CRACK SHOTS AT CAMP PERRY

MILITIA AND SERVICE TEAMS FOR NATIONAL MATCHES.

Ohio Rifle Range Will Become an Army Post on August 8—Hot Fight Promised Among Regulars and State Sharpshooters—New York's Practice.

CAMP PERRY, Port Clinton, Ohio, July 30. The picked sharpshooters of the State and Territory National Guard and of the arms of the United States service are gathering here for the annual three and a half weeks' bloodless battle for individual and team supremacy in American rifle and revolver marksmanship, the eighth annual national team, individual, and pistol matches from August 19 to 25, and the twenty-eighth annual tournament of the National Rifle Association, August 15-18. The meet will be introduced by the seventh annual shoot of the Ohio State Rifle Association, August 8-13, which competitors will largely use this year as preliminary for the interstate fights to follow.

Oklahoma's riflemen three weeks ago joined the Buckeye team here on the mammoth range in sight of Commodore Perry's "We have met the enemy and they are ours" victory; the United States Marine Corps delegation of about a hundred arrives to-morrow from Winthrop, Md.; the United States infantry, cavalry and navy will have pitched their camps by the middle of next week, and the Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky teams from the Department of the Lakes matches at Detroit last week will get in by August 7.

Camp Perry becomes a United States army post on August 8, when Lieut.-Col. R. K. Evans of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, executive officer of the national matches and of the National Rifle Association matches, takes the field as executive officer for the first time of the Ohio matches also, which are preceded on August 4-7 by the annual competition of the Ohio National Guard. To act as markers and scorers throughout the shoot the War Department has detailed here to arrive not later than August 6 headquarters band and seven companies from the Second Infantry from Fort Thomas, Ky., which comes from the Gettysburg camp, six companies of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, Fort Wayne, Mich.; three companies of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, Fort Brady, Mich., and the First Troop of the Ninth Cavalry, Fort Des Moines.

A field hospital will also be established by the army. For this purpose a detachment of Company C, Hospital Corps, is coming from the camp of instruction at Camp Chickamauga. At the last national shoot at Camp Perry for several years, if New York gets its Blauvelt range ready by next August, the attendance seems likely to be a record breaker.

The fight between the guardsmen and the regulars promises this year to be even better than it has usually been since 1904, when with New York the winner the regulars gobbled up second, third and fourth honors, the navy being second, the infantry third and the cavalry fourth. The slaughter of the militiamen in 1905, when the service marksmen captured all four first prizes, led to the decisive demand from the National Guard camp that the regulars, who are really professionals, should be put in a class by themselves, a change which both Lieut.-Col. N. B. Thurston, captain of the New York team, and Brig.-Gen. Bird W. Spencer, captain of the New Jersey team, favored.

That radical change was not effected, but instead the contestants were last year classified in three divisions, class A (the first fifteen teams), class B (the second fifteen) and class C (the remainders). Last year the regulars got off with first, second and fourth honors, the navy shooting up the camp by the unheard of score of 3,801, with the infantry second at 3,752 and the cavalry fourth at 3,726, but the National Guard riflemen gave the regulars a hard run. The Massachusetts team captured third place with a score of 3,727, 926 points ahead of the navy score of 1908 and 903 ahead of the winning infantry score of that year. The Ohio team landed fifth, Wisconsin sixth and New York seventh. The Marine Corps, which was fourth in 1908, was driven by the militiamen down to ninth place, and the Naval Academy would have landed eighth in the field of forty-eight had not its rapid fire score been thrown out because its rifles were found not to conform to the regulations.

To massacre the militiamen again the regulars have this spring and summer been sparing neither time nor ammunition. The navy team, winner in 1907 as well as last year, took the butts at the Wakefield, Mass., range June 1, with Lieut. Thomas L. Johnson again acting as team captain. Although, according to the elimination rules, the team loses six of its twelve oldest shots, the 1910 aggregation is said to be powerful. The infantry team, second last year, has been pending the summer on the Fort Sheridan, Illinois, range, where the picked marksmen from the departmental competitions were assembled. The team will train be captained by Lieut. George C. Shaw of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, who first took charge of it last year. It will arrive at Camp Perry on August 2 with a comparatively new lineup. Of twelve members of last year's team only two are back, Sergt.-Major George Sayer of the Fifteenth and Second Lieut. Edgar J. Steever of the Eleventh.

