanz.....	.17
5th Edition, Dr. Emanuel Lasker.....	.25
5th Edition (supplement), O. Duras.....	.25
20 Years of the Rice Gambit, Dr. H. Keldanz (illustrated).....	3.00
Riga Match and Correspondence Games (paper, 1.00).....	1.25
Rinck, Henri, Endgames.....	3.00
St. Petersburg Congress, 1909 (Dr. E. Lasker), paper.....	2.50
St. Petersburg Congress, 1909 (Dr. E. Lasker), cloth.....	3.75
St. Petersburg Congress, 1914, cloth.....	1.25
Staunton's Handbook, New Edition.....	2.75
Steinitz Memorial Book.....	1.75
San Sebastian Tournaments, 1911 and 1912 (German), each.....	2.00
Schlechter-Tarrasch Match, 1911, Tarrasch (German).....	1.00
Tattersall's 1,000 Endgames. Vols. 1 and 2, each.....	1.75
Tarrasch-Mieses Match, 1916, Tarrasch (German).....	.75
Young's Minor Tactics of Chess, 1.50. Grand Tactics.....	4.00
Young Major Tactics of Chess, \$4.00. Strategics.....	4.00
Young's Chess Generalship, Vol. I (Grand Reconnaissance).....	3.00
Young's Chess Generalship, Vol. II, Part I (Grand Manoeuvres).....	3.00
777 Chess Miniatures in Three, Wallis.....	1.00

DRAUGHTS—Orders filled for books on checkers.

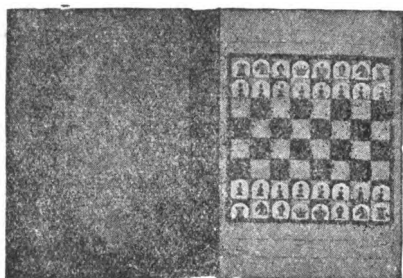
Among the books on checkers, which we can recommend, are the following:

Lees' Guide, .75; Hill's Manual, .25; Ellsworth's Checker Book, .25; Anderson's The Game of Draughts, 1.25; "Yates, Checker Player," 1.00; Gould's Problems, 1.25; Gould's Matches and Memorable Games, 1.25; Call's Midget Problems, .50; Call's Vocabulary of Checkers, 2.00; Call's Literature of Checkers, 1.00; Call's The Safe Checker Player, .50; Jordan-Pomeroy Championship Match, 1.50; Patterson's How to Play Checkers, .75; Ogilvie's How to Play Checkers, .15; Rambles with the Switcher-Call, .50; Hill's Synopsis, .50.

Shipments are made at risk of purchaser, except instructions to forward by express or registered mail be given. If PARCEL POST be preferred, remittance must include postage.

IMPROVED POCKET BOARDS

These are of our own manufacture, in CLOTH and LEATHER COVERS, and standard in every respect, the pieces being celluloid.



CUT A

Standard Size. (Actual dimensions of playing board, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. square.)

The boards are made to fit the pocket and are in nowise bulky or inconvenient to carry. They are adapted especially to the use of travelers, students, correspondence players and problem lovers.

Cloth	\$2.00
Leather	2.50
" (fancy)	3.25
" (square)	3.00
" (with clasp, imp.).....	3.50
Multiple (two boards).....	4.00
Position Charts (unmounted).....	.35

One set of chessmen is included in the price of each board.

Extra sets will be sold at 40 cents per set.

CRANE'S ORIGINAL POCKET BOARDS, extra large chess chart, with card-board pieces 1.50

STAMPS AND DIAGRAMS

SPECIAL OFFER—One Hundred Diagrams, with Rubber Stamps, 12 Pieces and Two Ink Pads, for \$1.50.

Large Diagram Stamp on Rubber Cushion, for printing Problem Blanks, \$1.25

Small Diagram Stamp on Rubber Cushion, for printing Problem Blanks, \$1.00

Blank Printed Diagrams, 40 Cents a Hundred. Score Sheets, 75 Cents a Hundred.

Bormann Position Boards—Linen covered diagram cards, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$, for recording positions, which are erasible; 15c each and 2 for 25c.

AMERICAN CHESS COMPANY,

150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Shipments are made at risk of purchaser, except instructions to forward by express or registered mail be given. If PARCEL POST be preferred, remittance must include postage.

3⁵⁰ / HW



