



(Address All Communications, Solutions, Etc., to CHESS EDITOR, SAN FRANCISCO CALL)

Marshall at Mechanics' Institute

According to a telegram from Frank J. Marshall, who arrived in Seattle Saturday, June 22, he expects to reach San Francisco Tuesday, July 1. Marshall says he will stay in the city by the Golden gate four or five days—provided, of course, we extend the glad hand, plentifully lined with kopecks. If the champion arrives early enough, probably a simultaneous exhibition will be given Tuesday evening in the library reading room of the Mechanics' Institute, 57 Post street. During his visit Marshall will play friendly match games with the best local talent, and also consultation games, in which two or three first class players will unite against the champion. While Marshall indulges in no sensational simultaneous blindfold play, which made Pillsbury's spectacular, 20 board, sans-voix performances such a drawing card to non-chess players as well as followers of the game, he is most entertaining. Marshall moves rapidly and usually a glance suffices to size up the situation on any board. The champion is never "out of sorts," temperamentally (not typographically), and has long since learned how to take defeat gracefully. Marshall is a genial soul and makes the rounds from board to board with a good natured smile on his thin, hawk-like countenance, always ready with a characteristic retort if a player tries to "jolly" him.

Marshall (who, by the way, is descended from the same stock which gave to our infant republic Chief Justice John Marshall), since winning his master's degree in the minor London tournament of 1898, has played almost continuous professional chess. While not engaged in match or tournament contests he has been a welcome visitor in most of the countries of Europe, including England, France, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Spain and Austria-Hungary. The American has yet to visit that great country of chess players, namely, Russia. However, if negotiations now pending between the promoters of the conflicting Havana and St. Petersburg tournaments (both scheduled for early in 1914) are brought to an agreeable consummation, it is likely that Marshall will soon visit the land of the czar.

Marshall was born in New York city in 1877 and taken by his parents to Montreal when 3 years old, remaining in the Canadian city nine years. Marshall became a member of the Montreal Chess club at a tender age and was the protege of the brilliant Canadian master, W. K. Pollock. Marshall's twelfth birthday found him a resident of the City of Churches and, of course, a member of the Brooklyn Chess club. When the writer first met Marshall the latter and W. E. Napier (a youngster in knee pants) were playing a match for the boy championship at the above named club. This was about 1898. Marshall's ascent to the heights of mastership was a matter of three or four years from the date of these matches with Napier and the young Russian, Sournia. When the American administered the only defeat sustained by World's Champion Lasker at the Paris masters' tournament of 1900 (won by Lasker; Marshall tied for third) his position in the firmament of chess stars was acknowledged, even by some of his fellow clubmen, with whom the plucky, determined youth was without honor.

Four years later witnessed Marshall's crowning achievement at the Cambridge Springs (Pa.) tourney, when he won first place without the loss of a game from the pick of the world's chess masters. That exploit will be a cherished recollection and will be inscribed on the enduring tablets which tell of deeds performed by Columbia's sons long after Marshall is given free transportation across the Styx by the Grim Ferryman.

There are vast stretches in the United States inhabited by barbaric hordes, where the fair Goddess Caissa is not worshiped and which contain no high priests dedicated to her service. In other words, there are certain sections of our country unblest by a regular weekly chess column. However, like the nuggets found in one spot by the early California placer miners, there are two excellent chess columns which appear weekly in the Staten Islander of Stapleton, N. Y., and the Advance of West New Brighton, N. Y. The first is conducted by one of America's foremost illustrators and pen and ink artists, Charles Broughton, whose work is well known to readers of Life. The Advance column is edited by Earl Simonson, a graduate of Cornell and SOME litterateur. Broughton signs his column "L. B. P." (Little Black Pawn). Simonson's nom de plume is "White Knight." Of course, their identity is a profound secret, and outside of the chess world it is doubtful if very many know who "L. B. P." and "W. K." really are!

But the following concerns only "W. K." so far the present, fare thee well, "L. B. P."

The Advance for June 15 contained the following challenge:

"Reader, our horn is ever silent. We always was a noisy violet by a shrinking stone. But cease these mad shouts and peruse this statement:

"First—We maintain that the sonnet run at the head of column today is the finest piece of chess verse that has appeared in any chess column from Nagasaki to Dublin and from Buenos Aires to Choctaw Corners, not excepting the published works of Professor Flak, Walter Pollock and Anthony F. Grossenthal of West New Brighton.