The cavalry's crack shots come from two months' practice at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., under the captaincy of Capt. William L. Clipton of the Thirteenth, who succeeds Capt. William H. Hay, who led the team for three years. Five of last year's cavalrymen will be on the firing line, First Lieut. Basil N. Rittenhouse of the Seventh, Capt. August C. Nissen, Fifth, First Lieut. Beauford R. Carter, Ninth, Corp. Harry L. Adams, Troop B, Fifteenth, and Sergt. Matt Klem, Troop D, Fifteenth.

The Naval Academy, whose young marksmen surprised the camp when they entered the match in 1907 by taking sixth rank in the field of forty-eight and who were seventh two years ago, sent its team to the Wakefield range on June 15. There it has been steadily at work ever since. The Marine Corps marksmen, who at their three months' school of instruction at Sea Girt last year went at the game the most systematically of all the contestants, but who landed ninth, has been banging away since late spring at the Marine Corps' new range at Winthrop, Md., where Capt. William C. Harllee, who will again be team captain, has been training a school with about 100 picked marine shots. The team this year will be composed almost exclusively of seasoned old warriors who have smelled powder in the national match. Escaping the loss of any men through the operation of the elimination rule which hits the crack winners, the marines, who bagged a lot of big honors in the National Rifle Association matches last year, must be counted a formidable foe.

A significant change in the management of the national matches this year, a change which to be warmly applauded from one end to the other of the National Guard camp, is the appointment of an assistant executive officer from the ranks of the National Guard, and the appointment by the War Department of Lieut.-Col. Thurston, of New York, as greeder of the range. The leisurely rate at which the matches have been run off has been a cause of a good deal of dissatisfaction among the State teams. The only officer of course are in no rush to leave Washington, other professional duties, or, in the case of so many members of the New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other State teams, of the State camps as a body. The best part of a day was lost last year, it was felt, in running off the national team match. The well known executive qualities of Lieut.-Col. Thurston, the first national guardsman to be detailed on the management of the matches, are certain to count for speedy despatch. From the army another assistant executive officer has been appointed to aid Lieut.-Col. Evans, Major Thomas W. Griffith of the Twenty-eighth Infantry. Major William A. Philips, ordnance department, U. S. A., has again been detailed as ordnance officer.

The New York team, whose work always attracts special attention because it is the only State team that has ever won the national trophy, which it bagged at Sea Girt, the first three years it was shot for, 1903-1906, goes into the battle this year very seriously handicapped again. As in 1907, when the Creedmoor range was suddenly closed, and as in 1908, the New Yorkers, without a range of their own, have had only such meagre practice as they could get down on the New Jersey range at Sea Girt. The State had been unable to get at undeveloped shots throughout the State at any general State shoot, and it has been unable to give but the slimmest training to the shots appointed on the team.

As a result in 1908 New York dropped to twentieth in a field of fifty. Last year the team had but six days practice, and that never as a team, at Sea Girt, but notwithstanding this fact it pulled home in seventh place with a score of 3,682, being defeated by only three State teams, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and winning the $3,000 trophy, the first prize in Class B.

This year the New Yorkers are worse off than ever for practice. They will take the battle line here without having shot together as a team even once. Part of the team has been at Sea Girt five times. The Pine Plains manœuvres block practice from August 1 to the date the team takes its private car for Camp Perry, August 17. Lieut.-Col. Thurston will again be team captain; Capt. William H. Palmer, Seventh Regiment, will be adjutant; Major E. B. Bruch, Seventy-first Regiment, will act as coach; Capt. W. J. Underwood, Seventy-fourth, will be spotter, and Lieut.-Col. W. G. LeBoutillier, chief surgeon division, will be surgeon.

