

# C H E S S

By E. J. CLARKE

Address Communications to Chess Editor, S. F. Chronicle

Chess is reported to be popular among the members of B. P. O. E., No. 522, at San Jose, where it is planned to hold a tournament in the near future. Active in the game among others are: Dr. Fred Curtis, A. V. Schubert, George Hulse, G. Macauley, W. Schillingsberg, W. B. Claire and J. Horsman.

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United States champion, Frank J. Marshall, has returned to his home in New York from an exhibition tour of Canada and the Middle West. At Montreal, Marshall surpassed his own world's record at simultaneous chess when he played 156 games at one time. Marshall won 127, drew 21 and lost 8.

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According to a New York dispatch arrangements have been completed for a cable match on six boards between the Manhattan chess club of New York and the chess club of Buenos Ayres, a distance of 9000 miles.

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The December number of the American Chess Bulletin contained a brief notice of the death of the brilliant Hungarian master, Gyula Breyer, in his 28th year. Breyer, says the Bulletin, had achieved the ambition, which fires every young master in an international tournament, the winning of first prize and the world renown that goes with it. "Breyer," says Amos Burn, in the London Field, "was a very original player and was exceptionally good at blindfold play. At Kassá (Hungary), in January, 1921, he played blindfold simultaneously twenty-five games (a world's record), winning fifteen, drawing seven and losing only three." Breyer played a remarkable game against the Holland master, Dr. Esser, in July, 1917, at Budapest. It is characterized by one of the most profound combinations in chess annals, and should assure Breyer of chess immortality at least. This game is printed as Game No. 59, today, annotated by E. W. Gruer.

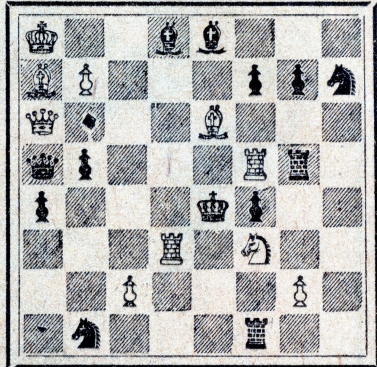
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World's Champion Jose R. Capablanca left Havana on January 31 en route to Cleveland, where he is to give his first exhibition since defeating Emanuel Lasker for the title. Chess is all the rage at present in Cleveland. Western Champion Edward Lasker of Chicago recently visited that city and played fifty games simultaneously at the City club. It is very probable that the Tenth American Congress tourney will be held at Cleveland this year instead of Atlantic City, N. J.

## Problems

A. J. F.

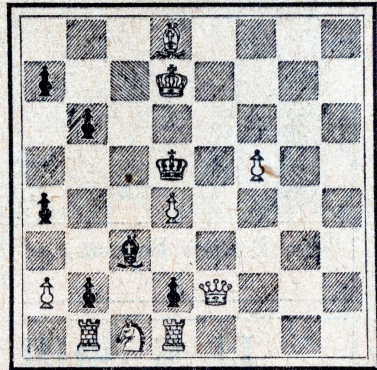
By C. D. P. Hamilton, St. Louis, Mo.  
BLACK (13 Pieces).



WHITE (10 Pieces.)  
Mate in two moves.

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PROBLEM No. 65  
By B. CHAVALAS, Oakland, Cal.  
BLACK (7 Pieces.)



WHITE (9 Pieces.)  
White mates in three moves.

Solution No. 62—Q-QR6.

No. 63—R-K3, if S-Q4, then, R-K8!!!—if S-R4, then Q-KKt!!!

Solvers list held over.

No. 65 shows Chavalas is rapidly improving as a composer. The near tries are many and should hold the solver for more than fifteen minutes. No. 64 is a pleasing heavy weight two-mover.

Solution to No. 60 received by J. R. Hancock, San Jose.

J. I. B—"S" is used for knight.

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## A NOTE ON THE RUY LOPEZ

Chess Editor The Chronicle—Sir: In connection with the recent discussion of Ruy Lopez 3½ P-KB4, and Black's "universally applicable formula," here is a curious situation:

Lasker emphatically recommends 4, Kt-QB3, while 4, PxP, is generally considered weak; yet, with the following seemingly natural continuations, they lead to exactly the same position.

The first, as far as 6½ P-K 5, is copied from Lasker, and both follow the formula published in The Chronicle December 18.

4—Kt-QB3, PxP  
5—QKtXP, P-Q4  
6—Kt-QB3, P-K5  
7—Q-K2, Kt-KB3  
8—P-Q3, QB-B4

4—PxP, P-K5  
5—Q-K2, Kt-KB3  
6—Kt-QB3, P-Q4  
7—P-Q3, QBxP

Yours very truly, EDGAR NORRIS.

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Here is the game referred to above in the paragraph on Bryer:

### GAME No. 59

#### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

J. Bryer white	Dr. Esser black	J. Bryer white	Dr. Esser black
1—P-Q4	P-Q4	23—PxRch	KxP
2—P-QB4	P-QB3	24—Q-R5ch	K-S2
3—P-K3	S-KB3	25—P-KB5	PxP
4—S-QB3	P-K3	26—B-R6ch	K-R2
5—B-Q3	B-Q3	27—B-S5	K-S
6—P-KB4	O-O	dis ch	
7—S-KB3	PxP(a)	28—Q-S6ch	K-R
8—B-R!(b)	P-QS4(c)	29—Q-R6ch	K-S
9—P-K4	B-K2	(h)?	
10—S-S5!	P-KR3	30—Q-K6ch	K-B
11—P-KR4	P-KS3(e)	31—QxPch	K-S2!(i)
(d)		32—B-R6ch!	KxB
12—P-K5	PxS	33—K-K2	B-QB
13—PxP!	S-Q4	34—R-Rch	B-R5
14—K-B!!!(f)	SxS	35—P-K6	Q-K2(j)
15—PxS	B-S2	36—Q-B4ch	K-S2
16—Q-S4	K-S2	37—RxB	QxPch?(k)
17—R-R7ch!	KxR	38—K-Q2	S-R3?(l)
18—Q-R5ch	K-S	39—R-R5	Q-B3?(m)
19—BxP	PxB	40—R-R7ch	KxR
20—QxPch	K-R	41—QxQ	B-S5?
21—Q-R6ch	K-S	42—Q-R4ch	K-S2
22—P-S6	K-B2(g)	43—QxB	Resigns

#### NOTES

By E. W. Gruer

(a) Bad. Gives white control of the center.

(b) This probably unexpected pawn sacrifice gains valuable time for white.

(c) Black should not delay the defense on the king's side.

(d) This familiar line of play is here of unusual strength, owing to white's strongly posted Bishops.

(e) To prevent Q-R5 after black has captured white's knight and moved his own.

(f) Very, very fine. The beauty of this deeply calculated move will not be apparent for eight moves.

(g) Now we can understand white's fourteenth move. If the king stood on his own square, black could now play B-R5 ch followed by Q-K2 and win easily. As the position stands now, however, black's move is forced.

(h) 29—B-B6ch, BxB; 30—PxB, Q-S; 31—Q-R5ch, Q-R2; 32—Q-K8ch, Q-S; 33—P-R7 would have won for white quickly, but he was probably short of time and the position is full of elusive lines of play.

(i) If K-K, P-K6 wins.

(j) From here on black makes many blunders, an explanation for which we may find in the exposed nature of his king, the many plausible continuations—or that never failing alike—time difficulties. BxP, QxBch K-S2 would have won for black.

(k) BxP would have drawn.

(l) B-Q2 likewise.

(m) Ditto.