"Second—That the first line of the sextet (not the Flakian one) is worthy of ranking beside the great lines of any topliner from Spencer to Mr. Edwin Markham, also of West New Brighton, and, by the way, a chess player.

"The world has heard the challenge of

"W. K."

And here is the Sonnet:

THE QUEEN

Helena, Portia, and the Maid of France! A power supreme, as of the midnight sea, Slow sloping in a sweet tranquillity, Whereon the elms moonbeams pertly dance: A power not scornful of the roughened lance. Steel and the stroke of steel full well knows she, Yet her white hand holds half of earth in fee, All heaven is sparkling in her starry glance,

Say! thou dim watcher by the great Ganges Who carved the first Queen-women for the tray Of the first chessboard, long since blown away, A dust upon the wind of purple seas,

May it have been thou had'st a vision true Of the high road that Woman should pursue?

Will some of our highbrows kindly give us their opinion of "The Queen"? I pass the buck. Of course, the sonnet is just 14 lines long—an excellent thing in a sonnet. The lines rhyme smoothly, there is a classic aroma about it, and it is musical. But—what does it mean? The prize line, "Say! thou dim watcher by the great Ganges," evidently alludes to the inventor of chess, and the poet is asking him if he can peer into the distant future (say, London, 1913) and perceive Woman's blazed trail. Yes, the sextet is clear. Now, if some kind soul will explain the octave.

A. W. RIDER.

If we could offer our readers every week such a thriller as the following game, which Professor Ryder so kindly sends us, we would be delighted indeed:

Game No. 62

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Ryder (white) vs. Holzhausen (black).

The following partie, between Carl Schlechter and Doctor Tartakower, was played in the recent jubilee tourney of the Vienna Chess club. The New Orleans Times-Democrat thinks it bears out the thesis enunciated in this column last week that prolonged analysis of the openings is apt to dull

the chess faculty. Notes from the Deutsche Schachzeitung, probably by Schlechter:

Game No. 64

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Schlechter (white) vs. Tartakower (black).

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
1 P—K4	P—Q3	26 Q—K2	Q—Q4
2 P—Q4	P—Q4	27 QR—Q	QR—Q
3 P—K5	K1—K2	28 P—B5	R—R4
4 B—Q3	BxR	29 R—B2	R—B3
5 Q—B8	P—K2	30 Q—K2(e)	P—K4
6 Kt—B3(a) Q—K3	Q—K3	31 Q—K4	P—K3
7 Castles	Q—B3(b) 32 P—K4(f) R—K1(g)	33 R—K2	R—R6(g)
8 Q—K3	Q—K3	34 R—K2(c) R—R6	R—R6
9 Q—K3	K1—K2	35 Q—K1(h)	R—R2
10 P—QKt3	K1—B4	36 QxP	QxP
11 Q—G5	P—B4(c) 37 QxR	38 QR—K2	Q—Q3
12 P—B4	PxP	39 QxP(f) K1—K2	R—R4
13 QxP	KtxP	40 Q—B2	R—R4
14 Kt—Kt3	PxKt	41 R—K1(j)	Kt—Q5
15 Q—B6ch	Q—Q	42 Q—B2ch	Kt—Q5(h)
16 QxKtP	Kt—Q2	43 R—K2(d)	RxRch
17 Q—K4	K1—B4	44 P—B1	Q—K13
18 Q—B6ch	Kt—Q2	45 E—Q4(d) RxP!	
19 Q—K4	K1—B4	46 R—Q2(m) RxPch	
20 Q—B6ch	K1—Q2	47 R—K2	RxRch
21 R—B3(d)	RxR	48 QxR	K1—B8
22 Kt—B3	Castles	49 QxR	Kt—Q5
23 Kt—B4	QR—B	50 Kt—K5ch	K—B4
24 Q—K4	K1—B4	51 Kt—B6	KtxR
25 Q—B3	P—B1	52 KtxP	Kt—K5
26 Q—Kt3	PxP	53 Kt—K5	P—K4
27 QxP	KR—B4	54 Kt—Q6ch	K—B3

And white resigned.

NOTES

(a) Spielmann prefers 6 Kt—K2, followed by P—B4.

(b) Introduced into the conduct of the game by Spielmann at San Sebastian, 1912, in his part with Doctor Tarrasch.

(c) This move, with which Black prematurely opens his game, is the source of difficulties later. He ought, above all, to have developed his K's wing. 11½ P—K4 to prevent P—KKt1 (white) came clearly into consideration, in order to make secure the Kt's position at B4; and that might occur P—KKt1, followed by B—KKt2 and Castles (KR).

(d) 21 P—K3(d) would lead to disaster through 21½ R—QB8. Best was 21 B—Kt2, which, after 21½ B—B4; 22 Q—K4, followed by R—Q, would result in the win of the adverse QP.

(e) Through this fine queen maneuver white gets the advantage.

(f) Much stronger was 34 Q—Kt3, with the threat, 35 Q—K8ch or 35 P—QKt4. Also 34 Kt—K3, and then 35 Kt—K4 was markedly worthy of consideration.

(g) Best, if, instead, 34½ R—K14, then 35 P—K2(d), QRxP (if 35½ KR—K2, then 36 Q—Kt8ch, followed by QxP, etc.); 36 PxR, R—Kt6ch; 37 R—K2, RxKtP; 38 Q—Kt8ch, R—B2; 39 P—Kt6ch, and wins.

(h) If, instead, 35½ QxP, then 36 R—KBL Q—Q4; 37 Q—K1ch, K—R2; 38 R—K8, and white wins.

(i) 39 Q—K8, with the menace of Kt—K5, came into consideration at this point.

(j) Better was 41 Q—B2ch, forthwith.

(k) On 42½ K—K1, 43 Q—K2, and thereafter Q—K8 follows.

(l) The decisive error. After 45 R—K3(d) R—Q4; 46 Q—K2, the game would stand about equal.

(m) If, instead, 46 RxP, then likewise 46½ RxPch, and white loses either R or Q.

Here is a little skirmish which was played in a tournament at the University of California to select a team to beat the boys from Stanford. Mr. Woods is now connected with the Mechanics' Institute as an assistant librarian:

Game No. 65

SCOTCH GAMBIT

Woods (white) vs. Goldman (black).

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
1 P—K4	P—K4	8 Kt—K5	Castles
2 Kt—B3	QKt—B3	9 P—K5	Kt—B3
3 P—Q4	PxP	10 Q—R5	P—K3
4 KB—B4	B—Kt5ch	11 KtxP	Q—K2
5 P—B3	PxP	12 KtxPch	K—B3
6 Castles	PxP	13 Kt—B3 mate	
7 BxP	KB—B3		

PROBLEMS

PROBLEM NO. 62. BY M. FEIGL.

Black—11 Pieces.



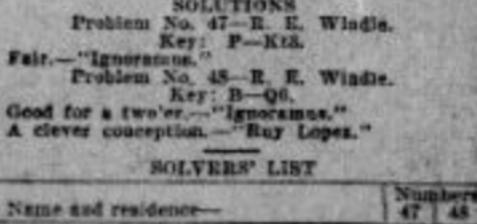
White—10 Pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM NO. 63. BY O. WURZBURG.

(A 200 miniature from Westen und Dasein.)

Black—3 Pieces.



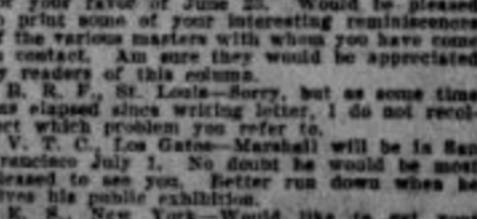
White—4 Pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM NO. 64. BY S. LOYD.

(Steinitz once said: "If a man wanted to solve one of Loyd's problems by analysing every possible move on the board, he would naturally get the solution, but only on his last trial—not before.")

Black—7 Pieces.



White—8 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS

Problem No. 47—R. E. Whipple.

Key: P—K1.

Fair.—"Ignorance."

Problem No. 48—R. E. Whipple.

Key: B—Q6.

Good for a two'er.—"Ignorance."

A clever conception.—"Buy Lopez."

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47 48

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Correspondence

J. PENNIMORE WEILSH, City—Many thanks for your favor of June 22. Would be pleased to print some of your interesting reminiscences of the various masters with whom you have come in contact. Am sure they would be appreciated by readers of this column.

R. R. F., St. Louis—Sorry, but as some time has elapsed since writing letter, I do not recall which problem you refer to.

V. T. C., Los Gatos—Marshall will be in San Francisco July 1. No doubt he would be most pleased to see you. Better run down when he gives his public exhibition.

E. S., New York—Would like to get your column every week.