The fifteen members of the New York team, including the three alternates, include eleven members of the 1909 team—Capt. Arthur Kemp of Company H of the Seventy-fourth Regiment; First Lieut. D. J. Cadotte, Company F, Seventy-fourth Regiment; Ordnance Sergeant William F. Loushner, N. C. S., Seventy-fourth Regiment; Ordnance Sergeant George H. Doyle, N. C. S., Seventy-first Regiment; Post Quartermaster Sergeant Frederick M. Darlinckiller, Second Brigade; First Lieut. William B. Short, First Battalion, Field Artillery; Capt. Robert E. Heur, Company I, Seventy-first Regiment; Capt. George W. Corsie, Ordnance Officer Seventy-first Regiment; Capt. Arthur F. Wells, Company H, Seventy-first Regiment; Ordnance Sergeant John Corey, N. C. S., Twenty-second Regiment, and Private Daniel C. Meyer, Company C, Seventh Regiment. To the team return two old members who were not on last year, Ordnance Sergeant George W. Lent, N. C. S., Forty-second Regiment, and Ordnance Sergeant George C. Bryant, N. C. S., Twenty-third Regiment. The two newcomers to the State team are Lance Corporal James B. MacGuffie of Company C, Seventh Regiment, and Second Lieut. Halcott H. Clarke, Company C, Seventy-fourth.

In order to pull up her rank in the national match New Jersey has adopted a new method of conducting her tryout competition this year. "The reason that the New Jersey team has not attained a higher place the last three years," says Brig.-Gen. Bird W. Spencer, inspector-general of rifle practice, "is the absence of concerted team work during a continuous period of practice." Instead of the Saturday practice relied on heretofore about forty of the best shots will compete on August 4, 5, and 6 for fifteen places on the team. The team will then for ten days, August 8 to August 17, hold continuous practice as a team. The Jerseymen arrive here in their private car August 18 direct from Sea Girt. Last year they scored 783 points ahead of their 1908 record and ranked twenty-first. New York's rank two years ago.

Massachusetts marksmen, captained by Col. John Caswell, defeated all State teams a year ago, ranking third with a score of 3,727. The team has been practising persistently most of the summer on its Wakefield range where it has enjoyed the competition of the navy and the Annapolis middies. The elimination rule knocks four men off the team, but the Bay State contingent will otherwise be a veteran lineup.

Pennsylvania selects her team on August 2 at the close of the annual State matches at Mount Gretna. The Quaker marksmen cut a large figure in 1908 and 1909, when they ranked eighth. Last year they pulled up their score by 628 points, a start which has put spirit into the competition and the training of the team this year. The team will be mainly composed of experienced shots. The Ohioans, who have steadily fought to win the national trophy on their own stamping ground but who have never succeeded, being forced in to fifth place last year, have been here since July 10. The Buckeyes are putting a powerful team on the firing line this time.

Several important changes in the rules of the national matches are in force this year. To prevent the possibility of unpleasantness such as arose from the elimination of the Naval Academy's rapid fire score last year, a penalty which, however, the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice decided did not reflect on the honor or good faith of the members of the team, the rifles, which must be issued by the ordnance department, must not be changed after they have left the ordnance department; bolts must not be polished, for instance. The ammunition will be distributed by the ordnance department at the firing line. In the national team and the national individual matches the 500 yard stage has been eliminated; in the 200 yard rapid fire work the contestant kneels instead of stands, and in the skirmish fire the battle sight is used everywhere excepting at 600 yards.

The National Rifle Association, whose matches were shot at Sea Girt before 1907, announces nineteen events and two radical changes in the conduct of the matches. The first of these changes is intended to save time and to obviate conflicts. The different stages of such matches as the President's, the Wimbledon cup and the Leech cup will not be shot consecutively on one day as heretofore but will be shot on different days. For instance, the four stages of the President's match will be distributed through the four days of the shoot, August 15 to 18. The other change is in the distribution of prizes. Of the entrance fees 96 per cent will be returned to the contestants in prizes. In every match one competitor in four will receive a prize.

Five new revolver matches are scheduled this year by the National Rifle Association, which has heretofore shot only the revolver team match which Scuadron A of New York captured every year since the match started until 1909 when the dark horse Colorado squadron of cavalry took it. The new matches correspond to the five stages of the national pistol match, slow fire at 75 yards, timed fire at 25 and 50 yards, and rapid fire at 15 and 25. These matches will give large opportunity for practice for the national event.

Returning marksmen will find Ohio's great range easily the finest in the country, with its 236 targets and a common firing line three-quarters of a mile long, considerably improved since last year. The walks and roads are better; the axle grease mud through which the visitors used to flounder whenever it rained will be little in evidence. The big concrete mess hall was leased by the State to private parties when the War Department determined not to run a general mess. In addition to the usual mess accommodations there will be a quick order restaurant. A camp for members of officers' families has been opened on the grounds of the clubhouse of the Ohio State Rifle Association on the shore of Lake Erie. On the range itself the principal improvement is at the revolver end, where new concrete pits and tunnels have been built and concrete platforms at the firing lines have been added.

A LOUISIANA GUNNING TRIP

IN WHICH A BABY, A FEW QUAIL AND MUCH RAIN FIGURED.

Hunt Marked by Dispiriting Conditions but Pleasant to Remember—A Gunshy Puppy—Criticism That Stung—Content After Dinner in Spite of All.

"Why is it that memory makes some occasions of the past in our search for sport more vivid than others?" said the gray haired, red faced man whose appearance betokened the love of outdoor life. He was with a group of his friends in an uptown club after dinner one evening recently and the subject of small game shooting was being discussed. "There was one hunt I once had in Louisiana which though surrounded by the most dispiriting circumstances gave me as much satisfaction as any that I have ever had. I'll tell you about it, and you can perhaps explain why I can recall so plainly and always pleasurably the details of that particular day.

"My good friend at Baton Rouge with whom I hunted whenever we could both spare the time wired me late one afternoon to meet him at Maringouin, a small station on the Texas and Pacific Railroad about 100 miles from New Orleans, where I was sojourning. I found that the only train which would get me to my destination before noon the next day left at 8 o'clock that evening and stopped at every crossroads.

"It was just after Mardi Gras, the festivity which convulses Louisiana and particularly that section where the Creole is king, and every outbound train was crowded with country folk who had come to the Crescent City to gaze wide eyed and open mouthed at the gorgeous street parades and to pay boom town rates to lodge for a few days in one of the myriad furnished room houses with which New Orleans abounds.

"I crossed the Mississippi at Jackson avenue and caught the train at Gretna. The train was jammed, but I finally got a seat alongside a planter from Gavdon, who the moment he noticed my gun in its leathern case straightway asked me to come to his rice plantation and help him kill some of the millions of ducks overrunning his place.

"He was a typical Creole from the parishes and set no time limit for my stay should I find the opportunity to visit his part of the country. Yes, he had been to the carnival and was going home to prepare his land for the crop of rice which grew so bountifully in the low lands of his parish.

"There were many of his kind in the car in which we rode and there were tired faced women too returning to the humdrum life after a glimpse at a tinsel paradise. There were two of these almost across the car from where I sat, evidently mother and daughter. The younger woman had a baby about a year old in her lap and the tiny nerves of the infant after its few days of unaccustomed noise and excitement were manifesting themselves in a fit of petulancy that called for much self-control on the part of the mother and grandmother.

"The women were tired to exhaustion and they passed the crying child from one to the other while they endeavored to snatch a few minutes rest. The cries of the infant were too much for my new found friend and muttering something under his breath he started for the smoking car.

"One by one the men deserted the car until I was monarch of all I surveyed. As the train rattled onward the women passengers disposed themselves to the best advantage in an endeavor to snatch some rest, that is all but the mother and grandmother, whose patience was marvellous. From arm to arm every few minutes the baby passed.

"Finally it began to rain in torrents and the noise of the storm rose even above the complainings of the child. The grandmother's head drooped in sleep and at length the young mother, utterly worn and in desperation, plumped the youngster down in the aisle of the car. In a second the mother was asleep.

"The youngster, squalling lustily, looked up and caught my eye. I happened to have in my pocket one of those cheap Swiss watches which chime the hours and quarters, and dangling this before me I approached the child. At the first sound of the tiny bell the baby was amused. The tiny face, half contorted in a cry, was arrested. 'Ting-a-ling, ting-a-ling, ting-a-ling' sang the bell and the trace of a smile hovered around the little mouth.

"I held out my arms and two tiny arms answered my appeal for amity, and in another moment I had returned to my seat a conqueror. That watch worked overtime for a few minutes until nature asserted itself and the tiny hands were still and the small head was pillowed on my arm. Two hours later when the brakeman opened the door and announced my station I laid the baby carefully in the lap of its sleeping mother and picking up my traps stole out of the car.

"The rain was coming down in torrents, but somehow I didn't mind it, and I don't think I spoke a dozen words to the colored lad who met me at the depot and drove me under the oak to the plantation house where my friend and I were to be guests for the morrow.

"The white house, with its bower of trees, had a light blinking a welcome as we drove up and there was a big log in the broad fireplace with old Jack stretched at full length before it. The splendid setter gave me a royal welcome, frolicking about my legs until his master appeared from an adjoining room rubbing the sleep from his eyes. A couple of brace of woodcock shot late that evening were shown and admired before turning in and the wind and rain were an unnecessary lullaby when the light was out and the covers pulled up.

"It was still raining in the morning and the sky was of that leaden gray which showed that there was a lot of moisture still on tap. Everything about the place was saturated and we agreed that it would be useless to stir afield, as the birds would be hidden away in brake and fen.

"We breakfasted luxuriantly and leisurely, inspected a puppy that was thought to be promising, and it was well on to 10 o'clock when a third man showed up eager to shoot, rain or no rain. I had been hoping that somebody would suggest a start even in the downpour, for somehow there is a comforting sensation in tramping through the fields when you are thoroughly drenched by a warm rain. Therefore there wasn't a dissenting voice when it was proposed to start out and try our luck, hoping that hunger would drive many a few bevies out into the open.

"My Baton Rouge chum thought it would be a good time to take the puppy along for a lesson. The young dog was terribly gun shy and would break and run for hours with his tail tucked between his legs every time a gun was fired. The small negro boy who had met me at the station was pressed into service as an aide in the attempt to cure the puppy of his bad habit. The spiked collar, employed ineffectually, had left the youngster's neck sore and it was thought that a stout cord tied to the boy's waist and around the dog's neck would answer the same purpose as the more severe method.

"The water had deluged the lowlands and the only cover was in the cotton fields, where we found a bevy before many minutes. In the excitement of the sport we all forgot the gun shy puppy and the negro boy. When the covey rose and the guns were discharged we heard a squeal of terror and there in the furrows of the cotton field, almost submerged by the water, were the diminutive darky and the frenzied pup.

"'Hang to him, boy!' shouted the Baton Rouge man.

"It was the cur of the farmer and the calf all over again and the injunction was needless. The pup and the boy were joined as solidly as the stoutest manila could fasten them. The youngster wanted to quit right there, but the promise of a big silver dollar made him show his teeth.

"I never remember shooting so badly as on that occasion, but I was consoled by the fact that the third man of the party was in quite as bad form as myself. We had a nice bunch scattered in a field near the road when a well known character of that vicinity halted by the wayside to admire old Jack and his quarterings. When the birds rose one by one, kicked out by the man from Baton Rouge, who generously gave us first shot, nothing fell to the gun of the other man or myself. Two misses of this character brought in a drawling tone from the man in the road:

"'Say, Willie, if I had feathers on me I wouldn't be afraid to fly up in front of you any old place.'

"Having delivered this in scathing tones of sarcasm accompanied by a look of scorn which included me the stranger wandered down the muddy thoroughfare. The rain still falling in a businesslike way it was suggested that we should return to the house. The criticism of the stranger, however, was stinging the other man and myself and we wanted to keep on.

"The early shades of evening found us three miles away from the plantation house, tired, hungry and as wet as water could make us. The negro boy and the puppy, still inseparable, were both worn out in their struggle to dissolve partnership. There were thirty quail in our hunting jackets, the bulk of them in the coat of the man from Baton Rouge, who more than once that day had lied like a gentleman and insisted that the bird which had hurtled to the ground had been killed by another gun than his.

"Darkness found us at home again, where a quick change was made to dry clothing, after which came a smoking dinner, after which we gathered around the fireplace in the living room. The man from Baton Rouge took the birds from the hunting coats, straightened every feather and laid them in rows on the hearth where Jack, the puppy, and the negro boy slept, their heads almost in the ashes. In their dreams perhaps the boy and the pup were fighting again their battles of the day, as ever and anon they moved uneasily.

"The moisture rose in a wreath from the soaking garments of the lad and woolly coat of the dog and mingled with the smoke of our cigars, a veritable incense. There was in the scene something that called for silence, and we sat long thus quietly content.

"I don't know whether my companions of that day treasure the memory of it as I do. What was there to make it hallowed? Perhaps the bond of friendship, the touch of human nature on the railroad train the night before, the love of the chase, the feeling of sympathy that is strong in us all if we only give it a chance to show itself, or perhaps it was all combined."

POLO GOSSIP.

British Players to Be Handicapped by Individual Ratings.

American polo players regard the decision of the Hurlingham Club to substitute a handicap of the players by goals for the recent form list as the entering wedge in the abolishment of onside and offside, which is now the one important difference between the English and American game. There are thirty-six names on the 1910 Hurlingham recent form list, including the Americans, Foxhall Keene, Devereux Milburn, H. P. Whitney, L. E. Stoddard and the brothers Waterbury. In handicap tournaments only two of the recent form players may play for a team, so that it is an eliminative handicap intended to bring into such tournaments combinations formed of the best and minor class players. Hurlingham's experience with the American system, which reaches the same result by rating the individuals, has convinced the committee it is the better plan.

The keynote of the American plan is that teams must concede the difference between the totals of the ratings. Four men with an aggregate handicap of thirty goals, for instance, must concede ten goals to a team having an aggregate of twenty. Also by the American plan it is an easy matter to keep players of the same class together by limiting a tournament event to teams below a given rating. The junior championship on such a scale is only open to teams of four whose aggregate handicap does not exceed twenty goals, no player to have a higher handicap than five goals. Such a championship could only be possible in England by barring all of the recent form list, which would not be as conclusive a distinction in class.

In changing the mode of handicapping the Hurlingham Club heads the ratings with W. S. Buckmaster, 10; D. Milburn, 10; the Waterburys, 10; the Grenfells, 9; Capt. Lloyd, 9; F. M. Freake, 9, and H. P. Whitney, 9. Lord Wodehouse, to take up some other high ratings, is also at 9, and F. A. Gill and H. Rich are at 8. The Earl of Rocksavage is not on the recent form list and is at 6. The Old Etonians, taking the four named at one time as challengers, Rocksavage, Wodehouse and the Grenfells, by the new rating are six goals poorer than the international Meadow Brook four. Also the best Hurlingham four, Buckmaster, Freake and Capt. Lloyd, Wodehouse or one of the Grenfells, are twelve better than another four on the recent form list, Gill, H. Rich, Isaac Bell and G. A. Miller. It is plain that individual ratings are more exact than a general list, based on public form, in classifying opposing teams.

But unless the ratings are cut down, one plan suggested is to divide them by 2, the American players believe the new Hurlingham individual handicaps will not work out satisfactorily unless free offside play is allowed. Under the present British game goals are not scored fast enough to permit such heavy individual ratings. On this account they consider the new handicapping an indication that the British game is to be made an easier scoring one by abolishing the rule compelling a player to keep onside.

Late reports from England state that Francis Grenfell has been a looker-on at the polo matches with his right arm in a sling. The certificate on this injury, which caused the withdrawal of the challenge by the Old Etonians, as sent from Sir Alfred D. Fripp, the medical specialist, to the Hurlingham Club, reads: "Francis Grenfell has consulted me about the trouble in his right arm. I find a very serious degree of inflammation, which originated in a rupture of some of the muscle fibres rising from the external condyle, and I cannot advise him that he is able to continue in play any longer, in fact he has already aggravated the condition by attempting to continue playing. At least a month, possibly more, must elapse before it would be wise for him to attempt even to get into practice again, and even with good luck if he should then be able to play I could give no sort of guarantee that the weak spot which will be left would not break down again and incapacitate him at a moment's notice."

INTERNATIONAL CHESS.

Every Game Decided in Eleventh Round at Hamburg.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAMBURG, July 30.—This morning the chess masters engaged in the international tourney in this city met for the eleventh time, the pairing being as follows: Chotimirski vs. Schlechter, Leonhardt vs. Salwe, Spielmann vs. Marshall, Duras vs. Tartakower, Niemzowitsch vs. Forgacz, Teichmann vs. Yates, John vs. Alekhine, Speijer vs. Tarrasch, Koehnlein a bye.

This was a remarkable round, inasmuch as all the games were fully decided, not one game being drawn or adjourned. Chotimirski lost to Schlechter, Leonhardt beat Salwe, Spielmann won before Marshall, Duras defeated Tartakower, Niemzowitsch disposed of Forgacz, Teichmann downed Yates, John resigned to Alekhine and Speijer fell a prey to Tarrasch. The position of the leaders thus did not alter at all, Schlechter still being one point ahead of Niemzowitsch as far as lost points are concerned.

The record to date:

Players.	W.	L.	*Players.*	W.	L.
Schlechter	8	2	Forgacz	4½	5½
Niemzowitsch	8	3	Salwe	4½	5½
Duras	6½	3½	Tartakower	4½	4½
Marshall	6½	3½	Tarrasch	4	5
Chotimirski	6	5	Speijer	3½	6½
Leonhardt	6½	4½	Koehnlein	3	7
Alekhine	5½	3½	John	2½	6½
Spielmann	5½	4½	Yates	½	8½
Teichmann	5½	4½			

THE CHESS PLAYERS' CORNER

PRETTY CLOSE FIGHTING AT HAMBURG TOURNEY.

Final Results Rather Problematical—Marshall Almost Deprived of a Chance for First Prize—What All the Players Achieved So Far—Two Anecdotes.

At the conclusion of the tenth round of the international masters' tournament at Hamburg on Friday evening Schlechter, the Austrian champion, was still in the lead, which he had assumed from the start, not having lost a solitary game, but only two points by drawing with Marshall, Salwe, Speijer and Tarrasch. At one time Marshall was a very close second, only half a point behind the leader, but his subsequent loss of a game to Chotimirski in the ninth round and the draw which he recorded against Leonhardt in the tenth round almost deprived the American champion of all chances on the first prize.

The youthful Russian expert, Niemzowitsch, on the other hand slowly but surely fought his way up to the leader, and when play was adjourned on Friday evening he was only one point behind Schlechter as far as lost points were concerned, while in reality he had an equal number of total wins with Schlechter, namely seven. The appended table will show a number of things which the daily reports did not give. The table not only contains the total wins and losses of one and all the contestants, but it also gives the results of all the games brought to a conclusion up to the time of adjournment at 8 o'clock yesterday evening. The table further shows the games which each of the contestants will have to play in all the subsequent rounds. When studying the table the reader should take into consideration that the following games are still adjourned: Teichmann-Leonhardt, Tartakower-Spielmann, Tarrasch-John and Alekhine-Duras.

The poor form exhibited by the German champion, Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch, will be a source of great disappointment to his many friends and admirers, but to the initiated ones it does not come as a great surprise. Tarrasch has of late not been considered a strong tournament player and it was really surprising to see him in the ring, considering the fact that he never could play chess near any seashore, the air, as he contends, making him too sleepy and unfit for play. Even at Dusseldorf, many hundred miles away from the ocean, the doctor said that he could not play good chess in the championship match with Lasker on account of the near seashore and the ocean breezes.

Englishmen will now learn to their sorrow that first class amateurs are scarcely good enough to enter an international ring as yet. The Yorkshireman Yates, upon whom England looked as a very strong expert, managed to score only one half point in the first ten rounds. Of course it may be stage fright and inexperience, and it is therefore to be hoped that he will do better when he gets another chance to shine in international company.

The table:

	ALEKHINE	CHOTIMIRSKI	DURAS	FORGACZ	JOHN	KOEHNLEIN	LEONHARDT	MARSHALL	NIEMZOWITSCH	SALWE	SCHLECHTER	SPEIJER	SPIELMANN	TARRASCH	TARTAKOWER	TEICHMANN	YATES	TOTAL WON
ALEKHINE	—	½	½a	1	½	1		½		0	1	½				½		5½
CHOTIMIRSKI	½	—	½	1	1		1	½	½	0				0	0	1	6	
DURAS	½a	½	—	0	½	½		1				½	½	1	1	1	6½	
FORGACZ		0	1	—		1	½	½	0	½	0	1	0					4½
JOHN	0	0	½		—	1	1		0		0	0	½a		0			2½
KOEHNLEIN	½			0	0	—		0	½	½	0			0	½	1	3	
LEONHARDT	0		½	½	0		—	½	0	1		1		1	½a	1	5½	
MARSHALL		0		½		1	½	—		1	½	1	1	1	0			6½
NIEMZOWITSCH	½	½	0	1	1	½	1		—			1	1		½	1	8	
SALWE		½		½		½	0	0		—	½	0		½	1		1	4½
SCHLECHTER	1	1		1		1		½		½	—	½		½	1		1	8
SPEIJER	0			0	1			0		1	½	—		0	0	½	½	3½
SPIELMANN	½		½	1	1		0	0	0				—	1	½a	½	1	5½
TARRASCH			½		½a		0	0	½	½	1	0	—	½	1			4
TARTAKOWER		1	0			1	0	1	0	0	1	½a	½	—				4½
TEICHMANN	½	1	0		1	½	½a		½		½	½	0		—	½		5½
YATES		0	0			0	0	0	0	0	½	0			0	—	½	
TOTAL LOST	3½	5	3½	5½	6½	7	4½	3½	3	5½	2	6½	4½	5	4½	4½	9½	84

1, a won game; 0, a lost game; ½, a drawn game; adj., an adjourned game.

The following story is told of the famous nude painter Makart. The latter was a very passionate chess player, but he did not like his adversary to utter a single word during the progress of a game. A stranger who was very anxious to get on intimate terms with the famous artist thought to be able to achieve his object by means of the royal game. After many tries he succeeded at last in getting an introduction to Makart, and one day the latter consented to play a game with him. Being well aware of the fact that his adversary was very much averse to any talk during the game, not a word was spoken, and even the word "Check" was never spoken. All the stranger dared to do was to touch his adversary's king when he put that piece in check. The game ended in Makart being mated, when the stranger quietly said: "Checkmate." Makart rose very excitedly, threw the pieces off the board, and giving his opponent a fierce look got off his chair, turned his back to the stranger and exclaimed: "Prattler!"

When in 1777 Emperor Joseph II. was staying at Paris by the name of Count of Falkenstein he took pleasure in mixing among the good people of Paris in strongest incognito, often visiting a well frequented café. One evening when seated at such a café a stranger accosted him and in the course of further conversation offered to play a game of chess with the Emperor. The latter accepted the offer and when he was beaten he told the stranger that he insisted upon playing a second game. The stranger told him that he would gladly have played him a second game on any other day, but not this evening. "You must really excuse me," added the stranger, "but it is time to go to the opera, for I want to see the Emperor of Austria at the opera." "What do you want to look at the Emperor for? He is, I assure you, no different from any other man. