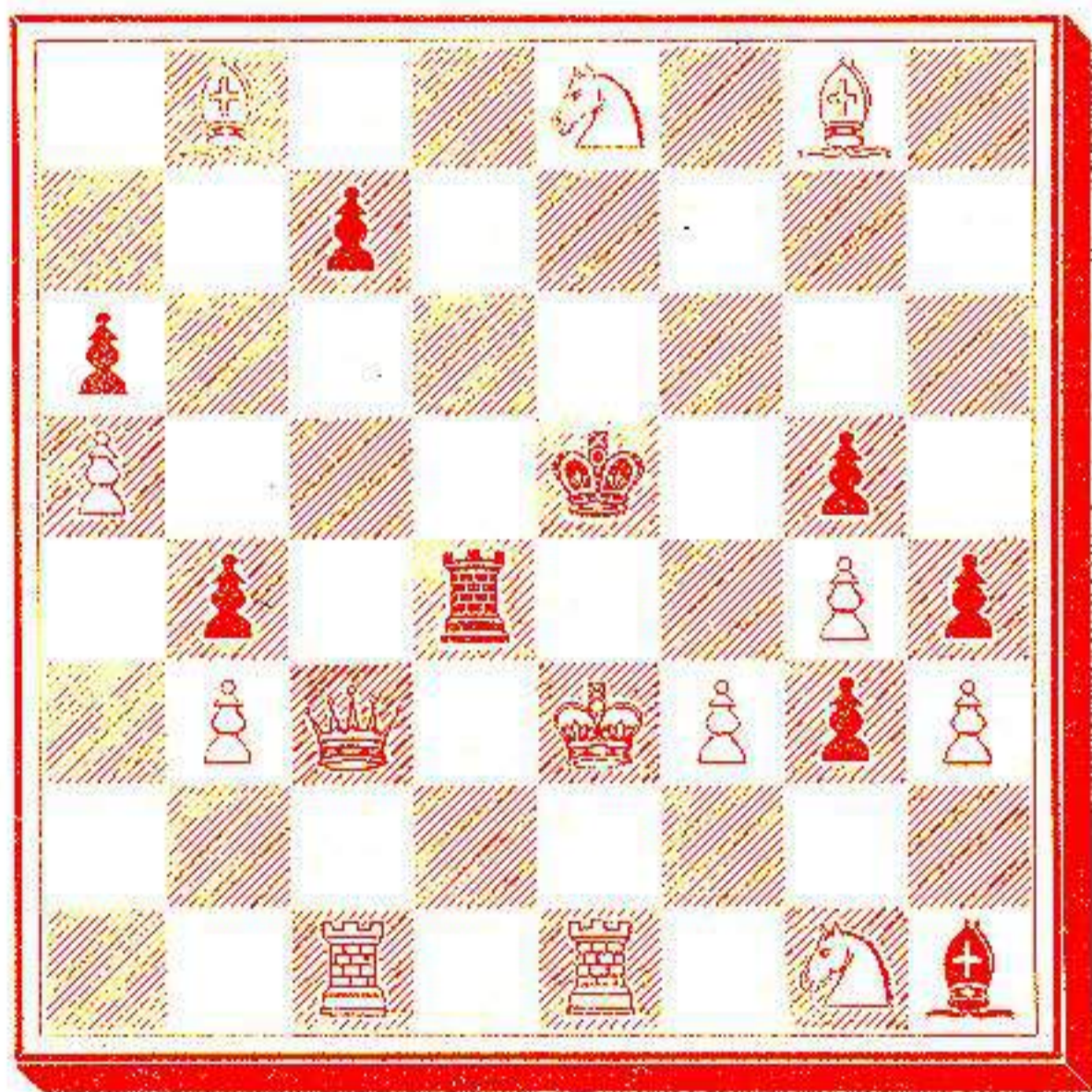


# The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM FOR  
MARCH, 1935

GOTTFRIED GOELLER  
Rottweil, Germany  
(Inscribed to M. Bukofzer)



WHITE SELFMATES IN SEVEN MOVES

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# The CHESS REVIEW

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## The Editor's Castle

By S. S. COHEN

### The American Championship

Readers of this column are acquainted with the fact that the protracted negotiations for an American Championship Match between Frank J. Marshall, the present champion, and Isaac Kashdan, his challenger, were abandoned due to financial difficulties; and that The National Chess Federation has under advisement a plan to hold a tournament in which Mr. Marshall will be invited to defend his title.

For almost a year we have been advocating that immediate action be taken to put the title into circulation. We supported the Marshall-Kashdan match as long as it appeared feasible, while stressing the fact that if the match fell through *a tournament was the only solution*—and that such a tournament (if it were found necessary) should be national in scope and set a precedent for future title tournaments, which should be held at regular intervals.

We are pleased to learn that at the annual dinner of the Marshall Chess Club, Mr. Marshall announced his conversion to the principle we have been fighting for. Mr. Marshall is reported to have stated:

"I have held the United States championship for over twenty-five years. During all that time, as the chess world knows, I have welcomed every opportunity to defend my title against any challenger, and upon all occasions have successfully defended it.

In 1926 the National Chess Federation adopted the present rules governing play for the United States Championship, which was submitted to me and to which I agreed. These rules provide for match play and require a purse of \$5,000. But the terms and conditions governing play for the United States championship under these rules are not easy to meet.

Therefore I have come to the following conclusions:

First, that the best interests of chess in the United States would be served by having the championship of the United States competed for annually in a tournament.

Second, if the Board of Governors of the Marshall Chess Club will undertake to arrange such a tournament, I will play in it against all comers without requirement of any purse, and will agree that to the winner of the tournament shall go the title of Chess Champion of the United States until the next annual tournament is held.

In this manner the championship of the United States will be put into annual competition, which, in my opinion, will do more than anything else to forward the interests of chess in the United States.

It is understood, of course, that the rules governing the first tournament, the time when it shall be held, and other appropriate conditions, will be determined by the Board of Governors of the Marshall Chess Club. I should like to suggest that the tournament be held as soon as the arrangements be completed, certainly not later than the Fall of 1935."

It is certainly a wonderful gesture on the part of Mr. Marshall, and the chess public owes him a vote of thanks for coming out so openly in favor of a tournament.

But it is to be regretted that he coupled his own willingness to participate in the tournament with the conditions outlined above. A tournament such as the one contemplated is a national affair. It should be run by the only national organization this country has—The National Chess Federation. It does not appear reasonable that the Board of Governors of the Marshall Chess Club shall determine when the tournament should be held, where it should be held, who shall be qualified to compete, and the playing conditions. On the contrary, the Board of Governors of the Marshall Chess Club should be the first to avoid any possible stigma that might be cast upon the Club through the misinterpretation of these conditions.

It is only natural that Mr. Marshall, as the champion, and as a reward for his co-operation in smoothing over a difficult phase in the chess history of this country, should have certain privileges. It is only natural that the Marshall Chess Club should seek to safeguard these privileges for him.

Our understanding is that Mr. Marshall prefers to play a four hour session instead of the usual five hour session—surely that could be arranged. Also that Mr. Marshall prefers to play one session a day—surely that also could be arranged.

But there is no reason to doubt that these and any other reasonable requests could not be attained through co-operating with a National Committee. Such a Committee exists and is functioning. The President of the Marshall Chess Club has a standing invitation to join that Committee, but has not as yet availed himself of the opportunity.

We have consistently held that the interests of the chess public are paramount to that of any individual or any club. We have also held (and Mr. Marshall from his public statement has apparently come around to our point of view), that the public interest will best be served by holding regular tournaments for the title.

In the interest of chess in this country we call upon all parties concerned to join hands

and pull together toward the common goal. It is bound to prove a great stimulus to chess throughout the land.

### Our Chess Broadcasts

We take pleasure in announcing that our "Chess Chatter" programs broadcast every Sunday at 1 P. M., Eastern Standard Time over W. H. N. in New York City may now be heard over a much wider area.

This is made possible by a radio hook-up with the following additional stations:

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We extend a cordial invitation to chess players in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts to tune in every Sunday at 1 P. M., E. S. T., (2 P. M., New York or Daylight Saving Time), and join our Problem Solving Contest. Tell your friends about it. Get them to listen in also. They will enjoy it.

## News Events

### Metropolitan Chess League

On April 13th the annual dinner of the Metropolitan Chess League was held in the auditorium of the West Side Y. M. C. A. Leonard B. Meyer, president of the league, presided and everyone had an enjoyable time.

Edison Price of the International Chess Club was awarded the special brilliancy prize for his game against H. Silverman of the Caisaa Chess Club. A. C. Simonson of the Manhattan Chess Club won the "best played" game prize for his victory over Milton Hanauer of the Marshall Chess Club. Paul Johnson of the Bronx Chess Club received the award for the "best played" game for his victory over H. Macormac of the Staten Island Chess Club.

The dinner was featured as usual by a rapid transit tourney, which was won by I. A. Horowitz, with A. S. Denker second.

### District of Columbia Championship

Martin C. Stark is the new District of Columbia chess champion. He went through the 1935 tournament without losing a game, his final score being 5½-1½.

Stark is a graduate of Harvard University. While a student he won the championship of the Intercollegiate Chess League. After graduation he returned to his home in Washington, and has been a prominent figure in chess activ-

ities there. Stark also annexed this year the championship of the Capital City Chess Club, of which his father, Charles W. Stark has been president for several years.

### Chicago City Chess League

The Professional Men's Chess Club, of the Lawson Y. M. C. A., succeeded in winning the championship of the Chicago City Chess League. Following is the standing of the competitors.

	W	L
Prof. Men's C. C. ....	38	10
Irving Park "Y" C. C. ....	35	13
Swedish C. C. ....	34½	13½
Chicago Chess & Checker ....	20	28
Linnea C. C. ....	17½	30½
University of Chicago C. C. ....	12	36
Nordic C. C. ....	11	37

The Swedish Chess Team won the 1935 championship of the minor division of the Chicago City Chess League. The Polish American Team finished second.

L. Newman won the Individual championship of the City of Chicago in a tournament that lasted all through the winter.

### North Jersey Chess Ass'n

The Newark Rice C. C. won the North Jersey Chess Ass'n Club Championship for the fourth successive time.

The final club standings:

	Matches	Games
Newark Rice .....	4½-½	29 -11
Elizabeth .....	4 -1	26½-13½
Ridgewood .....	2 -2	21 -18
Jersey City .....	2 -2	20½-18½
Irvington-Polish .....	½-3½	8½-23½
Englewood .....	0 -4	5½-26½

### Boston News Notes

Boston's Metropolitan Chess League tournament was won by the City Club with a score of 13-1; Lynn C. C. finished in second place, 8½-4½, and Harvard University third, 8-5.

The League has run in 20 out of the last 21 years since 1914. In the past season, for the first time, it established a "B" class in which eight teams participated. The winner in this division was the Cambridge "Y" 12-2; Lynn second 8½-4½ and City Club third 7½-6½.

The following named players are in the final round of the Massachusetts State Chess Association championship tourney: Adams, Coggan, Morton, Ward, Daly and Shapiro. There were 16 entries in the preliminaries.

### Cleveland Chess League Championship

The Metropolitan Chess Club won the Cleveland Chess League Championship for the third consecutive year, thus obtaining permanent pos-

session of the trophy, emblematic of the victory. The Kashdan Club finished second, and the Pirates Chess Club, third.

### Easter Chess Congress— Margate, England

Celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the reign of King George V, the Kent County Chess Association will stage a masters tournament at Margate, England, on April 24.

Sir George A. Thomas, the present English titleholder, and Mir Sultan Khan, former British titleholder, will probably uphold the honor of old England, against a foreign invasion, including Jose Capablanca, and our own Sammy Reshevsky. This will be the first time that the former boy prodigy will have an opportunity to test his mettle against formidable foreign opposition.

### Another Win for Alekhine

Dr. A. Alekhine, world champion, participated in a small tourney at Orebro, Sweden and took first prize. The leading scores were: Alekhine, 8½-1½; E. Lundin, 7½-1½; G. Stahlberg, 6½-2½ and G. Stoltz, 6-3.

### Spielmann to the Front!

After finishing fifth at Moscow, Rudolf Spielmann participated in a tourney with Finnish experts and divided first and second prize with Eero Book, the national champion. The leading scores were: R. Spielmann and E. Book, 5½-1½, Loven 4-3 and Solin 3½-3½.

### Sharp Correspondence Chess Ass'n

The association announces its thirty-second grand national tournament for four classes of players. Class A for experts, Class B for first class players, Class C for amateurs, and Class D for novices.

### Wisconsin Notes

A team of five representing the University of Wisconsin Union defeated a team from the Madison Chess Club by a score of 3½-1½.

### West Virginia Chess Chatter

A city wide individual tournament is being staged in Charleston, West Va. Thirty-two entries have been divided into four sections and the winners of each section will compete in a final round robin for the City Championship.

Landis Marks of Huntington, who is generally conceded to be the best player in West Va., played a match with B. E. Stover of Wheeling and won by the score of 4-0.

# Miniature Games

By Arnold S. Denker

## RUY LOPEZ

O. Feuer  
White

O'Kelly de Galway  
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	9 P-KR4	P-KR4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	10 B-K3	RxP?
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	11 PxP	QPxP
4 B-R4	P-Q3	If 11...BPxP; 12	
5 BxKtch	PxB	KtxP!	
6 P-Q4	P-B3	12 QxQch	KxQ
7 Kt-B3	R-Kt1	13 O-O-Och	Resigns
8 Q-Q3	Kt-K2		

## VIENNA OPENING

W. A. Oudhensden  
White

L. DeVries  
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	6 . . . .	P-Q4
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	7 KtxKP	KtxP
3 P-B4	B-B4	8 Kt-B3	Q-R5ch
4 Kt-B3	P-Q3	9 KtxQ	B-B7ch
5 P-B5?	Kt-B3	10 K-K2	Kt-Q5ch
6 P-KR3	. . . .	11 K-Q3	Kt-B4 mate

6 B-B4 was correct; now White's game is shattered.

## QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

M. Judovitsch  
White

Zhldkoff  
Black

1 P-QB4	P-K3	12 BxB	Kt-B3
2 P-Q4	P-KB4	13 PxP!	QxP
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	14 B-Q5ch	K-R1
4 B-Kt2	B-K2	15 Q-Q2	B-R6
5 Kt-QB3	O-O	16 KR-K1	Q-Q5
6 Kt-R3	P-Q3	17 BxKt	QxQ
7 O-O	Q-K1	18 BxQ	PxB
8 P-K4	PxP	19 R-K7	QR-B1
9 KtxP	KtxKt	20 B-B3	KR-Kt1
10 BxKt	P-K4	21 QR-K1	Resigns
11 Kt-Kt5	BxKt	Black is paralyzed.	

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## BOOK REVIEW

### AMENITIES AND BACKGROUND OF CHESS PLAY

By WM. E. and EDW. J. NAPIER

And now comes unit No. 3, adding another hundred to a collection of notable games, carefully selected from the vast literature of recorded chess history. Once more the same trenchant comment, that in a single revealing flash, throws light upon period, place and player.

Above all, the author speaks with authority, and as a principal. Two games, No. 206, his own glorious defeat by Lasker, and No. 300, his inspired draw with Tschigorin, so attest.

There is much of profit in this little volume—classic games we have played over in the long ago—or should, to round out a complete chess curriculum. These units, properly indexed, form an excellent nucleus of a working library. There is much of promise, too. Mr. Napier's notes, like his moves, hint at a tremendous reservoir of latent power. His page of Pillsbury seems but a preview of a whole intimate volume, (that is long overdue) about the strange personality of this incomparable genius.

And by his striking preface, his imagery and gems of piquant phrasing, we are stirred to a wistful hope that some day he will paint upon a broader canvas, something of the conflict of passions and personalities rather than of pieces, against the colorful background of his European wanderings.

"It eases tension like laughter in a courtroom", he writes at one point. And his note to 17 R-R3, with the rook emerging from retirement "like a mine-mule coming up for a holiday lark", is something more than annotation.

Even the consolation of his remark, "It is astonishing how much hot water a master can wade into within the first dozen moves, despite a century of opening exploration", (which should be balm to lacerated experts) cannot hide the fact that such aphorisms belong equally to literature as to the board.

While quotation is hardly creation, apt reference to the seven arts is almost an art in itself, as this morsel from Don Quixote doubly demonstrates. "If there be troutlets enough, will they not be the same thing as a trout?"

All of which, and much besides, are far too delectable a feast to be withheld from the many who are innocent of chess fare, yet would smack their lips over viands such as these.

By the sheer brilliance of his presentation, Mr. Napier is pushing outward the frontiers of the chess world.—B. F. W.

# New Ideas in the Semi-Slav Defense\*

By ANDREAS LILIENTHAL

Last year chess theory was vitalized by three great international tests: the Match between Alekhine and Bogolubow (in which both of these distinguished opponents dealt with profound strategical problems), and the two important tournaments at Budapest and Sitges, in both of which the youngsters triumphed over the older generation.

Among the numerous and extremely important innovations tested on these occasions, I wish to examine the latest developments in the Semi-Slav Defense, which many authorities continue to regard as the only means of obtaining a satisfactory game for Black.

## 1. FROM BLACK'S POINT OF VIEW

### *Problems of the Meran Variation*

1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3
4 P-K3	P-K3
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
6 B-Q3	PxP

The characteristic move of the Meran Variation; it has more or less replaced moves of a waiting nature, like 6 . . . B-Q3 or . . . B-K2 or . . . P-QR3.

7 BxBP	P-QKt4
8 B-Q3	. . . .

The best square.

8 . . . .	P-QR3
-----------	-------

The immediate . . . P-Kt5 is considered premature.

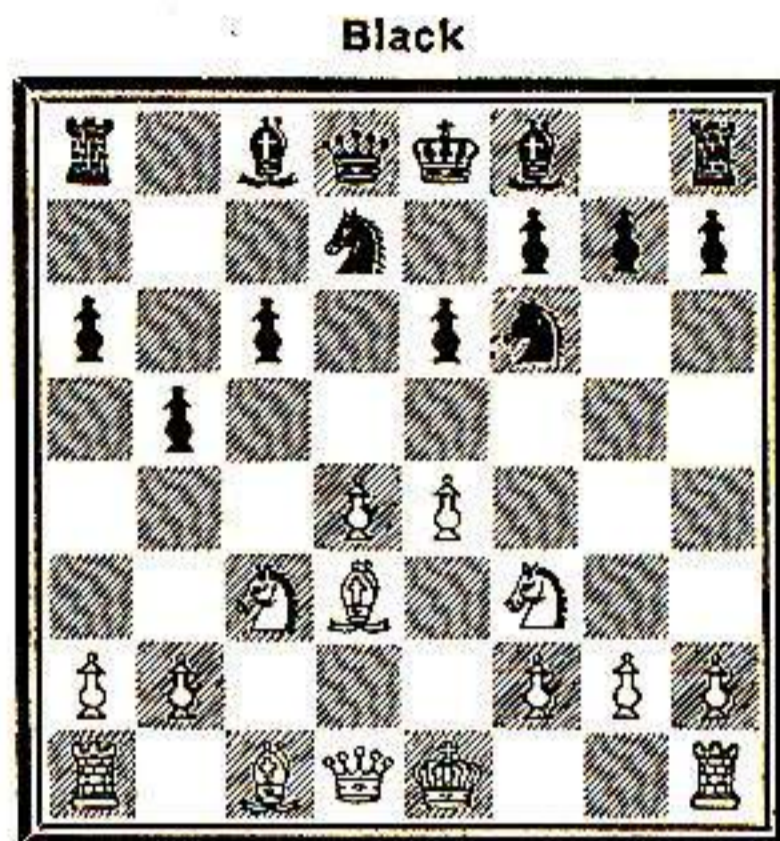
9 P-K4	. . . .
--------	---------

The main variation and the most energetic! Moves like 9 Q-K2 or P-QR4 or O-O are more slow.

(See Diagram)

In the diagrammed position, Black must answer White's advance in the center (9 P-K4) as soon as possible with a flank advance ( . . . P-B4). The struggle which results is exceedingly spirited but it would seem, favorable to White. The young Yugoslav Pirc recommends (in the diagrammed position) the energetic counter-thrust 9 . . . P-Kt5.

\*For the benefit of American readers who may be confused by unfamiliar nomenclature, it is worth pointing out that the moves 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-QB3; 3 Kt-KB3, Kt-B3; 4 Kt-B3, PxP constitute the Slav Defense proper, while the moves 4 P-K3, P-K3 characterize the Semi-Slav Defense.  
—Translator's Note.



This move, first played in the game May-Pirc, Bad Stuben 1930, and exhaustively analysed by the Yugoslav trio Pirc, Vidmar and Asztalos, was the theme of numerous games at Budapest and seems to give Black an even game, if not even a slight pull.

In the game Eliskases-Vidmar the continuation was

9 . . . .	P-Kt5
-----------	-------

If 9 . . . P-B4 (likewise if 9 . . . B-Kt2); 10 P-K5 with superiority in the center for White. Modern tactics depend in large measure on the creation of tension by intermezzi like the text.

10 Kt-QR4	P-B4
-----------	------

The sequel to the previous move.

11 PxP	. . . .
--------	---------

P-K5 would no longer have the desired effect, since after . . . Kt-Q4 White's QKt has strayed too far from the scene of action.

11 . . . .	BxP!
------------	------

Rapid development! 11 . . . KtxP; 12 KtxKt, BxKt would not be quite so good, for after the text 12 KtxB, KtxKt gains time for Black.

12 O-O	B-Kt2
--------	-------

Beginning to exert pressure on the KP.

13 Q-K2	B-K2
---------	------

A wise retreat. In the game Eliskases-Pirc from the same tournament, Black played . . . Q-R4 at once.

14 P-QKt3	. . . .
-----------	---------

The purpose of this move (which supports the QKt and allows the development of the QB) is as logical as it is necessary. Nevertheless it weakens the Q side to a certain extent.

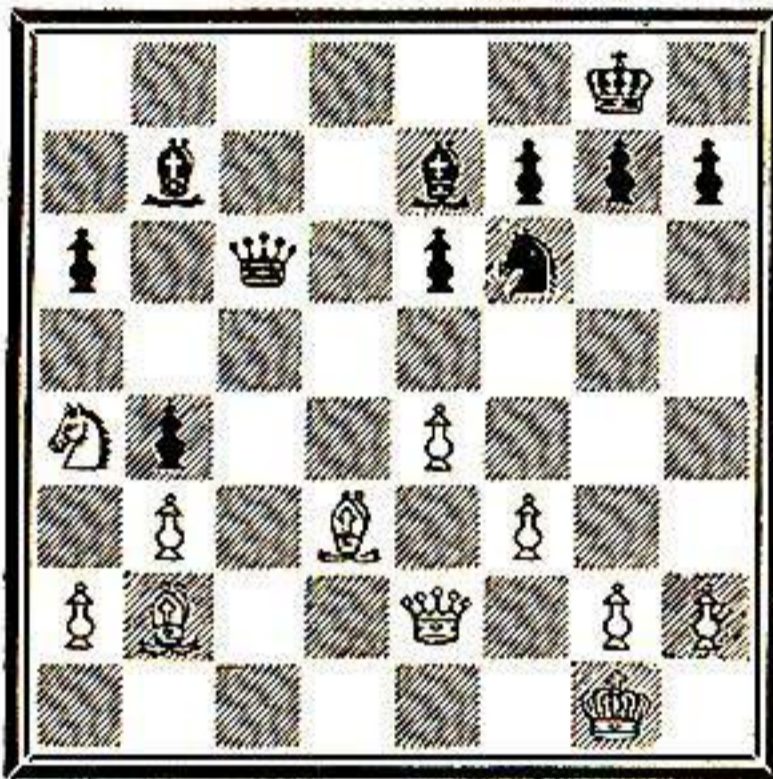
14 . . . .	O-O
------------	-----

15 B-Kt2	. . . .
----------	---------

Very important. In the game Eliskases-Pirc, White showed less insight into the position by playing the modest 15 B-Q2, while in Gruenfeld-Vidmar (from the same tournament), the more energetic 15 B-KB4 was adopted. In both instances, Black obtained demonstrably the better game after 15 . . . Q-R4.

15 . . . Q-R4  
 Enterprising. The Q guards the RP and QKtP and has a good observatory post.  
 16 QR-B1 KR-B1  
 Liquidation on the QB file.  
 17 RxRch RxR  
 18 R-B1 RxRch  
 19 BxR Kt-K4  
 Continuing the simplifying policy.  
 20 KtxKt QxKt  
 21 B-Kt2 Q-B2  
 22 P-B3 Q-B3

Black



White

Now the tension has relaxed and we see, not without regret, that the game will soon end in a draw, although Black has the better game. Nevertheless, we can only emphasize the ease with which this variation enables Black to overcome the traditional difficulties of the opening.

II. FROM WHITE'S POINT OF VIEW

*Postponing the opening of the center*  
 The tension in the center

After

1 P-Q4 P-Q4  
 2 P-QB4 P-QB3  
 3 Kt-KB3 Kt-B3  
 4 P-K3 P-K3

the strongest continuation is neither 5 Kt-B3 (see above) nor 5 QKt-Q2 (because of . . . P-B4!), but 6 B-Q3, which facilitates the development of the K side and reserves the option of developing the QKt via B3 or Q2. We give the game Stahlberg-Sterk (Budapest 1934) as an example of this instructive mode of development.

5 B-Q3 QKt-Q2

After 6 . . . Pxp; 6 BxBP (transposing into the Queen's Gambit Accepted), Black has not

yet solved all his problems. Likewise setting up a Stonewall position (with . . . Kt-K5 etc.) brings difficulties in its train.

6 O-O B-K2  
 7 QKt-Q2 O-O  
 8 P-QKt3 . . . .

Unless we are mistaken, it was the great master and theorist Gruenfeld who pointed out in 1933 the value of postponing the opening of the center. The immediate advance 8 P-K4, PxpK; 9 KtxP leads only to an even game after 9 . . . P-QKt3.

8 . . . P-QKt3  
 Seeking salvation in symmetry.  
 9 B-Kt2 B-Kt2  
 10 Q-B2 . . . .

An important move! 10 Q-K2, as played in the 23rd move of the Match between Alekhine and Bogolubow, is by no means so good. The text prevents . . . Kt-K5.

Fully cognizant of the danger he incurs in having the Black R for a vis-a-vis on the QB file, White is confident that he can overcome the difficulty.

10 . . . R-B1  
 11 Kt-K5 . . . .  
 A good outpost.  
 11 . . . P-B4

A counter demonstration which must not be treated lightly.

12 QR-Q1 BPxP  
 13 KPxp . . .

And here we have the problem of the center Pawns in the strongest light. White's center is a bit shaky, but very elastic.

13 . . . PxP  
 14 Pxp P-QKt4  
 15 Q-Kt3! . . . .

And White won brilliantly: 15 . . . P-QR3; 16 B-Kt1, B-R1; 17 Q-KR3, R-K1; 18 P-Q5, Kt-B1; 19 Kt-K4, KtxKt; 20 BxKt, PxP; 21 Q-R5, Kt-Kt3; 22 KtxP, KxKt; 23 Qxp, Kt-B1; 24 Qxpch, K-K3; 25 Pxpch, K-Q2; 26 B-B5ch, K-B2; 27 R-B1ch, K-Kt3; 28 RxR, resigns.

*Translated from El Ajedrez Espanol*  
 F. REINFELD

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# A Gallery of Grandmasters

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

## HARRY NELSON PILLSBURY

*First of the Moderns*

Part II.

Pillsbury's success at Hastings was properly hailed as a great triumph for American chess. Three cities, each a notable centre of the game, merited a fraction of the glory of the youth who had topped the recognized leaders of international competition. Boston, Philadelphia and New York had played an important role in the development of the master, and the contribution of each reflected the high talents and enthusiasm of ardent devotees who fostered the game in the 80's and 90's.

From the town of Somerville where he was born on December 5th, 1872, and where he had first taken up the game at 16, Pillsbury went to Boston. In this city the formative years of his chess career were spent. Here he was privileged to cross swords with an outstanding group of players.

In friendly combat with Burille, Hill, Hillier, Kennard, Young and Barry, the rising expert was bound to absorb the ingredients of a formidable technique. And supremacy in such competition was clearly a forecast of broader horizons and wider conquests.

In 1892 he attained national prominence by his victory over John F. Barry, the foremost New England player of the day, a recognized master. In spite of the loss of the first four games Pillsbury won the match by the score of 5-4. This he followed by winning a short match-at-odds with Steinitz, who visited Boston later in that year, and in the next, by two victories in brief contests with Walbrodt and Schottlander.

More impressive than the result of these matches were the conduct and demeanor of this youth of 20, his confidence in his own powers and his courage under fire. He seemed to personify the best traditions of New England, the invincible combination of plain living and high thinking that was associated with the names of Emerson, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier . . . , and that for many years established Boston as the cultural centre of America. It was a rich heritage and a rigorous training that the city bestowed upon Pillsbury, and both of these were to stand him in good stead in his later striving.

However, it was the Franklin Chess Club of Philadelphia that gave the rising expert his

first professional engagement, and formally thrust him into the national arena. In its warm and congenial environment he not only demonstrated his ability as a blindfold performer, but in successive encounters with Kemeny, Newman, Shipley, Bampton, Voight, Morgan, and other leaders of chess in the city, he built up a variegated background of master experience. Once more he was fortunate in his contact with a coterie of able exponents of the game. The young visitor impressed his hosts with the quality of his play and the ease with which he handled the most complex situations. He in turn appropriated to himself much of the lore the researches of this group had uncovered, and an occasional variation confided to him was to re-appear over the board in European tournaments.

Later in 1893, he made his entry into New York circles by his participation in the "impromptu" tourney, gotten up to test the skill of Dr. Lasker, who had scored uniform successes abroad. The result of that event has already been alluded to in these pages. Pillsbury emerged with an even score, outranked by Albin, Delmar, Lee, Showalter and Hanham. However, in the next few months he won the annual tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club, and in the following year another tourney organized by the City Chess Club of New York. There were several additional gatherings in which he did well, though he did not attain the highest place. Of special note was his record in the Metropolitan Chess League during the winter of 1894-95. Captaining the Brooklyn Chess Club to victory, he roused the admiration of his friends to high pitch and a purse was raised to send him to Hastings. Under such circumstances a heavy burden rested upon him to merit the confidence of his backers, and at the same time, his victory was the more gratifying.

At 22 he found himself in the front rank of the world's experts. In the short span of eleven years that preceded his death at the age of 33, he made secure for all time his reputation as one of the most remarkable geniuses the game has ever known. What he might have accomplished with maturing powers and a riper experience, must remain an unsolved mystery of chess. Uniform victories in European competition, amazing blindfold exhibitions, hardly accounted for the mingled awe and enthusiasm that followed his tours throughout the country.



His feats of memory, his rare facility of combining chess, checkers and whist, his mystifying seances featuring mental miracles, combined to render him a man apart, a veritable phenomenon.

As a result of his showing at Hastings, he received an invitation from the St. Petersburg Chess Club to take part in a Quadrangular Tournament which began near the end of 1895. Though he finished behind Lasker and Steinitz, he outranked Tchigorin, and by his success against Lasker in their individual games, upheld his reputation as one of the great masters of the day.

Thereafter ensued a series of uniform successes in Match and Tournament. At Nuremberg in 1896, he divided 3rd and 4th prizes with Tarrasch. Lasker and Maroczy preceded him, but he hung up the rare feat of winning from Lasker, Steinitz and Tschigorin in 3 successive rounds. Later in the year, he secured 3rd place at Budapest, following Tchigorin and Charousek.

Returning to the United States, he contested a match with Showalter in 1897, which proved closer than anticipated.  $+ 10 - 8 = 3$ . (Plus 10, minus 8, drawn 3). After this victory, Pillsbury promised his opponent a return match, and this took place in the following year. This time the meeting was definitely for the United States Championship. The score:  $+ 7 - 3 = 2$ .

The period between the two matches was featured by the impressive play of Pillsbury at Thousand Islands, and by one of his most noteworthy blindfold performances—a simultaneous against 21 opponents at the Franklin Chess Club. With the best talent of the City arrayed against him, he won 14 games, drew one and lost six. This was the prelude to blindfold exhibitions that roused the greatest interest. The lay public marvelled; the experts, however, shook their heads. Later, at Moscow, he was to exceed his numerical record of Philadelphia by taking on 22 opponents, of whom he beat 17, drew with 4 and lost to only one. But the most extraordinary seance of this kind occurred at Hanover in 1902, when he accomplished the unprecedented feat of playing in this manner, 18 competitors from the Haupt Tournament A, and the best three from Section B. The team against him was stimulated to its best efforts by a prize offered for each win and for each draw.

The account of that exhibition given by Hoffer in the Field indicates that in addition to these odds against him, Pillsbury generously allowed consultation and moving the pieces. His moves he announced in the German notation. "On the following day," records this

commentator, "he put in an appearance, none the worse for the exertion, and had a hard game against Suchting."

"How far Pillsbury damages his chances by exhibition play is difficult to say," stated Hoffer. "Nevertheless," he wrote, "the constant effort must affect his nerves, though he is not conscious of it, as yet." Pillsbury, however, continued his blindfold exertions, giving exhibitions all over the continent and in England.

His European record in these later years seemed a complete answer to those who deprecated the tax he laid upon his great mind. He shared first prize with Dr. Tarrasch at Vienna in 1898, in the great Tournament arranged in honor of the Jubilee of Emperor Francis Joseph. This was a double round affair, 36 games being played by each competitor. Tarrasch won the play-off ( $2\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$ ), but Pillsbury gained the first brilliancy prize for his win against Lipke. It was generally conceded after this, that the young American was entitled to become the challenger for the World's Championship. His play greatly impressed the European masters and critics. An interesting pen picture of him appeared in the "Pester Lloyd," and is quoted in the excellent biography contained in the volume of his games, compiled by Sergeant and Watts in 1922:

"Pillsbury is a beardless young man, whose Anglo-American origin is easily read in his face. His profile is cameo-like, nobly cut, every movement is dignified and gentle elegance. For such a youth to acquire so much self-restraint, deliberation and coolness, is wonderful, and could only have been obtained by occupation at the chessboard. When Pillsbury sits at the board he has an absolute stony calmness in his face; not a single muscle moves, only now and then will he wink a bit faster, when he feels himself slowly and satisfactorily nearing the goal, so finely calculated and elaborated. He is a disciple of Grand Master Steinitz. The idiosyncrasies and stubbornness of the veteran he has not acquired, but he plays in a grand style always the simplest moves which conform to his purpose."

At London in 1899, he tied with Janowski and Maroczy, after Lasker. At Paris, he followed Lasker, and at Munich, tied with Schlechter for first and second. At Monte Carlo in 1902, he again gained second prize, following Maroczy, and at Hanover, was second to Janowski. The following year, he was 3rd at Monte Carlo and 4th in the Gambit Tourney at Vienna.

With rare exception, he was at or near the head of the list in every tournament in which he participated. Yet, the shadows of his approaching illness were already closing in upon him. The malady contracted at St. Petersburg

# Game Studies

## Esthonian Master Tourney FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by the winner)

(Translated from the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*)

**P. Keres**                      **L. Laurentius**

White                              Black

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1 P-K4   | P-K3  |
| 2 P-Q4   | P-Q4  |
| 3 P-K5   | P-QB4 |
| 4 Kt-KB3 | Q-Kt3 |

If 4 . . . Kt-QB3; 5 PxP, BxP; 6 B-Q3, etc.

- |          |        |
|----------|--------|
| 5 B-Q3   | PxP    |
| 6 O-O    | Kt-QB3 |
| 7 QKt-Q2 | .....  |

7 R-K1! to prevent the break . . . P-KB3 was more exact.

- |             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| 7 . . . . . | KKt-K2? |
| 8 Kt-Kt3    | Kt-Kt3  |
| 9 Q-K2      | .....   |

Now on 9 R-K1, follows . . . B-Kt5!

- |             |       |
|-------------|-------|
| 9 . . . . . | Q-B2  |
| 10 QKtxP!   | KKtxP |

If 10 . . . KtxKt; 11 KtxKt, KtxP; 12 B-KB4, B-Q3; 13 Kt-Kt5!, or 11 . . . QxP; 12 B-Kt5ch, etc., also if 10 . . . QKtxP; 11 KtxKt, arriving at the same position. White now is committed to a decisive attack.

began to evidence itself as early as 1904 in insomnia and restlessness. At Cambridge Springs early in that year, he was already a very sick man and the serious impairment of his nervous constitution was aggravated by the young master's striking dissipation of his energies. He seemed to revel in his daily life, as in his chess career, in placing obstacles before himself—physical and mental, and in overcoming them.

His showing in that tourney (Cambridge Springs) should have served as an admonition of impending disaster. But his spirit remained as resolute as ever, and his imaginative genius was unimpaired. His game with Lasker speaks for itself.

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

**H. N. Pillsbury**                      **Dr. E. Lasker**

White                              Black

- |          |        |            |         |
|----------|--------|------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4   | P-Q4   | 16 Kt-K4   | B-K2    |
| 2 P-QB4  | P-K3   | 17 Kt-Q6ch | K-B1    |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 18 Kt-B4   | Q-Kt5   |
| 4 Kt-B3  | P-B4   | 19 P-B4    | PxP     |
| 5 B-Kt5  | BPxP   | 20 Q-Q4    | P-B3    |
| 6 QxP    | Kt-B3  | 21 QxP(B4) | Q-B4    |
| 7 BxKt   | PxB    | 22 Kt-K5   | B-K1    |
| 8 Q-KR4  | PxP    | 23 Kt-Kt4  | P-B4    |
| 9 R-Q1   | B-Q2   | 24 Q-R6ch  | K-B2    |
| 10 P-K3  | Kt-K4  | 25 B-B4!   | R-B3    |
| 11 KtxKt | PxKt   | 26 RxPch   | QxR     |
| 12 QxQBP | Q-Kt3  | 27 R-B1    | QxRch   |
| 13 B-K2  | QxKtP? | 28 KxQ     | B-Q2    |
| 14 O-O   | R-B1   | 29 Q-R5ch  | K-Kt1   |
| 15 Q-Q3  | R-B2   | 30 Kt-K5   | Resigns |

(The final chapter of the career of Pillsbury will appear in our next issue).

- |             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| 11 Kt-QKt5! | KtxKtch |
| 12 QxKt     | Q-Q2    |

If 12 . . . Q-Q1; 13 B-KB4, P-K4; 14 KR-K1, P-B3; 15 Q-R5ch, and Black must expose his King on K2.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 13 B-KB4 | P-K4 |
| 14 KR-K1 | P-B3 |

The only move. The counter sacrifice 14 . . . B-K2; 15 BxKP, KtxB; 16 RxKt, O-O; would cost Black's QP.

- |            |       |
|------------|-------|
| 15 QR-Q1!! | ..... |
|------------|-------|

The most difficult move in the game, after which oddly enough Black is without adequate defense. Other lines were not promising, e. g.:

I. 15 Q-R5ch, K-Q1; 16 R-Q1, Q-Kt5!; (not . . . PxB; 17 B-B5!) 17 Q-B7, Q-Q2! and White obviously cannot afford to exchange.

II. 15 QxP?, QxQ; 16 Kt-B7ch, K-Q1; 17 KtxQ, PxB with a piece to the good.

III. 15 B-Kt3, B-K2; 16 Q-R5ch, K-B1, with the threat of exchanging Queens at Kt5.

IV. 15 P-B4!?, P-Q5!; 16 B-K4, Kt-K2; ( . . . P-QR3?; 17 BxKt, PxB; 18 KrxP!) 17 QR-Q1, P-QR3, and it appears that Black can defend himself.

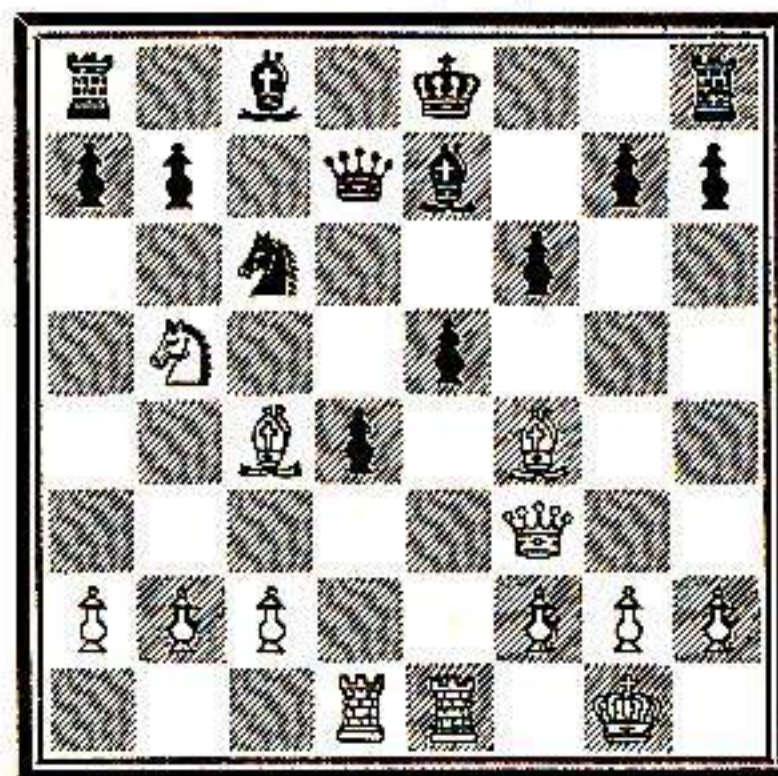
- |              |      |
|--------------|------|
| 15 . . . . . | B-K2 |
|--------------|------|

Still the best defense. If instead 15 . . . P-QR3; 16 Q-R5ch, K-Q1; (16 . . . P-Kt3; 17 BxPch, PxB; 18 QxR, PxKt; 19 QxP, with overwhelming attack, or gain of material, or 16 . . . K-K2; 17 Kt-B3!!) 17 B-K4! PxKt; (or 17 . . . P-Q5; 18 BxKt, followed by 19 KtxQP!) 18 RxP, PxB; 19 KR-K1! and White must win. Yet perhaps this was best after all.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 16 B-B4! | P-Q5 |
|----------|------|

If 16 . . . PxB(KB5); 17 RxP! Now however, Black must lose a Pawn.

**L. Laurentius**



**P. Keres**

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 17 B-K6! | Q-Q1 |
| 18 BxP!  | BxB  |

18 . . . KtxB; 19 RxKt, and Black cannot recapture because of mate at B7. This would leave him without any possibilities.

- |            |      |
|------------|------|
| 19 Kt-B7ch | K-B2 |
| 20 KtxB    | Q-R4 |

Of course not 20 . . . KxKt; 21 B-B7ch!

- |        |       |
|--------|-------|
| 21 BxP | ..... |
|--------|-------|

Net result—one Pawn plus. But White now still threatens Q-Kt3, and Black cannot parry this.

- |              |      |
|--------------|------|
| 21 . . . . . | QxP? |
|--------------|------|

Also after 21 . . . KtxB; 22 KtxKt, Black would be hopeless.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 22 BxBP!! | ..... |
|-----------|-------|

Another sacrifice, which must be accepted!

22 . . . . . BxB  
 Or 22 . . . PxB; 23 Q-R5ch, K-Kt1; 24 Q-Kt4ch, K-B2; 25 Q-Kt7ch, K-K1; 26 Kt-B7 checkmate.

23 R-Q7ch Kt-K2  
 Or 23 . . . K-Kt1; 24 QxB! or instead 23 . . . K-Kt3; 24 RxPch!, BxR; 25 Q-Kt4ch, K-B2; 26 QxB ch! or perhaps, 23 . . . K-K1; 24 RxQKtP! and Black is without defense. e. g. 24 . . . Kt-K4; 25 KtxKtPch! BxKt; 26 RxB, etc.

24 RxKtch KxR  
 25 QxPch K-Q3  
 This leads to mate in two, but 25 . . . K-K1 was no better. 26 Kt-Kt5ch, K-Q1!; 27 R-Q1ch, K-K1; 28 QxRch, etc.

26 Q-QB7ch K-Q4  
 27 Q-B5 mate  
 A great attacking game.

Moscow International Masters Tournament  
 February-March, 1935

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

N. Rjumin	P. Romanowsky
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 Q-B2	P-Q4
5 P-QR3	. . . .

The simplest way to force Black to declare himself, by either exchanging the Bishop, or probably better, by retreating to K2, when the game is equal.

5 . . . . .	BxKtch
6 QxB	Kt-B3
7 Kt-B3	Kt-K5
8 Q-Kt3	. . . .

If 8 Q-B2, P-K4; 9 QPxP, B-B4; might be annoying, although probably not a sound idea. The text involves a slight loss of time, but White can easily afford this.

8 . . . . .	O-O
9 P-K3	K-R1

This and the next move indicate a desire for a general advance on the K side, but this never comes off. 9 . . . P-QKt3, followed by . . . Kt-K2, and . . . P-QB4, is a more logical plan.

10 B-Q3	P-B4
11 Q-B2	Q-K1
12 P-QKt3	B-Q2
13 B-Kt2	Kt-R4

Starting a time losing maneuver. He might have continued his idea by . . . Q-R4, etc.

14 Kt-K5	PxP
15 PxP	B-R5
16 Q-K2	Kt-QB3
17 KtxKt	BxKt
18 O-O	Q-Kt3
19 P-B3	. . . .

Ending every threat on this side. White's plan now is to force P-K4, and open the lines for the two powerful Bishops. Black attempts to set some technical difficulties.

19 . . . . .	Kt-B3
20 QR-K1	Kt-R4
21 Q-QB2	QR-Q1
22 R-K2	Q-Kt4

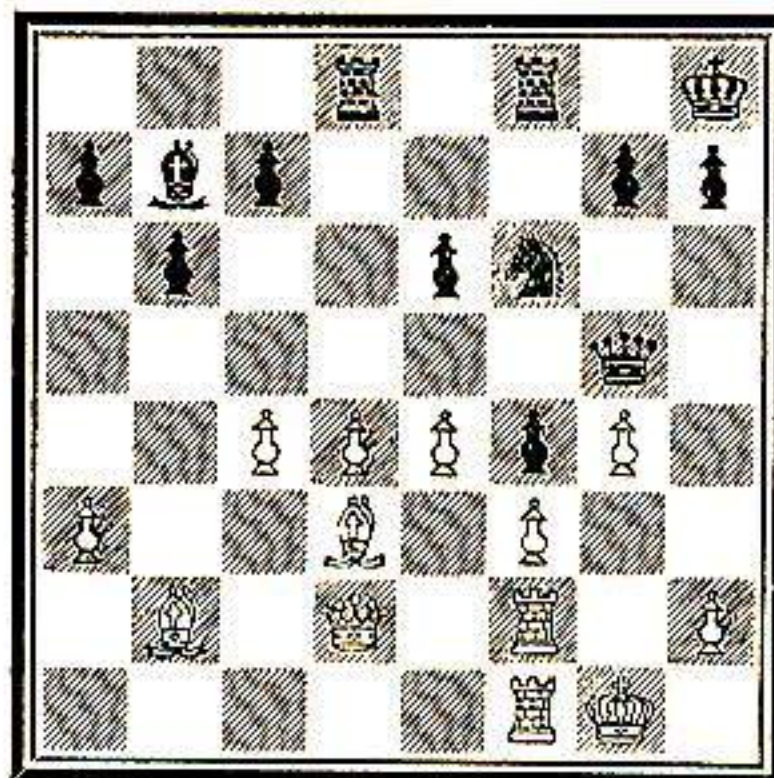
23 Q-Q2	P-QKt3
24 QR-B2	B-Kt2
25 P-K4!	P-B5?

This loses surprisingly quickly, due to a neat tactical point. Best was 25 . . . QxQ; 26 RxQ, Kt-B5; etc., but White has a decided advantage for the endgame.

26 P-Kt4!	Kt-B3
-----------	-------

The threat is P-KR4, winning a piece, so Black has no choice.

P. Romanowsky



N. Rjumin

27 P-KR4!!	. . . .
------------	---------

Finely conceived. The Queen is drawn into a troublous square.

27 . . . . .	QxRP
28 R-R2	Q-Kt6ch

If 28 . . . Q-Kt4; 29 P-K5 wins.

29 K-R1	KtxKtP
---------	--------

The only defense to the threat of Q-K2, followed by R-KKt1.

30 PxKt	P-K4
---------	------

Trying to block the diagonals, but Black has insufficient return for the piece to put up much resistance.

31 Q-K2	P-B6
32 Q-KB2	QxP
33 R-KKt1	Q-Q2
34 P-Q5	Q-K2
35 Q-Kt3	QR-K1
36 Q-Kt6	Resigns

There is no answer, for if 36 . . . P-KR3; 37 RxPch! PxR; 38 BxPch forces mate.

Moscow International Masters Tournament  
 February-March, 1935

PETROFF DEFENSE

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

F. Bogatyrtshuk	I. A. Kan
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3 P-Q3	. . . .

With this and the following moves, White takes up the backward side of the Philidor Defense, which would occur with colors reversed. It is unnecessarily slow, and Black has no difficulty in obtaining a fine, free game.

3 . . . . . Kt-B3  
 4 P-B3 P-Q4  
 5 Q-B2 B-K2  
 6 B-K2 P-KR3  
 7 QKt-Q2 B-K3  
 8 O-O O-O  
 9 R-K1 Kt-Q2

Preparing to open the game by . . . P-B4, when Black's better development will begin to tell. White seems content to wait, without attempting anything.

10 Kt-B1 P-B4  
 11 PxBP BxP  
 12 Kt-Kt3 B-Kt3  
 13 B-K3 B-B3  
 14 Q-Kt3 . . . . .

At last an attack against the center Pawns, but they prove more than capable of taking care of themselves.

14 . . . . . Kt-Kt3  
 15 P-QR4 B-B2!

The counter threat, which makes it dangerous for White to continue his Q side operations.

16 B-B5 R-K1  
 17 P-R5 Kt-Q2  
 18 QxKtP . . . . .

This has been White's plan, and he sticks to it, but it is far too risky. However, the Bishop has no good retreat, and White's game is already too backward for comfort.

18 . . . . . R-K3!

White may have overlooked this reply. It places the Queen in jeopardy, and some material loss is forced.

19 B-R3 R-Kt1  
 20 Q-R6 Kt-Q5  
 21 QxP Kt-B7  
 22 P-Kt4 . . . . .

There is no time for this, as Black soon demonstrates. But if 22 KR-QB1, KtxR; 23 RxKt, R-R1; 24 Q-K3, RxP; with a winning advantage.

22 . . . . . Q-QB1!

Threatening to win the Queen, which now has no escape.

23 B-Q1 . . . . .

Giving Black a choice of the Queen for two pieces, or the Rook, either being good enough.

23 . . . . . KtxQR  
 24 B-R4 . . . . .

If 24 Q-K3, P-B4! threatening either P-K5, or P-Q5; it would be difficult for White to win the Knight without some compensating loss.

24 . . . . . Kt-Kt3!

This fine move decides the game. To save the Queen, White would get into worse trouble.

25 PxKt KRxP  
 26 RxKt . . . . .

If 26 Q-R5, R-R3; 27 Q-B5, RxB; 28 RxKt, Q-R3; followed by doubling the Rooks on the R file, would win quickly.

26 . . . . . R-R1  
 27 B-Q7 Q-Q1  
 28 QxQR QxQ  
 29 B-Kt2 R-R3  
 Resigns

(We are pleased to announce that the 120 games of the Cambridge Springs Tournament of 1904, in which our own Frank Marshall made such a splendid showing, have finally been compiled into one volume by our associate editor, Mr. Fred Reinfeld. A list of the annotators is in itself sufficient evidence of the high quality of this work: I. Chernev, R. Fine, D. Janowski, G. Marco, F. J. Marshall, W. E. Napier,

F. Reinfeld, R. Reti, C. Schlechter, Dr. S. Tarrasch and M. Tchigorin. Every American chessplayer should avail himself of the opportunity of securing this book as it marks a milestone in the history of American chess. Price \$1.50.)

Cambridge Springs Tournament, 1904  
 SCOTCH GAMBIT (in effect)

(Notes by C. Schlechter)

C. Schlechter F. J. Marshall  
 White Black  
 1 P-K4 P-K4  
 2 B-B4 Kt-KB3  
 3 P-Q4 PxP

Better than 3 . . . KtxP; 4 PxP, threatening Q-Q5.

4 Kt-KB3 B-B4

Avoiding the dangerous Keidanski attack: 4 . . . KtxP; 5 QxP, Kt-KB3; 6 B-KKt5, B-K2; etc.

5 O-O P-Q3  
 6 P-B3 PxP  
 7 KtxP O-O  
 8 B-KKt5 B-K3  
 9 Q-Kt3 BxB  
 10 QxB P-KR3  
 11 B-R4 QKt-Q2  
 12 P-QKt4 . . . . .

Preparing for the following P sacrifice; the more solid continuation QR-Q1 with KR-K1 to follow also deserved consideration.

12 . . . . . B-Kt3  
 13 P-K5 PxP  
 14 QR-Q1 Q-K2

Somewhat better was 14 . . . Q-K1; 15 KR-K1, while if 14 . . . Q-B1; 15 Kt-Q5, KtxKt; 16 QxKt.

15 RxKt . . . . .

This sacrifice of the exchange is not quite correct, but it leads to an interesting, complicated game.

15 . . . . . QxR  
 16 BxKt PxP  
 17 Kt-Q5 Q-K3

The alternative was . . . K-R1.

18 Kt-R4 KR-Q1

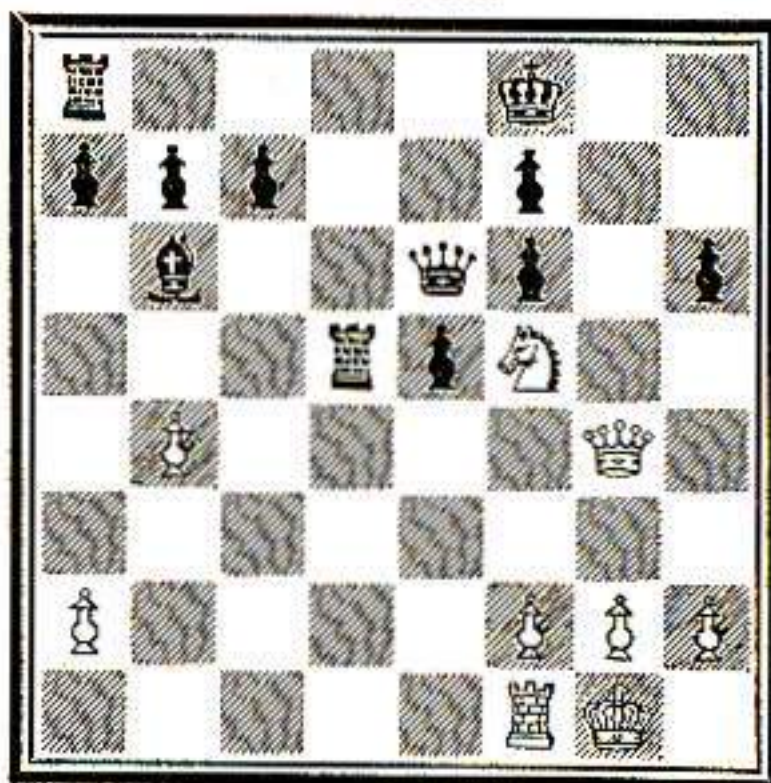
Best was 18 . . . P-KB4; 19 KKtxP, K-R1 and Black should win.

19 Kt-B5 RxKt?

This should lead only to a draw; 19 . . . K-R1! offered winning chances.

20 Q-Kt4ch K-B1

Marshall



Schlechter

(Continued on Page 113)

# Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

## Manitoba and Saskatchewan

Winnipeg's elaborate chess spectacle reached a somewhat surprising termination when, after cessation of hostilities, news was flashed from coast to coast announcing Donald Murray, a seventeen-year-old college boy, as the city's champion.

Although the main intention of the tournament committee

was to establish a record entry for an event of such kind as Winnipeg's city championship 1935—the numerous entries totalling 108 at the conclusion of the campaign, included a mere youth with but three years' playing experience to be pitted against players of a standard recognized



F. W. Watson

calibre in an elimination schedule from which the transpiring results proved his name could not be erased!

Don Murray, of Scotch descent, was born at Mescham, Saskatchewan, and despite the teeming entry, he upheld the good old Scotch traits by not losing a game! Making his debut a glorious one, the day may not be far off when another name will perhaps be added to the records of prodigies. Whether Winnipeg has discovered a Canadian prodigy or not, the march of time will tell.

Regarding the qualified finalists for Winnipeg city tournament, H. Gregory, editor of *Free Press* chess column, reports the winners of respective sections as: (a) Donald Murray, Winnipeg C. C.; (b) D. Creemer, Jewish C. C.; (c) E. Lancashire, Manhattan Wpg. C. C.; (d) G. Regal, Manhattan Wpg. C. C.; with the attached comment, "A very enviable position has been attained by the young Winnipeg player, who at the end of the section series was the only contestant that had not lost a game. Don Murray also had the distinction of

being the only player to win every game for his club in the inter-club matches." Ernie Lancashire opposed Don Murray in the deciding game, a Queen's Gambit Declined which extended to 61 moves.

It would almost appear as though a regular tournament parade is being conducted by western chess authorities—the Manitoba championship 1935, is now in progress! With nine players entered (which, however, is quite a drop from 108!?) reports from the first two rounds show the markings to be: Round 1: Regal 1, Lancashire 0; Murray 1/2, Howard 1/2; Creemer 1, Burrell 0. Round 2: Regal 1, Helman 0; Dreman 1, Newcombe 0; Lancashire 1/2, Creemer 1/2. Adjournments unaccounted.

A chess club for boys under the age of 18, is one of Winnipeg's new organization schemes, and with quarters provided by the Southend C. C., the first tournament for junior players was in progress not long ago. The final scoring is given as: S. Blake 5-1; C. Blundell 4-2; H. Speed 3-3; R. Weir 2-4; with J. Henderson and A. Tucker 1/2-5 1/2. Another attempt will be made to outscore the Winnipeg Jewish players in a similar match as that which failed on two previous occasions, with May 3rd as the date arranged for the amalgamated Winnipeg clubs and players to test their wares once more! Referring to the N. Y. S. C. A. vs. Saskatchewan correspondence match, the editor of *Regina Leader-Post* chess column writes: "No completed games have so far been reported but as far as can be seen this match is producing games of a very high standard, and the New York State Chess Association appears to have entered some very strong players." Another interesting item predicts a future Saskatchewan provincial tournament, with a special trophy—a donation from the Hudson's Bay Company—for annual competition. The initial event is planned for next season, and Moose Jaw is suggested as the probable venue.

## Toronto Title Unruffled

Marking time with the old proverb "History repeats itself", J. H. Belson added another year to his chess accomplishments by retaining the

Toronto city title, with which it is now his privilege to celebrate a third anniversary for such an occasion—and four consecutive years as a dominating champion! Although the tournament concluded with a Belson-Martin tie, as was the case last year, the stalwart champion settled the issue in two straight games of a play-off. R. E. Martin is deserving of worthy commendation for being such a faithful follower.

Mr. Belson is also champion of Canada, and will defend his Canadian title at the Dominion Congress, Montreal, in the near future.

**Miscellaneous News**

The East vs. West correspondence match is going strong. It is reported that some effort is being made by the crew on one side to correct their course which is at present six points leeway, with latitude 24 points East, and longitude 30 points West!

Final scores in Toronto championship 1935 are: Belson and Martin 9-1; Crompton 6-4; Drummond 3½-6½; Stock 2½-7½; Hudson 0-10. In the separate tournaments: Class B: Runkowski 6½-3½; Block 6-4; Taylor 5½-4½; Richardson 5-5; Stankovits 4½-5½; Bush 2½-7½. Class C: Brown 7-1; Blumberg and Kerns 6-2; Breckles and Davies 4½-3½; Scott 3½-4½; Nicholson 2½-5½; Stroud 2-6; Dewart 0-8.

Reports from the Montreal championship are pouring in unusually slow—leading scores after seven rounds places Maurice Fox well to the fore with a count of 7-0, against the next nearest, Blumin and Gaudet 5½-1½, followed by Davis 5-2, and Harvey 4-1. Blumin lost to Fox and drew with Gaudet.

**Winnipeg Championship, 1935  
(Semi-final)**

**QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED**

<b>D. Murray</b> White		<b>D. Creemer</b> Black	
1 P-Q4	P-K3	19 P-R3	B-R4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 QR-QB1	QR-B1
3 P-B4	P-Q4	21 K-B1	P-QKt4
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	22 B-Q6!	KR-Q1
5 B-B4	B-Kt5	23 B-K7!	R-K1
6 P-K3	P-B3	24 BxKtP!	RxB
7 P-QR3	BxKtch	25 BxKt	R(K2)-B2
8 PxB	Q-R4	26 B-Q7!	B-Kt3
9 Q-Kt3	Kt-K5	27 BxR	BxR
10 Q-Kt4	QxQ	28 RxB	RxB
11 BPxQ	P-QR4	29 Kt-Q2	R-B2
12 P-Kt5	PxKtP	30 Kt-Kt3	Kt-Kt4
13 PxQP!	PxP	31 RxB	KtxR
14 BxP	O-O	32 KtxP	Kt-Kt4
15 O-O	Kt-B6	33 Kt-B6	KtxP
16 B-Q3	Kt-Kt3	34 Kt-K7ch	K-B1
17 KR-B1	Kt(Kt3)-R5	35 KtxP	
18 R-B2	B-Kt5		and White won

(Continued from Page 111)

**21 Q-R3?**

Overlooking Black's reply; 21 Q-R5!! would have forced a draw, for example:

I. 21 . . . Q-B3; 22 KtxP, R-Q2 or . . . Q-K3; 23 Kt-B5 and wins.

II. 21 . . . K-Kt1! 22 KtxPch, K-Kt2; 23 Kt-B5 ch, K-Kt1; 24 Kt-R6 ch with perpetual check.

21 . . . BxPch!  
22 KxB

If 22 RxB, R-Q8ch winning easily (or if 22 K-R1, B-R5!! wins—F. R.).

22 . . . Q-Kt3ch  
23 K-K2 Q-R3ch  
24 K-B2 Q-Kt3ch  
25 K-K2 QR-Q1  
26 QxPch K-K1  
27 Kt-Kt7ch K-K2  
28 Kt-B5ch K-Q2  
29 Q-R3 Q-R3ch  
30 K-B2 R-Q7ch  
31 K-Kt1 Q-K3  
32 Q-Kt4 K-B1  
33 P-KR4 R(Q7)-Q5!  
34 Q-K2 R-KB5!  
35 RxB PxR  
36 Q-Kt4 R-Q4  
37 Kt-K7ch K-Q1!

37 . . . K-Q2 would be a gross blunder because of 38 KtxR!

**Resigns**

**Pennsylvania State Tournament  
March, 1935**

**QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE**

**A. Regen** White      **H. Hesse** Black

1 P-Q4	P-K3	17 B-KB2	B-R3
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	18 R-K1	PxP
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	19 BPxP	P-Kt4
4 P-QR3	BxKtch	20 P-KR4	P-KKt5
5 PxB	P-QKt3	21 B-Kt3	Q-Kt2
6 B-Kt5	P-KR3	22 P-K4	QPxP
7 B-R4	B-Kt2	23 QxP	KPxP
8 P-B3	P-Q4	24 Q-Kt5ch	K-R1
9 P-K3	QKt-Q2	25 B-K5!	RxB
10 B-Q3	P-B4	26 PxR	Q-Kt3ch
11 Kt-K2	Q-B2	27 K-R2	PxKt
12 BPxP	KPxP	28 PxKt	Q-Q3ch
13 R-R2	O-O	29 P-Kt3	KtxP
14 O-O	KR-K1	30 Q-R6ch	K-Kt1
15 Q-Q2	QR-B1	31 BxR	BxB
16 B-B5	P-KKt4	32 QRxP	Resigns

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# The Galloping Knights

By IRVING CHERNEV

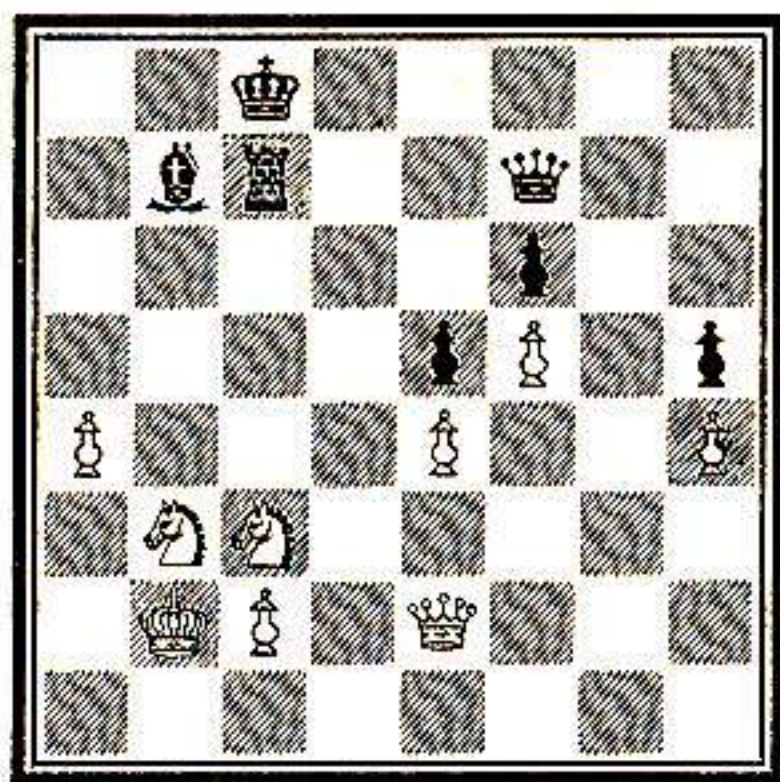
ARON NIMZOWITSCH, 1886-1935

The sad news of Nimzowitsch's death reaches us and the chess world is stunned as it realizes the enormity of its loss. A great player, a profound, original thinker, and a consummate artist was Nimzowitsch, with the temperamental right of all artists to be eccentric. His practical successes included first prize at the great Carlsbad Tournament of 1929, where he outranked Capablanca, Spielmann, Bogolubow, Euwe, Rubinstein, Tartakower, a first prize at Dresden, coming ahead of Alekhine, Rubinstein, and Tartakower, a second prize at Berlin, 1928, where he outranked Spielmann, Reti, Tartakower and Rubinstein, as well as many other excellent performances.

But it is as a teacher that Nimzowitsch will be immortal. His contributions to chess theory place him with Philidor, Steinitz and Tarrasch. His books "My System" and "Die Praxis Meine Systems" remain as monuments to his genius.

As early as 1904, Nimzowitsch displayed extraordinary finesse in his handling of Knights. A sprightly example follows:

W. Hilse



Nimzowitsch  
White to Play

Nimzowitsch White		W. Hilse Black	
1 Kt-Kt5	R-Q2	7 Kt-Q6	R-Kt2
2 Kt-B5	R-Q1	8 Kt(B5)xB	R-Kt5
3 Kt-K6	R-Q2	9 Kt-B5	RxRP
4 Q-B4ch	K-Kt1	10 Kt-Q3	R-Kt5
5 Kt-B5	R-K2	11 Kt-K8	RxP
		12 KtxP	RxP
		13 KtxP	P-K5
		14 P-B6	R-R4
		15 P-B7	R-KB4
		16 Kt-K5	P-K6
6 QxQ	RxQ	17 Kt-Kt3 and wins	

Black cannot capture the Q because of 6 Kt xRch, followed by 7 Kt-Kt6ch!

In his game against Mattison, at Carlsbad, 1929, Nimzowitsch again entertained with his delightful Knight maneuvering.

Carlsbad, 1929

## QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Mattison White		Nimzowitsch Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 Q-Kt3	Kt-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	Threatening ... PxP as well as ... Kt-QR4.	
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	15 R(B)-Q1	Kt-QR4
4 Kt-B3	BxKtch	16 Q-Kt5	QxQ
5 PxB	P-Q3	17 PxQ	Kt-B5
6 Q-B2	Q-K2	18 B-B1	P-QR3!
7 B-R3	....	19 PxRP	RxP
To prevent 7 ... P-K4.		20 PxP	KtPxP
7 ...	P-QB4	21 Kt-Kt2	Kt-Q4
"Putting the question" to the "doubled Pawn complex". See "My System".		Centralization! See "My System".	
8 P-Kt3	P-QKt3	22 R-Q3	R(B)-R1
9 B-KKt2	B-Kt2	23 P-K4	Kt-K4!
10 O-O	O-O	24 R-Q1	KtxP
11 Kt-R4	BxB	25 R-B1	RxP
12 KxB	Q-Kt2ch	26 RxR	Kt-B6ch
13 K-Kt1	Q-R3	27 K-R1	RxR
			Resigns

Our next illustrates a remarkable Knightly journey.

Dresden, 1926

## ENGLISH OPENING

Nimzowitsch White		Rubinstein Black	
1 P-QB4	P-QB4	Q-R5, RxR; 25 Kt-Kt5, P-R3; 26 Q-Kt6, PxKt; 27 Q-R5mate.	
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	23 Q-R5	P-KKt3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	24 Q-R4	K-Kt2
4 PxP	KtxP	25 Q-B2	B-B4
5 P-K4	Kt-Kt5	26 P-QKt4	B-Kt3
6 B-QB4	....	27 Q-R4	R-K1
The novice, in similar positions, often plays here, 6 P-Q4, to his regret.		28 R-K5	Kt-B2
6 ...	P-K3	Obviously not 28 ... RxR; 29 PxR, QxP; 30 Q-R6ch, K-B3; 31 B-Kt5 mate.	
7 O-O	QKt-B3	29 BxKt	QxB
8 P-Q3	Kt-Q5	30 Kt-Kt5	....
9 KtxKt	PxKt	At last! and with powerful effect.	
10 Kt-K2	P-QR3	30 ...	Q-Kt1
11 Kt-Kt3	B-Q3	31 RxR	BxR
12 P-B4	O-O	32 Q-K1	....
13 Q-B3	K-R1	Advancing by retreating.	
14 B-Q2	P-B4	32 ...	B-B3
15 QR-K1	Kt-B3	33 Q-K7ch	K-R1
16 R-K2	Q-B2	34 P-Kt5	
17 PxP	PxP	and wins a piece and the game. If 34 ... PxP; 35 Kt-K6, P-R4; 36 Q-B6ch, K-R2; 37 Kt-Kt5ch, K-R3; 38 B-Kt4 (the purpose of the Pawn sacrifice) and wins easily.	
18 Kt-R1!	....		

Brilliant and unexpected! The Knight is heading for Kt5.

18 ...	B-Q2
19 Kt-B2	QR-K1
20 KR-K1	RxR
21 RxR	Kt-Q1
22 Kt-R3	B-B3

Nimzowitsch points out this pretty possibility: 23 ... R-K1; 24

Our hero's virtuosity reaches its height in his masterpiece against Johner.

Dresden, 1926

**QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE**

Johner White		Nimzowitsch Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	only way White can prevent 36... Q-R6 mate is by 36 KtxP, which loses the Q.	
2 P-QB4	P-K3	31 . . . .	Kt-R5
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	32 R-K3	. . . .
4 P-K3	O-O	If 32 Kt-Q2, B-B1;	
5 B-Q3	P-B4	33 KtxP, Q-B4; 34 Kt-B2, QxRPch; 35 KtxQ, Kt-Kt5 mate.	
6 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	32 . . . .	B-B1
7 O-O	BxKt	33 Q-B2	BxP
8 PxP	P-Q3	34 BxP	. . . .
9 Kt-Q2	P-QKt3	If 34 KxB, Q-B4ch; 35 K-R2, Kt-Kt5ch; 36 K-R3, Kt-B7ch; 37 K-R2, Q-R6 mate.	
10 Kt-Kt3	P-K4	34 . . . .	B-B4
11 P-B4	P-K5	35 BxB	KtxB
12 B-K2	Q-Q2	36 R-K2	P-R5
13 P-KR3	Kt-K2	37 R(Kt)-Kt2	PxPch
14 Q-K1	P-KR4	38 K-Kt1	Q-R6
15 B-Q2	Q-B4	39 Kt-K3	Kt-R5
16 K-R2	Q-R2	40 K-B1	R-K1!
17 P-QR4	Kt-B4	41 Resigns	
18 P-Kt3	P-QR4	The threat is 41... KtxR; 42 RxKt, Q-R8 ch; 43 K-K2, QxRch! If White tries 41 K-K1, Kt-B6 ch; 42 K-Q1, Q-R8ch wins neatly. Dr. Lasker paid a glowing tribute to this gem, by calling it the best game played in ten years.	
19 R-KKt1	Kt-R3		
20 B-KB1	B-Q2		
21 B-QB1	QR-B1		
22 P-Q5	K-R1		
23 Kt-Q2	R-KKt1		
24 B-KKt2	P-KKt4		
25 Kt-B1	R-Kt2		
26 R-R2	Kt-B4		
27 B-R1	QR-KKt1		
28 Q-Q1	PxP		
29 KPxP	B-B1		
30 Q-Kt3	B-R3		
31 R-K2	. . . .		

Against 31 B-Q2, Nimzowitsch had this pretty continuation up his sleeve—31 B-Q2, R-Kt3; 32 B-K1, Kt-Kt5 ch; 33 PxKt, PxPch; 34 K-Kt2, BxP! 35 Qx B, P-K6!!; and the

**Metropolitan Chess League  
March, 1935**

**ENGLISH OPENING**


A. Kevitz (Manhattan C. C.) White		F. J. Marshall (Marshall C. C.) Black	
1 P-QB4	P-K4	35 RxRP	P-K6
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	36 R-Kt7	R-B5
3 Kt-B3	P-B4	37 QxP	RxPch
4 P-Q4	P-K5	38 K-Kt1	Q-Q3
5 Kt-K5	P-Q3	39 Q-K5	Q-Kt3
6 KtxKt	PxKt	40 R-Kt8ch	K-R2
7 P-B3	P-Q4	41 Q-K8	Q-Q3
8 PxKP	BPxP	42 Q-K5	Q-Kt3
9 Q-R4	B-Q2	43 R-Kt2	B-K5
10 Q-R5	R-Kt1	44 R-K1	R-Kt5
11 P-QR3	Kt-B3	45 R(K)-K2	B-Q6
12 PxP	PxP	46 R-K3	B-K5
13 KtxQP	B-Q3	47 R(K3)-K2	B-Q6
14 B-B4	BxB	48 R-K3	B-K5
15 KtxB	O-O	49 P-Kt3	B-Q4
16 P-K3	RxP	50 K-B2	R-Kt4
17 B-B4ch	K-R1	51 Q-K7	R-B4ch
18 O-O	Kt-Kt5	52 K-K1	Q-Kt5
19 Q-R5	R-Kt3	53 Q-R4	Q-Kt3
20 B-K6	RxB	54 Q-K7	R-B2
21 QxKt	QR-KB3	55 Q-K5	R-B4
22 Q-Kt3	B-Kt4	56 Q-K7	R-B2
23 KR-B1	P-B3	57 Q-R3	B-B5
24 P-QR4	B-R3	58 Q-B3	R-B8ch
25 R-B3	Q-R4	59 K-Q2	Q-B2
26 R-B5	Q-Q7	60 Q-B2ch	P-Kt3
27 Q-B2	Q-Kt5	61 K-B3	R-QR8
28 P-R4	B-Q6	62 K-Kt4	B-K3
29 K-R2	Q-Kt1	63 QxP	B-Q2
30 Q-Kt3	P-KR3	64 Q-B5	RxPch
31 QR-QB1	RxKt	65 K-B3	B-K3
32 PxR	RxP	66 RxB	Q-B6ch
33 R-K5	R-B3	67 K-B2	Resigns
34 R-K7	Q-KB1		

**Selected Games**

Moscow International Masters Tournament  
February-March, 1935


**QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED**

V. Menchik White		Dr. E. Lasker Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 BxKt	KPxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	18 P-Kt5	B-Q2
3 P-B4	P-K3	19 Kt-QR4	QR-Kt1
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	20 Kt-Kt6	B-KKt5
5 P-K3	P-B3	21 PxP	PxP
6 Kt-B3	Q-R4	22 RxP	BxKt
7 BxKt	KtxB	23 QxB	QxQP
8 B-Q3	PxP	24 R-Q1	QxP
9 BxBP	P-QR3	25 P-Kt3	P-Q5
10 O-O	B-K2	26 Q-Q3	B-B3
11 P-QR3	O-O	27 KR-QB1	Q-K1
12 P-QKt4	Q-B2	28 Q-KB3	P-Q6
13 P-K4	P-QR4	29 RxB	P-Q7
14 Q-Kt3	R-Q1	30 R-Q1	PxR
15 KR-B1	Q-B5	31 Kt-Q5	RxKt
16 P-K5	Kt-Q4	Resigns	




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Moscow International Masters Tournament  
February-March, 1935

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

R. Spielmann Black		V. Tchechower White	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 Q-B2	Kt-K3
2 P-QB4	P-QKt3	16 P-QR4	P-QR3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	17 PxP	RPxP
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	18 RxRch	BxR
5 PxP	KtxP	19 R-Q1	Q-Kt2
6 P-K4	KtxKt	20 Kt-K5	B-K2
7 PxKt	P-K4	21 B-R5	R-B1
8 Kt-B3	PxP	22 Q-Kt3	P-Kt3
9 B-Kt5ch	P-B3	23 B-Kt4	Q-B1
10 B-QB4	P-QKt4	24 KtxKBP	KxKt
11 B-K2	PxP	25 Q-B3ch	K-K1
12 QxP	Kt-Q2	26 Q-KR3	Kt-B5
13 O-O	Q-K2	27 B-Q7ch	Resigns
14 B-Kt2	Kt-B4		

Moscow International Masters Tournament  
February-March, 1935

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

G. Stahlberg White		S. Flohr Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 BxB	QxB
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	18 QR-K1	B-B1
3 P-KKt3	P-B3	19 B-B1	R-K1
4 P-Q5	P-Q3	20 Q-Q1	Kt-K4
5 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	21 B-R3	Q-B3
6 Kt-QB3	O-O	22 P-R3	R-K3
7 Kt-B3	P-K4	23 P-B4	Kt-Q6
8 PxBP	PxP	24 RxR	QxR
9 O-O	Q-B2	25 R-B3	Kt-K8
10 P-Kt3	R-Q1	26 R-B1	R-K1
11 B-Kt2	QKt-Q2	27 K-R2	Q-K7ch
12 Kt-Q2	B-Kt2	28 QxQ	RxQch
13 Q-B2	P-Q4	29 K-Kt1	Kt-B7
14 P-K3	P-Q5	30 Kt-Kt1	Kt-K6
15 PxP	PxP	31 BxP	Kt-K5
16 Kt-R4	P-B4		Resigns

March, 1935

RUY LOPEZ

E. Nash (Madison C. C.) White		E. Wicher (Univ. of Wisconsin) Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 PxB	RxP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	20 B-B5	QR-KB1
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	21 B-Kt4	Kt(B3)-K4
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	22 Kt-Q4	KtxB
5 O-O	KtxP	23 PxKt	R-R6
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	24 P-KB3	B-R5
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	25 Kt-B5	RxKt
8 PxP	B-K3	26 PxR	Kt-B3
9 P-B3	B-K2	27 QR-Q1	Kt-R4
10 B-K3	O-O	28 R-Q2	Q-K2
11 QKt-Q2	P-B4	29 B-Q4	Kt-Kt6
12 PxPep	KtxKBP	30 P-B6!	PxP
13 B-B2	B-KKt5	31 R-R2	RxR
14 P-KR3	B-R4	32 QxR	Kt-K7ch
15 B-KB5	Q-Q3	33 K-R1	Kt-Kt6ch
16 Kt-Kt3	Kt-Q2	34 K-Kt2	Q-K7ch
17 Q-B2	BxKt	35 R-B2	Resigns
18 BxRPch	K-R1		

Moscow International Masters Tournament  
February-March, 1935

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

V. Ragozin White		R. Spielmann Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 KtxKt	PxKt
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	22 BxP	Q-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	23 P-K4	QR-Kt1
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	24 BxKt	BxB
5 P-K3	O-O	25 PxP	Q-Q2
6 Q-Kt3	P-B3	26 B-Kt4	KR-B1
7 B-Q2	P-QKt3	27 RxRch	BxR
8 B-K2	B-Kt2	28 Q-B4	B-Kt2
9 O-O	QKt-Q2	29 RxP	R-QB1
10 P-QR4	PxP	30 Q-Q3	P-K5
11 BxP	Kt-K1	31 QxP	R-B8ch
12 P-R5	P-QKt4	32 Kt-B1	Q-Kt4
13 P-R6	B-B1	33 B-K1	QBxP
14 B-K2	Kt-B2	34 Q-K3	B-R3
15 Kt-K4	KtxP	35 Q-K5	B-B1
16 KR-B1	B-Kt2	36 R-R5	B-KKt2
17 B-R5	Q-K1	37 R-R8ch	B-B1
18 KKt-Q2	Kt-Kt3	38 R-R5	B-KKt2
19 Kt-QB3	P-K4	39 QxBch	Resigns
20 P-Q5	KtxP		

Moscow International Masters Tournament  
February-March, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Flohr White		Dr. E. Lasker Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 B-Q2	Q-K2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 B-K1	QR-B1
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB4	18 Kt-B4	P-QKt4
4 BPxP	KPxP	19 Kt-B3	KR-Q1
5 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	20 KtxB	QxKt
6 P-KKt3	Kt-B3	21 P-K3	KtxKt
7 B-Kt2	B-K2	22 BxKt	B-Kt3
8 O-O	O-O	23 Q-Kt3	P-Q5
9 B-K3	Kt-KKt5	24 QxQ	PxQ
10 B-B4	B-K3	25 PxP	KtxP
11 PxP	BxP	26 QR-K1	P-Kt5
12 Kt-K1	B-Q5	27 BxKt	BxB
13 Kt-Q3	Kt-B3	28 R-K2	P-K4
14 R-B1	P-KR3	29 P-Kt3	Draw
15 Kt-R4	Kt-K5		

Moscow International Masters Tournament  
February-March, 1935

INDIAN DEFENSE

G. Goglidze White		M. Botvinnik Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 Q-Kt4	KR-B1
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	17 P-R5	P-K4
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	18 RPxP	KtxKtP
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	19 Kt-R5	B-Q4
5 PxP	KtxP	20 B-Kt2	B-B1
6 KtxKt	PxKt	21 Q-Kt5	P-QR3
7 PxKt	O-O	22 Q-Q3	P-K5
8 P-K3	P-QB4	23 Q-Kt1	Q-B7
9 B-K2	Q-B2	24 B-R3	BxB
10 O-O	P-Kt3	25 RxB	QxB
11 P-QR4	Kt-B3	26 QxKt	QR-Kt1
12 Q-R3	Kt-R4	27 Q-Q6	QxRch
13 Kt-Q2	B-Kt2	28 KxQ	R-Kt8ch
14 Kt-Kt3	PxP		
15 BPxP	Kt-B5		

# PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

BY MAXWELL BUKOFZER

*Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, Bellaire, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.*

My! What a fragrant bouquet of compliments about my phiz! If the solvers were women the "domestic equation" in Bellaire would be imperiled.



But why do so many of you express astonishment that I can grin amiably? Can a man not insist on order, without being rated a big, bad wolf?

The A. C. W. sketch in this number of The C. R. is considerably longer than the "Who's Who" articles usually are. Therefore we must cut down our other features, especially the "idiotorial chat". Hush! this does not call

for applause!

The winners in this issue are:

Honor Prize Problem for March  
**GOTTFRIED GOELLER** - Rottweil, Germany  
with more votes than all the rest combined.

Ladder Prize for March  
**P. L. ROTHENBERG** - New York, N. Y.

Congratulations, Brothers! Hearty congratulations!

My S. O. S. for 4 move problems went practically unheeded. Can it be true that you boys are unable to compose 4 movers?

Two movers I can always use, but I am overloaded with 3-ers. Selfmates, not too long, are also desired, preferably double-liners.

Fairies are needed, likewise, but not just help-mates. What is the matter with Promoters, Demoters, Reflexmates, and Grasshopper Direct Mates? Put nothing on diagrams except solution and full name!

In a very short time I shall introduce Cylinder-mates and the famous Nightrider; after that other fairy types. Each introduction will be made with a specially selected problem that is easy to understand and the solution of which will be explained, step by step. Therefore, Nightrider and Cylinder problems will now be accepted.

The C. R. editorial staff broadcasts every Sunday at 1 P. M., E. S. T., over W. H. N. Listen in. If you like the program, write your approval to the Program Director of the Station. Please do not send Radio Problem Solutions to me; send them to "Chess Chatter", c/o Station W. H. N., B'way and 45th St., New York City.

Problems were received with thanks from: A. D. Gring; Dr. H. M. Berliner; E. Krisch (3); Theodore Wenzl (2); Z. Zilahy; W. K. Wimsatt; J. R. Marsh; F. Sprenger (3); W. Straus (2); Bill Beers (7); C. Larranaga; Don Morris; R. Larsen; Hochberg Bros.

Solutions to all problems in this issue are due on June 10th, 1935. Please don't be tardy!

Please do NOT address me as "Problem Editor, Bellaire", or with correct address but marked "Jamaica". I am NOT in Jamaica. All such letters arrive from 2 to 5 days late and may cost you points. My correct address is at the roof of this department. Use it, please, no matter what some postmaster may say.

## SOLUTIONS

### No. 259. V. L. Eaton (2m) Bg6

Accurate but lacking the usual Eaton flair.—Dr. Dobbs. A thriller of a key.—Beers. The key is indicated by the battery, but the variations are good and some of the mates not obvious.—Tangeman. The key is much too forceful and active.—Dr. Berliner. Double checkmate is very apparent and leads to key.—Tracy. Neat with many good tries.—Hill. Allows use of double check. Simple idea, well executed with B as cutoff.—Straus. After the key, Black is nicely blocked.—Patrick. Clearance key coupled with block.—Patz. Key indicated.—Meyer. Nice block but the double check is too relentless.—Martinez. Simple interference with some close tries.—Krisch. Best of the two-movers. A very effective key.—Cheney. The rook discoveries balance the poor key.—Ratke. A rather weak composition for this well known composer.—Korsgaard. Very pretty though a not too difficult key.—Sanford. A rather ordinary uncovering problem.—Murphy. The bishop runs interference and takes out a guard and tackle.—Goldstein.

### No. 260. B. Beers (2m) Rd7

Cooked by: Qd8  
Numerous ways to make this problem sound were suggested by the readers.—Ed.

### No. 261. W. Vanwinkle (2m) Qf1

Has some promising tries, but, on the whole, disappointing and lacking in modern embellishments.—Dr. Dobbs. A very interesting Vanwinkler.—Beers. Not a likeable key, for the threat takes care of the flight, but the problem is tricky.—Tangeman. The white rook is better placed at g4.—Vanwinkle. Fairly good.—Tracy. A fair 2er; nothing much.—Hill. The battery action is deceptive. Fooled me for a while.—Straus. Switchback only interesting feature.—Patz. Many close tries and clever mates.—Meyer. Qf3 is a close try.—Martinez. Extravagant set-up of white pieces.—Krisch. Quite a contrast to F. 20. The S here makes but one variation.—Ratke. Regally simple.—Genud. Fair.—Korsgaard. Too much of a white force for the results.—Murphy. Deceiving key. Best of 2 movers.—Goldstein.

### No. 262. M. R. Cancio, Jr. (2m) Kf2

The key gets the better of the bargain in the give and take.—Dr. Dobbs. Very poor key.—Beers. A pleasing "give and take" lightweight.—Tangeman. Too bad the key takes away a flight square.—Dr. Berliner. Pretty lightweight.—Tracy. Clever and enjoyable. Best 2-er of month.—Hill. Robbing flight square in exchange for a pawn.—Straus. Easy key because of the opening at e3.—Patrick. Flight square suggests key. Nice cooperation of pieces.—Patz. Lacks variety.—Meyer. Not much variety.—Martinez. Nice key, good mates.—Krisch. Just fair.—Ratke. Key is very obvious.—Korsgaard. A rather nice idea.—Sanford. Also too top-heavy.—Murphy. Clumsy attempt at an overworked theme.—Goldstein.

### No. 263. Dr. H. M. Berliner (2m) Bf4

Nice little Meredith for a beginner.—Dr. Dobbs. Nice little 2-er, Doctor.—Beers. The Doctor is making great strides. This is artistically built, with intent to deceive.—Tangeman. Best of the two movers.—Tracy. Good and deceptive.—Hill. Hanging S shows what flight square to cover. Idea is well put but White has to use considerable power to overcome Black's small force.—Straus. A Meredith, simple but neat.—Patz. Excellent problem with mates

(Continued on Page 124)

# Who's Who In Problemdom

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER

## ALAIN CAMPBELL WHITE

Were you to stand in front of the microphone of a powerful short wave broadcasting station and to address entire problemdom with the poignant inquiry: "Who is the most eminent personality of problemland?", from the myriads of inpouring replies would issue in overwhelming numbers, the name: Alain C. White.

The problem world is blessed with hundreds of prominent and illustrious composers; it can, likewise, boast of numerous clever and learned writers, many of them ranking highly as problem authorities; it may even record a moderate contingent of patrons of problem chess who have merited the gratitude of problem lovers; but there is only one man living on earth who has earned for himself the fascinating distinction of being recognized as an acknowledged, undisputed protagonist of problem chess on three separate counts: A. C. W. Under this diminutive honor title our Alain is known wherever chess problems are cultivated. Here we meet a man that harbors, in one physical body, an amazing triumvirate of chess celebrities, each one uniquely different, yet all three equally meritorious and admirable. Therefore, to properly appraise the wondrous chess career of A. C. W., it behooves us to "split" him into his three individual egos: The Maecenas of Problem Chess—The Problem Authority—The Composer.

Before we proceed with this bloodless operation, I ought to as is customary, pen a few data of this remarkable man's life. However, our space is so limited and these data have been recorded so frequently in similar biographical sketches, that I venture to omit them and to refer you to other sources of A. C. W. information. I merely mention that he is an American and was born March 3, 1880.

A. C. W. is both famous and loved. The acquisition of fame and love by the same candidate denotes a combination not too often observed in life. If A. C. W.'s fame rests on his achievements as a Writer, Compiler, Analytical Expert, Tourney Director, Contest Judge, Task Promoter, and, last but not least, Composer, the love and devotion that are his meed are the reward of his unparalleled generosity.

From our childhood days on, when, as "kids", we patronized the grocer that gave us an apple or a stick of candy with our purchase, we apportion our affection and sympathy to the

folks that open their purses to us. A. C. W. has been the most generous spender in problemland all his life. The redcoated messengers of Yuletide spirit that he sends, year after year, into the homes of the problemists, furnish convincing proof of a remarkable twofold generosity. These charming little books are not merely valuable presents that gladden the hearts of many that are unable to acquire a chess library of their own; they also attest vividly to another humanitarian, noble trait in A. C. W.'s makeup; a rare and precious soul-kindliness that affords, unselfishly and without the expectation of reciprocation, recognition to the talents of *other* men, of whom, but for these lofty actions, we would hear little if aught.

It is true that we learn of similar patrons of mankind occasionally, who burden themselves with obligations and expenditures to open and ease a career for the folks they befriend; however, even among these benefactors, how many are there that perform their high-minded deeds year after year, for a period spanning more than a generation? Our A. C. W. has done just that. When, hence, we have today a proud gallery of master composers whose works, sponsored by A. C. W., may be studied by the youngsters of any land, the credit for this fortunate condition belongs to A. C. W., and *only* to him. Through his fabulous, untiring, liberality he has become the founder of an international problem literature, that produced a rich pasture where a barren waste had existed.

But A. C. W. was not content to help only the masters. By arranging and conducting innumerable problem tourneys, for which he supplied the needed prizes, he stimulated participation of the neophytes in contests and sped them onward to subsequent mastership. Year upon year, he contributed cash and book prizes to most any tourney conductor that approached him for aid. Even now, when he is "resting on his laurels", every appeal to support insufficiently endowed contests is granted with willingness and dispatch.

A joke-smith once suggested that the A. C. in A. C. W. stood for "Alone (in) Chess". Many a truth is uttered in jest.

So much for the "beloved" A. C. W. Now let us turn to "famous" A. C. W., The Chess Literat.

There are three principal types of Problem Experts: The creating type; the analyzing type;

and the classifying type. A. C. W. is a valiant exponent of all three types. Perhaps the greatest feat he ever performed is his creation of an amazing, comprehensive, Problem Encyclopedia in the form of a collection of all original problems appearing throughout the realm of Problem Chess. Under his expert supervision this astounding anthology of problem lore grew until at last it developed into the official reference bureau of the chess world. The influence of this alma mater of chess poesy on the composing craft is downright incalculable. It has not only made it possible to preserve the achievements of the past and present for the coming generations, but also supplied us with an accurate yardstick with which to measure merit. It has not only enabled us to purify the composing craft by elimination of anticipation products, but it has provided us with an effective weapon to defend ourselves against imposters and plagiarists. For even non-commercial problem chess is not entirely free from the long-fingered guild of Kleptomaniacs. In fact, the merit of this royal chess problem library is so outstanding, so inestimable, so priceless that, had A. C. W. never done anything else, it alone would have proved sufficient to allot him a place among the Immortals of Caissa.

However, the founding and building of this monumental work is but one of the many items in the catalogue of the A. C. W. achievements. He did not restrict himself to the mere collecting of problems. He studied them with all the perseverance and determination so characteristic of this genius; he classified them according to a system that he devised; he rated them in a method so complex and yet so lucid that he, almost automatically, established a new standard of appraisal that will probably be retained forever. Through these studies, aided by his natural talents, A. C. W. developed into the foremost authority on the subject of problem construction.

On he went to another field where he could apply this knowledge. As a problem contest judge he established an entirely new standard. Until A. C. W. entered the tourney tribunals, contests suffered from not exactly frequent, yet undeniable weaknesses, such as partiality and a sort of haphazardness of awards. With the advent of A. C. W. the international judge of unassailable probity entered the tourney courts. For he tolerated nothing in problem adjudications except competence, sustained by honesty.

But even this triumph did not appease the restlessly creative mind of this versatile genius. He bethought himself of a new task. "Task"

is indeed the proper term. Visualizing the infinite possibilities of chess, he originated dozens of skeleton constellations. These he laid before the experts of the craft for completion, firing their ambition through cunningly instigated contests and with liberal prize offerings. Thus, though he cannily avoided the opprobrium of being rated a taskmaster, he made himself the Great Master of the Task.

Gradually the variegated leaderships that A. C. W. acquired were consolidated into one. As the years sped by A. C. W. was tacitly accepted as the supreme authority on all problem matters. The greatest composers readily conceded to him this position, to which he is entitled by dint of his manifold pre-eminence. And with this concession they gave to him their friendships; their admiration, esteem and respect.

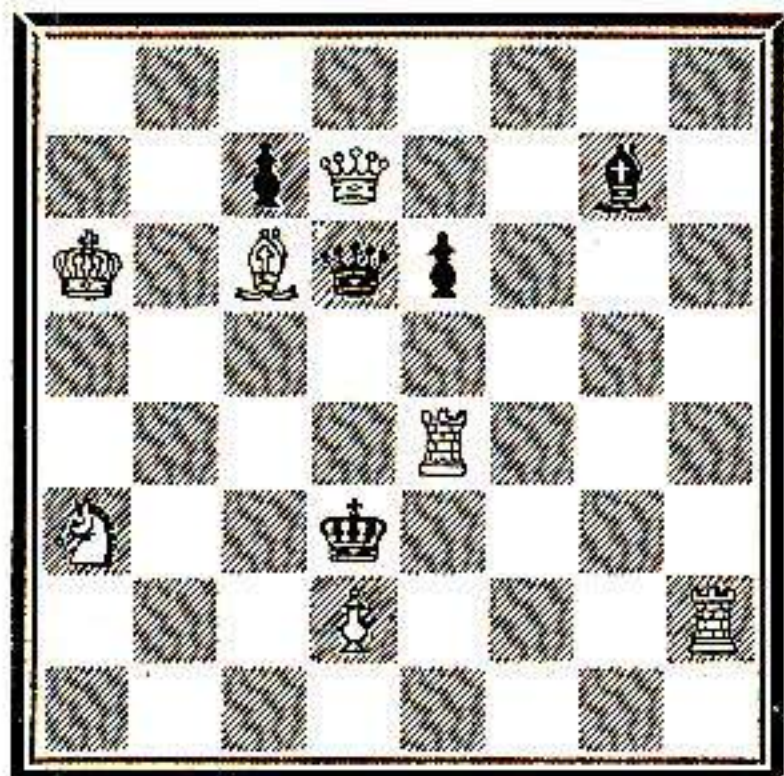
Wealthy seekers after glory often fail because they employ unfair means, such as domineering and bribery. Alain C. White is not of that sort. The two qualifications that made him the supreme arbiter of problem chess, are exactly those that spell success for you and me, if we are able to demonstrate them, to wit: Ability and the capacity for hard work. His generosity may have aided him to win the devotion of the problemists; it did not assist him an atom to gain his glory. If there was another factor essential in the acquisition of A. C. W.'s chess fame, then it was his undying enthusiasm for the cause of chess.

Now let us have a glance at A. C. W. No. 3, the Problem Composer.

How, in view of the numerous activities on other fields, this remarkable man found time to compose chess problems, is one of those baffling actualities that cannot but do exist, and prove that indeed only the busy man has time for everything. Despite all handicaps, A. C. W. is a first rate composer and has given to the chess world a number of excellent masterpieces. How high he might have climbed as a composer, had he been less unselfish and preferred personal glory to the welfare of chess, well, it does not seem hard to figure out. However, even though his composing career was stunted by much of his other work, he won many high honors in problem tourneys. Since he practically entered only "blind" tourneys, where the judges could not even guess at his identity, these honors prove eloquently that he is indeed a master problemist. Besides, when a man establishes himself as a proficient judge of problems, you may rest assured that he is apt to be a master composer.

Many of A. C. W.'s best problems are taskers of high quality that manifest acumen far beyond

ALAIN C. WHITE  
FIRST PRIZE  
Good Companion Meredith Ty.  
May, 1918



Mate in 2 moves  
A perfect gem!

the average problemist's share. The strange part of A. C. W.'s composing career is that, while well acquainted with all schools, he never, to my knowledge, affiliated with any of them. If he has a reason for this action, he failed to reveal it.

Offhand, I would say that construction is the problem feature that A. C. W. seems to rate the highest; however, he is also a great admirer of strategy and of economy. His own problems are remarkably well constructed and some of them rather difficult. Some of his prize-winners are what Murray Marble used to call "beauts".

How many problems has he composed? I regret to say I failed to find out. A. C. W. never was talkative, nor is he today.

There is one more qualification outstanding in the character-makeup of A. C. W. He possesses that priceless gift from the gods: A sense of humor. When you peruse volume No. 25 of the "Red Coat" collection, which is modestly entitled "A. C. W.", you are pleasantly surprised that this great mind, to all appearances reserved, austere and magisterial, can indulge in and thoroughly enjoy the fun and banter of ordinary mortals. The little volume just bubbles over with innocent, amusing nonsense of the by no means silly but, on the contrary, clever composition that is indicative of a brainy writer. In short, A. C. W. knows how to work and he knows how to play.

And now we come to the gloom-laden day, when the unbelievable report spread through problemdom: A. C. W. has retired! Consternation filled the souls of the problemists as they asked each other sadly: What is going to become of problem chess? Who can take A. C. W.'s place?

A. C. W. himself softened the blow he had dealt. He provided for the perpetuation of his Encyclopedia of Diagrams by selecting the noted English expert, George Hume, as Curator; he also continued to assist tournament conductors in need of "prizes", by supplying them promptly on request. Thus, while he had ceased to lead, he had not stopped to patronize. And so, gradually, the problem composers adapted themselves to the vacancy on the throne of problemland.

I tried very hard to obtain a late picture from Mr. White. He shoo-ed me off with the remark that his posing days were over. This is a pity indeed, the more so, since the aim of these paragraphs is to present the A. C. W. of our days, the man that has completed a most astonishingly active and productive chess career. A photo, showing him as he looks today, would have been in the nature of a culmination like the high note of a singer concluding his aria.

Thousands of lips pray for a long, healthy, happy and carefree balance of life for A. C. W. This collective prayer ought to ring, like music from the spheres, into the domicile that shelters him now, in the sunny South. A. C. W. possesses a number of homesteads, here and in Europe, but not one of them will endure as long as the imperishable home that he owns in the hearts of the problem friends who love him for what he has done for problem chess.

## FAIRYLAND

To my regret Fairyland, too, must be abridged today because of the dearth of space. This eliminates a few remarks on problem F. 20 that might have been of interest to solvers.

Today's problems are a fine lot. F. 28, a maxi-selfmate by that tireless and gifted assistant I won in Cleveland, Erwin Krisch. Of F. 29 I say only: It is a "miniature Dobbs" and am certain of ringing applause. F. 30 once again brings to the fore the distinguished Dutch composer, Van Den Berg with a tasty morsel. F. 31 introduces one of England's most noted composers, Mr. C. N. Fox, whose offering is a little sparkler that is just a bit "different". Please note, that in the three Help-selfmates Black initiates the scrap.

### Solutions to Fairy Problems

F. 20 (Bukofzer) Rb5

A perfect exhibition of 8 Bivalves, with four sets of artistic echoes and an exceptionally good try: Sd3.—Tangeman. Of the fairies I like F. 20 best. It is probably the most economical rendering that theme allows.—Kashdan. Fine! It shows how grasshoppers may be used as utility men in achieving eight distinct interferences by the S, thus putting a feather in the cap of this unique bivalve fairy. Congratulations.—Dr. Dobbs. Without doubt the finest fairy to date. It is magnificent. Its symmetry is charming. The wheel has 8 distinct spokes. I was thrilled to find no cooks.—Rothenberg. Very neat.

—Patz. A masterpiece! Congratulations on such a fine task problem. Best fairy in this or any other month.—Krisch. Congratulations, Mr. B. The tour of the S. is something to see!—Murphy.

F. 21 (Dawson) I. 1 e1 = R, Sd7; 2 Re4, Rd3mate.  
II. 1 e1 = S, Sa4; 2 Sd3, Re4mate.

Neat echo which almost works itself.—Dr. Dobbs. The title of this one ought to be something like "Anchors aweigh!"—Tangeman. Echo play Key.—Patz. Indeed a masterpiece.—Ratke. A crackerjack under any circumstances, but for a blindfold composition it approaches the miraculous.—Murphy.

F. 22 (Dr. Dobbs) 1 G.g1, Kf5; 2 Bd4, G.c3; 3 G.c5, Kb6mate.

Cooked by: 1 e3, G.c3; 2 Ke4, Kg4; 3 d5, Sc5 mate.

F. 23 (Krisch) 1 Kg4, G.b6; 2 Re5, G.b1; 3 f3ch, Kh2; 4 Rf5, G.g6mate.

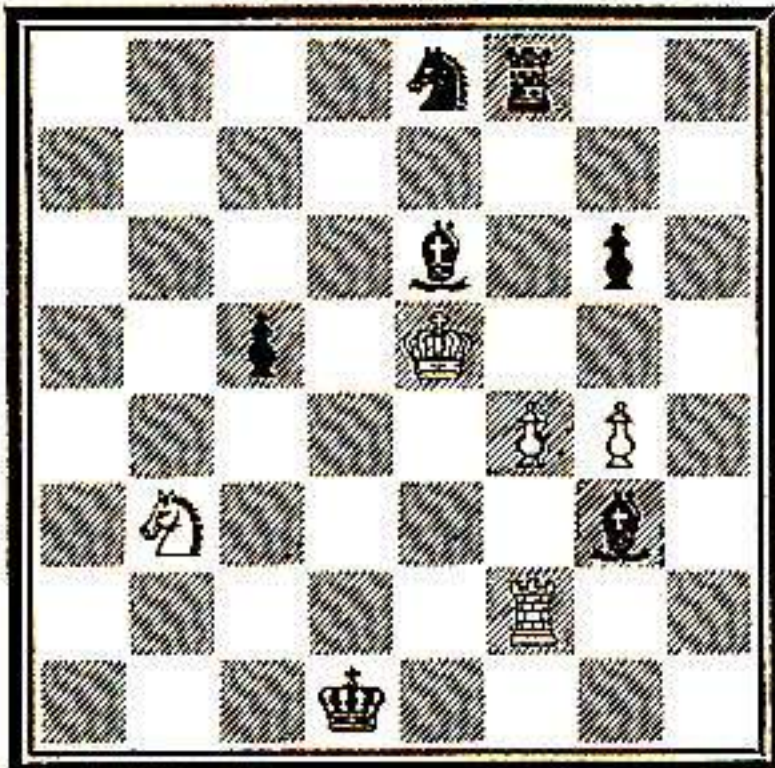
As the maxima are already set it is easy and shy of the usual Krisch subtlety.—Dr. Dobbs. Fine problem.—Rothenberg. Unusual mating position and deceptive original setting.—Tangeman. Elementary.—Krisch. (This is by no means elementary.—Editor).

FAIRY LADDER  
MARCH PROBLEMS

Name	Score	20	21	22	23	Score
Rothenberg, P. L. ....	80	5	4	3	4	96
Dobbs, Dr. G. ....	70	5	4	3	4	86
Tangeman, J. B. ....	48	5	4	6	4	67
Young, E. F. ....	45	5	4	3	4	61
Berliner, Dr. H. M. ....	42	5	4	3	4	58
Morris, M. ....	42	5	4	3	4	58
Krisch, E. ....	38	5	.	9	4	56
Partos, G. ....	34	5	4	3	4	50
Hoy, J. O. ....	42	.	.	.	.	42
Murphy, P. ....	30	5	4	3	.	42
Ratke, R. J. ....	18	5	4	2	4	33
Genud, I. ....	12	5	4	3	4	28
Kashdan, I. ....	0	5	4	9	4	22
Leysens, M. ....	21	.	.	.	.	21
Malzberg, N. ....	21	.	.	.	.	21
Braverman, S. ....	19	.	.	.	.	19
Wahby, M. ....	17	.	.	.	.	17
Patz, W. ....	0	5	4	0	.	9
Hannan, J. ....	0	5	.	.	.	5

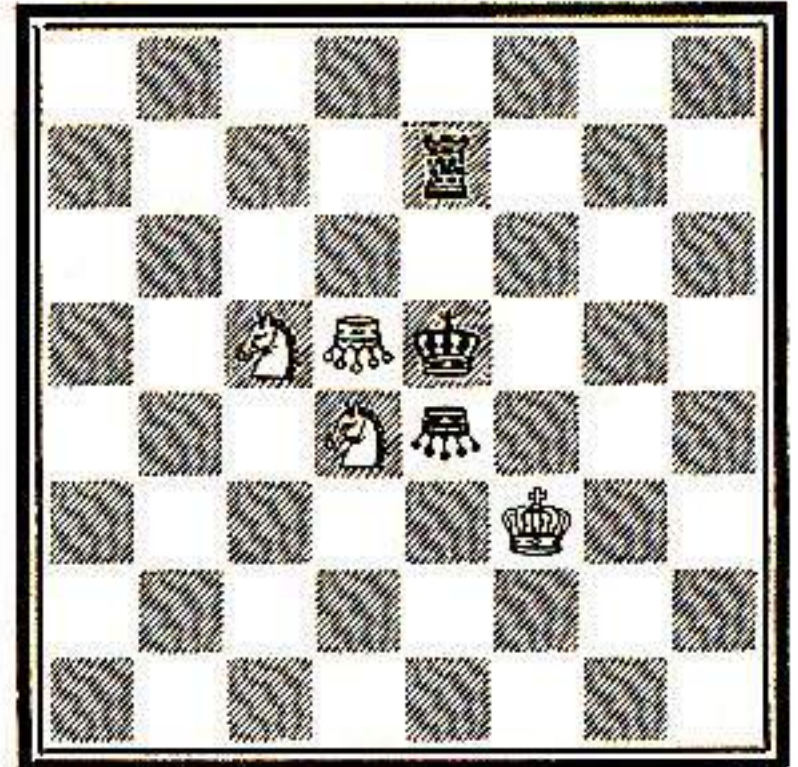
(Continued on Page 124)

F 28 (Original)  
ERWIN KRISCH  
Cleveland, O.



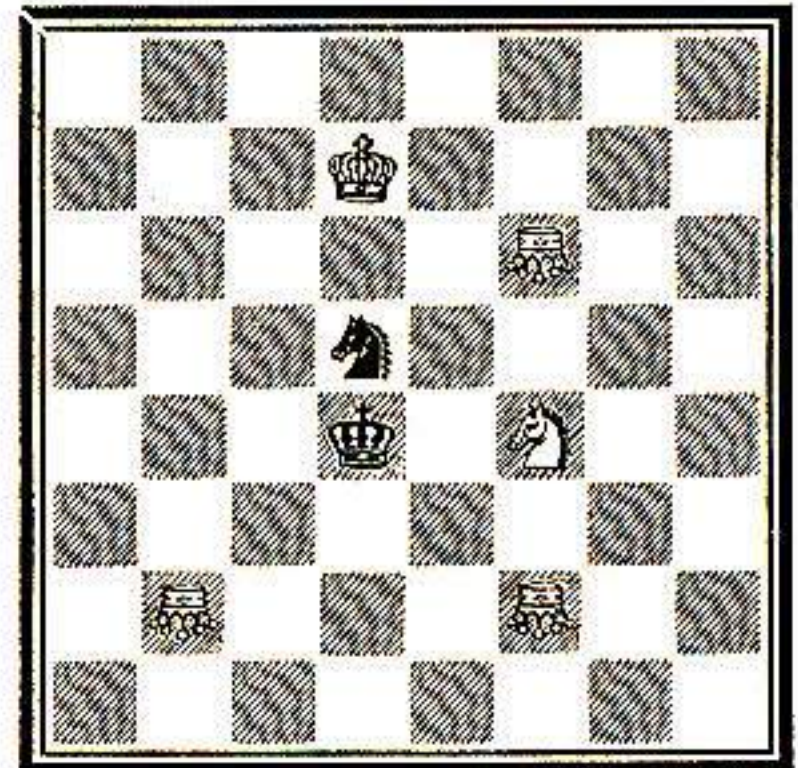
Maxi-selfmate in 3 moves

F 29 (Original)  
DR. GILBERT DOBBS  
Carrollton, Ga.



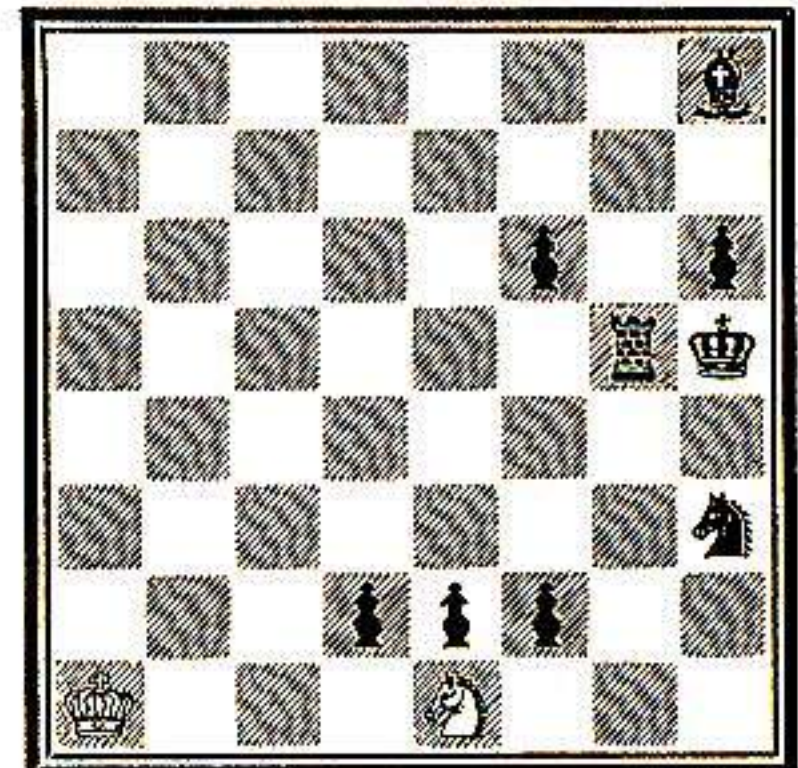
Black plays and help-selfmates in 3 moves

F 30 (Original)  
E. J. VAN DEN BERG  
Apeldoorn, Holland



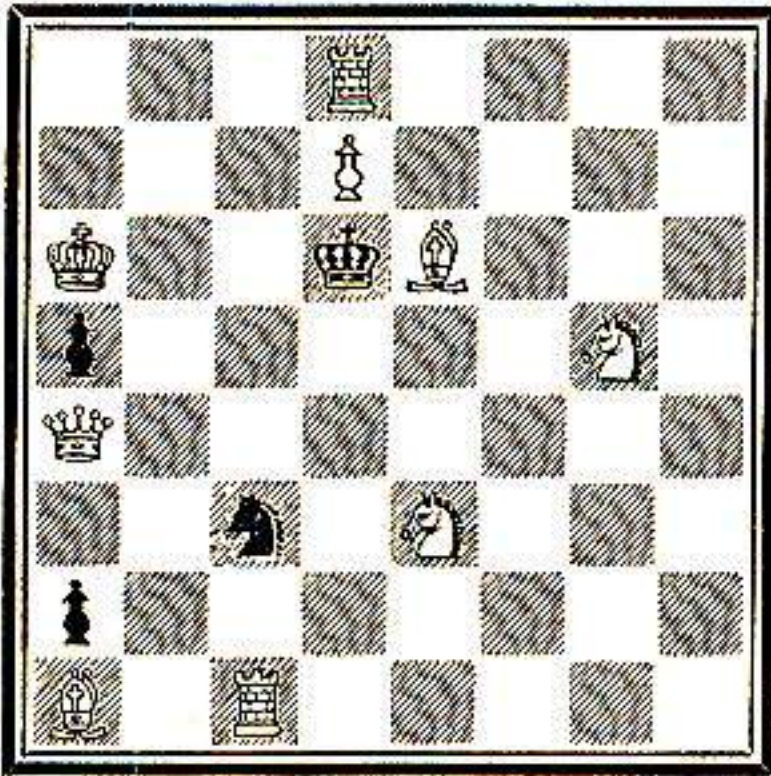
Black plays and help-selfmates in 4 moves

F 31 (Original)  
C. M. FOX  
Falmouth, England



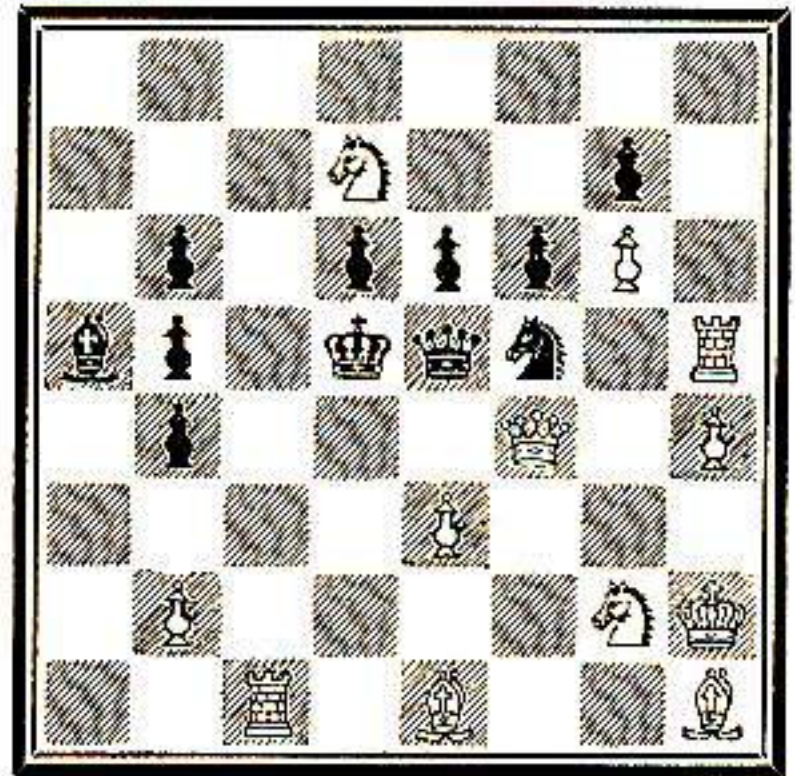
Black plays and help-selfmates in 4 moves

283  
(Original)  
GEO. B. SPENCER  
St. Paul, Minn.



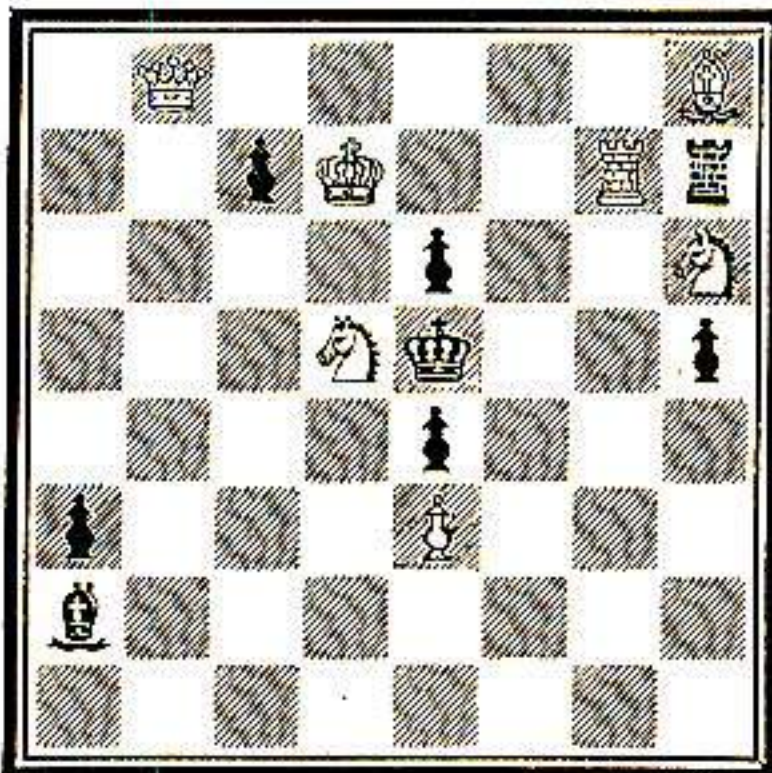
Mate in 2 moves.

286  
(Original)  
ALEXANDER KISH  
Dannemora, N. Y.



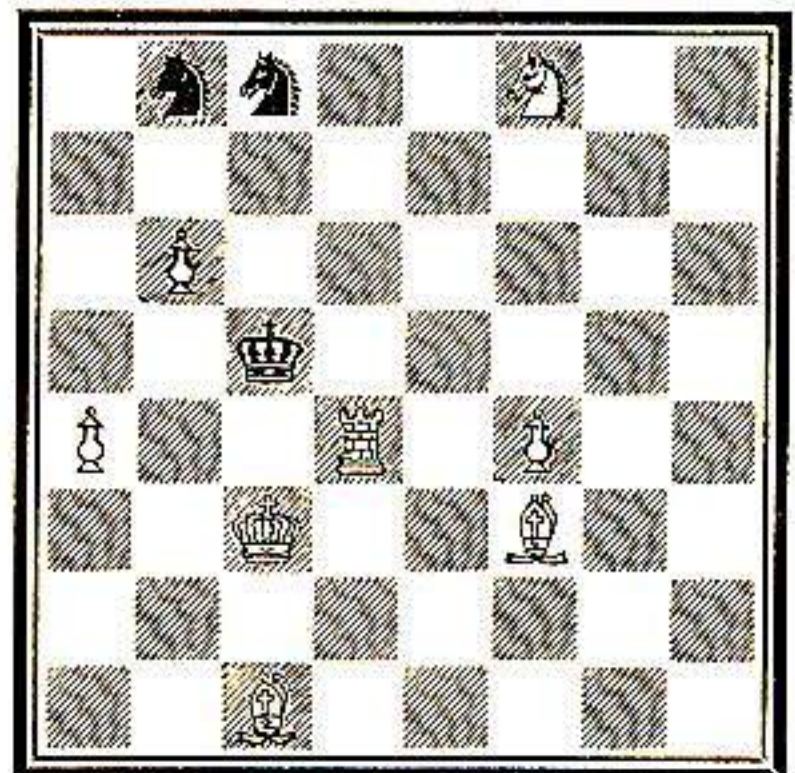
Mate in 2 moves.

284  
(Original)  
DR. GILBERT DOBBS  
Carrollton, Ga.



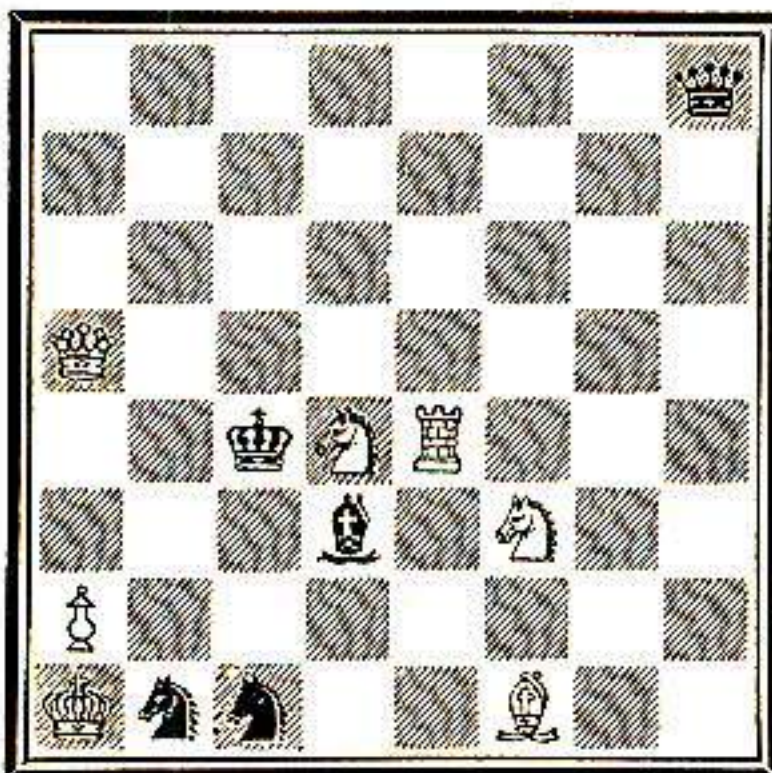
Mate in 2 moves.

287  
(Original)  
C. E. SILVER  
Cleveland, O.



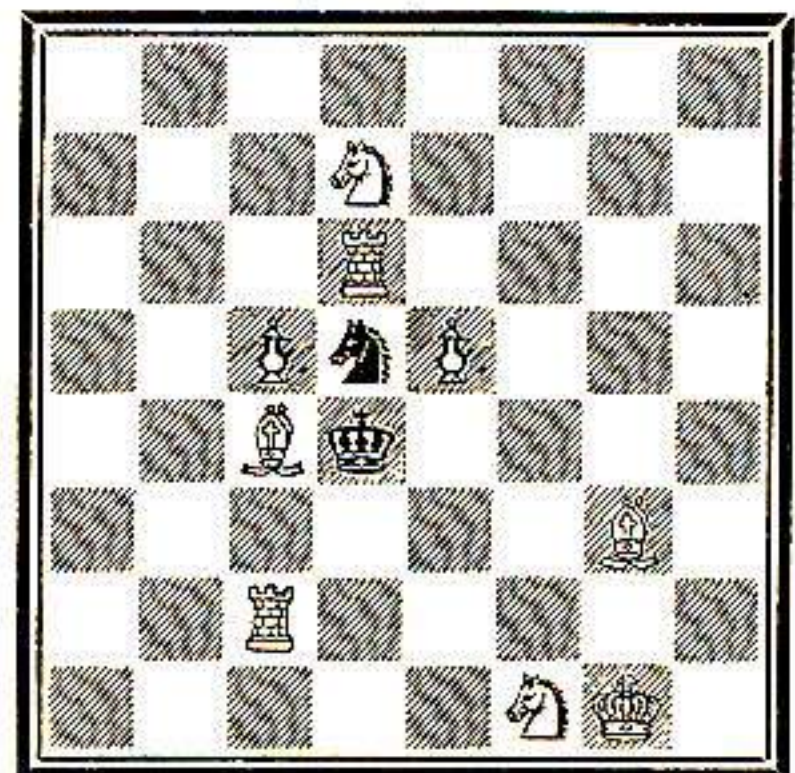
Mate in 2 moves.

285  
(Original)  
G. MOTT-SMITH  
New York City



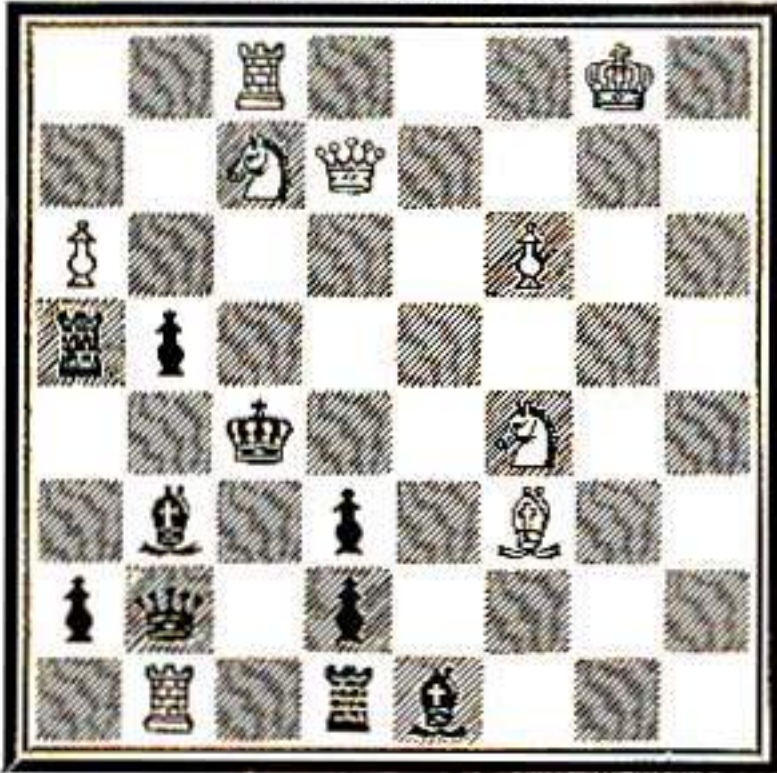
Mate in 2 moves.

288  
(Original)  
HARVEY BURKE  
Algoma, Wisc.



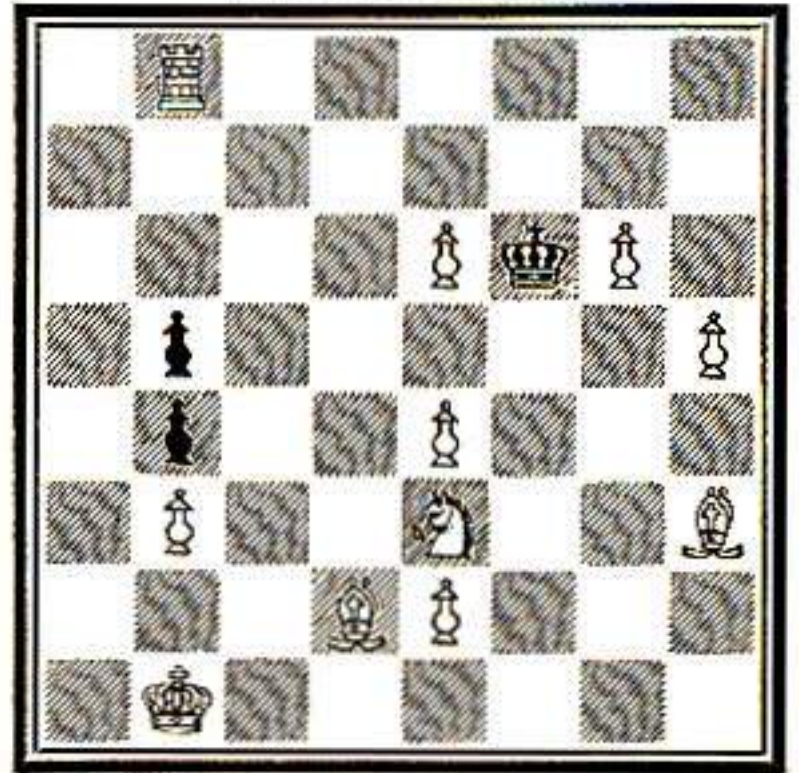
Mate in 3 moves.

289  
(Original)  
VINCENT L. EATON  
Cambridge, Mass.



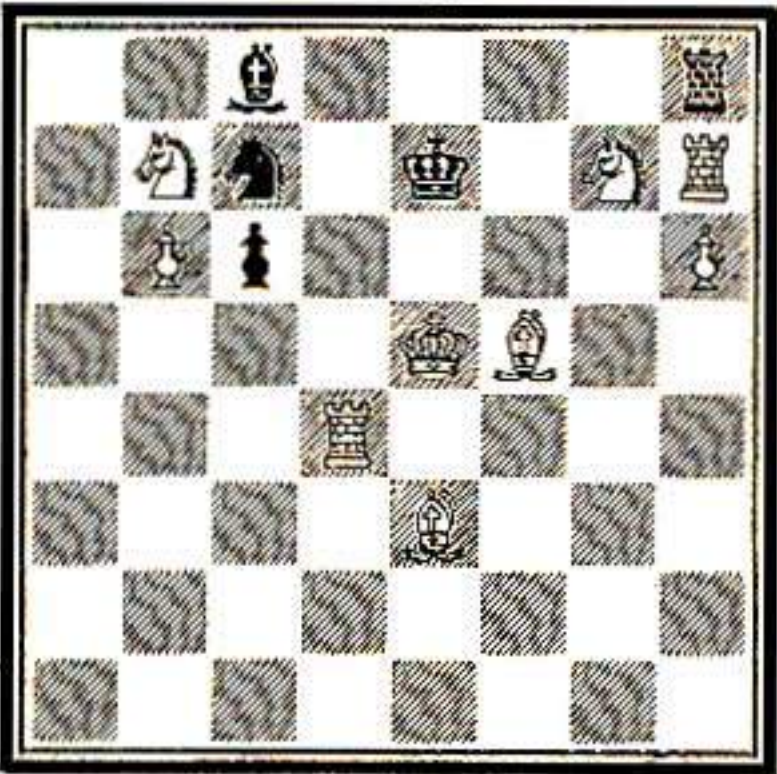
Mate in 3 moves.

292  
(Original)  
BILL BEERS  
Willmar, Minn.



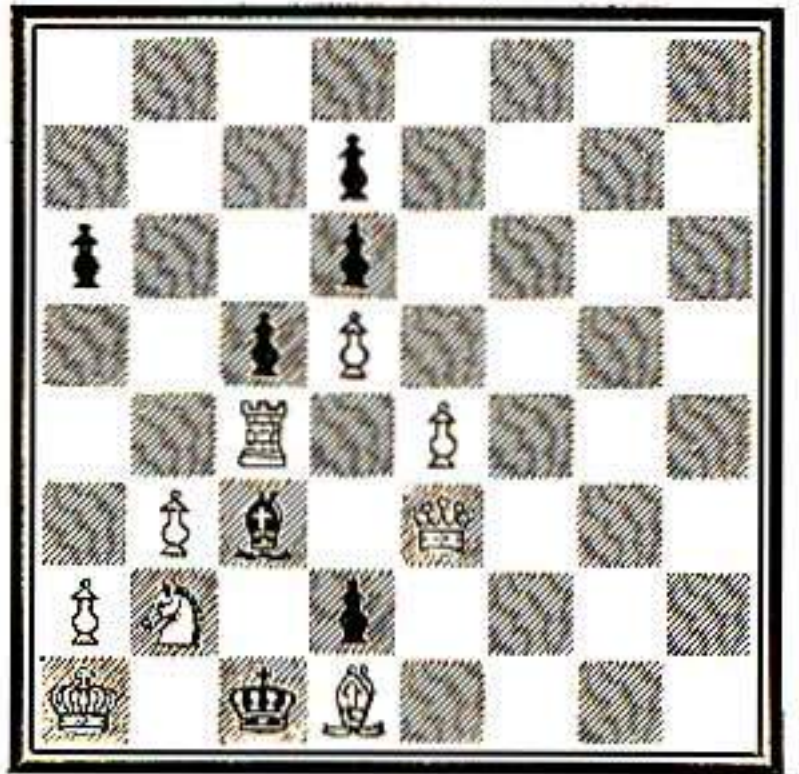
Mate in 4 moves.

290  
(Original)  
CHARLES E. ADAMS  
Ocean City, N. J.



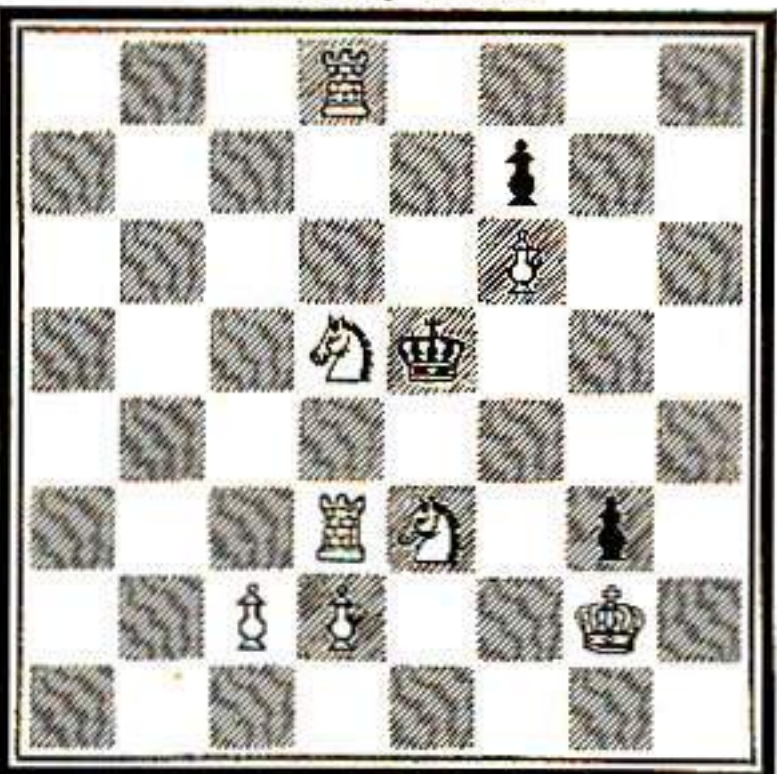
Mate in 3 moves.

293  
(Original)  
DAVID C. McCLELLAND  
Jacksonville, Ill.



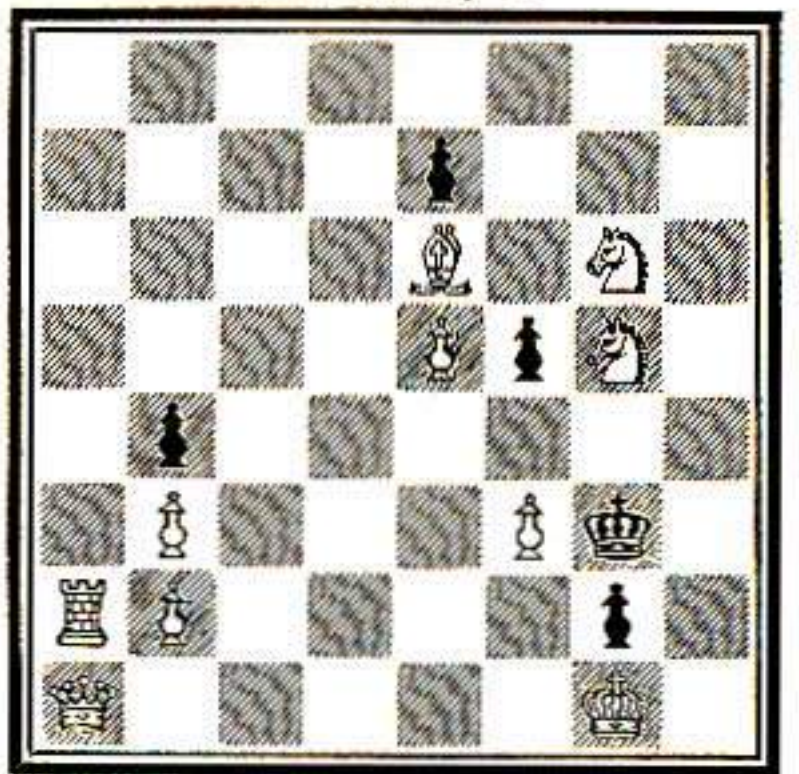
Selfmate in 5 moves.

291  
(Original)  
CHARLES S. JACOBS  
Boston, Mass.



Mate in 3 moves.

294  
(Original)  
O. H. LUDLOW  
Cleveland, O.



Selfmate in 6 moves.  
How many solutions?

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS MUST BE RECEIVED BY JUNE 10TH, 1935.



(Continued from Page 117)

cleverly forced.—Meyer. Key a bit too obvious.—Krisch. A simple, artistic piece of work.—Cheney. KxS suggests the key, otherwise quite good.—Ratke. The Doctor is doing very good.—Korsgaard. Probably not top-notch according to the rules, but still I like it.—Murphy. When the guard leaves the hall, Lady Macbeth stabs the king in the back. What treachery!—Goldstein.

**No. 264. Lajos Steiner (3m)**

- 1 Qh5, Kc7; 2 PxR = Sch, etc.  
 1 . . . , RxS; 2 Bd8ch, etc.  
 1 . . . , RxB; 2 PxR = Sch, etc.  
 1 . . . , Kc5; 2 Be3ch, etc.  
 1 . . . , g2; 2 Be3ch, etc.

Noteworthy for the remarkable number of close tries.—Kashdan. Good ambush key and interesting S promotions.—Dr. Dobbs. A beautiful key indeed.—Beers. Rather pleasing setting with unusual and spectacular long range play.—Tangeman. A fine problem. My second choice.—Dr. Berliner. A sparkling composition with very nice play.—Vanwinkle. Neat cooperation of pieces. One of the finest 3 movers I have seen in months.—Halpern. An excellent problem of high merit and exalted play.—Sprenger. Presents little difficulty but the mates and the way they are brought about are really artistic and ingenious.—Tracy. Difficult and full of traps. Best 3-er by far.—Hill. Caused me a lot of trouble. Promotion of P to S on 3 possible squares is intriguing. The ambushed pin upon a flight square is totally unexpected.—Straus. This gets my vote. A really hidden key.—Patrick. My first choice. Difficulty combined with beauty and artistry. A grand piece by a grand master.—Patz. Rich variety and many close tries.—Meyer. Neat ambush but very inaccurate.—Krisch. The strategy shown here reveals the touch of the master chess player. My vote.—Wenzl. I was completely carried away with this. The master player is also a master problemist.—Cheney. Splendid key with pretty pin mates.—Ratke. Excellent key and very interesting variations. My choice for this month's "best".—Korsgaard. A beauty. From my point of view the best of the month. I vote for it. The P Promotions are fascinating and intricate and all main variations provide pretty mates.—Sanford. The promotions are clever but the key is mediocre. No subtleties.—Murphy. The king runs but not fast enough.—(?)

**No. 265. E. McCarthy (3m)**

- 1 Rh8, g5; 2 Bh7, etc.  
 1 . . . , g6; 2 Sf3, etc.  
 1 . . . , Kg5; 2 Sf3ch, etc.  
 Cooked by Ke6.

**No. 266. E. McCarthy (3m)**

- 1 Rh2, g5; 2 Ke5, etc.  
 1 . . . , g6; 2 Sf7, etc.  
 1 . . . , Kg5; 2 Bf5, etc.

Charged Indian, a good twin to 265.—Dr. Dobbs. Clever miniatures. Second choice (advanced to 1st choice because 265 is cooked. Ed.)—Beers. Good problem.—Rothenberg. No. 265 and 266 are complementary beauties.—Tangeman. A nice pair of 3 movers. I like the twist in producing dissimilar problems with the same pieces.—Dr. Berliner. Two very cute problems. 266 gets my vote for second best.—Vanwinkle. The winner's assistant.—Sprenger. Good but the Indian is not well hidden.—Tracy. Clever miniature.—Hill. McCarthy certainly squeezes his pieces and makes them work overtime. No wasted material in these miniatures.—Straus. A beautiful Meredith. Piquant. Key difficult.—Patz. Clever problem with nice play.—Meyer. Two fine miniature studies.—Plowman. Two sparkling minnies.—Krisch. Good idea in this.—Cheney. A nice problem.—Sanford. A low bow to Brother McCarthy.—Murphy. Excellent maneuvering. My choice for the prize.—Goldstein.

**No. 267. H. C. Mowry (3m)**

- 1 Qa6, RxQ; 2 Bb6, etc.  
 1 . . . , Rd3; 2 QxR, etc.  
 1 . . . , Rb6; 2 BxR, etc.  
 1 . . . , Sa7; 2 RxPch, etc.  
 1 . . . , d4; 2 Qc8ch, etc.

The strategy is good but heavy for the result attained.—Dr. Dobbs. Loaded for a bear. Nice 3-er.—Beers. Terribly heavy.—Rothenberg. The key and black rook variations are par excellence, but the heavy right hand corner, useful only against "cooks", is an eyesore.—Tangeman. It took me 3 day to get rid of the blind spot and see the solution.—Dr. Berliner. This looks very much like a cook. If it has another solution it got by me.—Vanwinkle. Main idea after RxQ is excellent but there are a lot of duals.—Tracy. An uncomfortable 3-er.—Hill. Fooled me for a while, until the Queen sacrifice was understood. Not many variations.—Straus. Deep play, difficult key, continuations not easy to see.—Patz. Mowry is in a class of his own, when it comes to 3 movers.—Krisch. An abundance of short mates.—Wenzl. No distinct variations. Several very close tries.—Sanford. Too many short mates, otherwise excellent.—Murphy.

**No. 268. G. W. Hargreaves (4m)**

1 Kd2, Kg1; 2 Qd4ch, Kh1; 3 Qalch, g1; 4 Be4 mate.  
 1 . . . , . . . ; 2 . . . , Kf1; 3 Qalch, Kf2; 4 Qe1 mate.  
 Nice K in the corner miniature.—Dr. Dobbs. I vote this as the best problem. Endgame-like tantalizer.—E. A. Nash. Clever enough.—Beers. The Q must work fast in the face of two threatened promotions. Waiting moves after the first obviously won't do.—Tangeman. Very easy and very good.—Tracy. Not as easy as it looks at first glance.—Patrick. What there is, is very good.—Patz. Pretty lightweight.—Meyer. A perfect composition in both variations.—Cheney. Very pretty.—Ratke. A nice minnie.—Korsgaard. Tantalizingly simple. The mates are obvious but to force them!—Murphy. Key too obvious. The rest is neat, though.—Goldstein.

**No. 269. Carlos Jimeno, Jr. (6m)**

1 e3, K-; 2 Be2, K-; 3 Sf8-e6, K-; 4 Sc7, K-; 5 Rd6, K-; 6 Re6 mate.  
 Cooked in 2 moves by Sg6ch.

**No. 270. Gottfried Goeller (7mSul)**

1 Re2, Bxf3; 2 Qxc7ch, Rd6; 3 Rc5ch, Bd5; 4 Qf7!., g2;  
 5 Rb5, PxR; 6 Qf4ch, PxQ; 7 Kd3ch, Be4 mate.  
 1 . . . , g2; 2 Kf2ch, Kf4; 3 Re4ch, RxR; 4 Bxc7ch, Re5;  
 5 Sg7!., PxQ; 6 Sf5, c2; 7 Sg3, PxS mate.

Ich danke ihnen fuer die widmung dieses meisterwerks.—M. B. The best of the month is unquestionably No. 270. The two variations are sparkling and well varied in strategy. It is by no means easy, even though the key is soon found.—I. Kashdan. A great sui mate opens with two well balanced and accurately timed lines of play. Easily gets my vote for the prize.—Dr. Dobbs. The most difficult selfmater I ever encountered. My vote.—Rothenberg. Gewiss ein meisterwerk, wie sie vor einem monat gesagt haben. Some Problem! It has a number of good mates that are never used.—Tangeman. What a problem!! It gets my vote for the best problem this month.—Dr. Berliner. This difficult and beautiful sui gets my votes as best of the month.—Vanwinkle. My choice for the best problem is No. 270. There are two main variations going the full seven moves.—Daly. In spite of the short mates I vote this first place.—Tracy. Magnificent. Two separate and distinct lines of play.—Patz. A masterpiece of construction. My vote.—Meyer. A diabolically clever and beautiful masterpiece. Months' best without the slightest doubt.—Krisch. I suspect this will win out in the voting and I'll have no grievances. If I may divide my vote between this and Steiner's, please do so.—Wenzl. (I'll shoot the next man that suggests *more work for me!*—Ed.) A very fine sui! Perhaps I voted for the wrong problem, but I stick to 264.—Sanford. The last problem is the best and gets my vote.—Braverman.

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Those that failed to send solutions a third time were dropped. Scores will be held pending for 3 more months.

Beginning next month the ladder leader will receive a small chess gift. Kindly do *not* expect this to be an expensive book. Please send your solutions to Fairyland *even if they consist of a single problem*. Let us build up a fine Fairy ladder.

**Solutions are due June 10, 1935. Don't be late!**

**CORRESPONDENCE**

**G. Hotchkiss:** If all solvers of the C. R. problem dept. would send their solutions every month, our list would probably exceed 150 names. This is a nice time indeed to advise me that you liked my Xmas Sherlock Holmes story. Anent publication of my regular Holmes Series in the C. R., I can only say that it would not do. Tales like those lose their snap when printed in short installments. To omit the problems is unthinkable and would cause a revolt of 90% of our solvers.

**E. Krisch:** I appreciate your untiring, wonderful support of Fairyland with all my heart, the more so, because your fairies are pretty and clever. But you will have to be patient about the introduction of your new pieces. Fink's billiard S and a new piece by Dr. Dobbs are ahead of yours. Why are you so anxious to know my birthday? It is not in June. I was born July 9, 1875, one day before Otto Wurzburg, who made the U. S. problem conscious on July 10, 1875. Fink also was born in July (19th, 1890). This proves—what? If, as I suspect, you intend to give away Rolls-Royces, make mine maroon-colored.

**G. Tiesler:** Thanks for your fine letter, which, with renewal, I turned over to the office of the C. R. Change of address noted. Glad you approve of my phiz.

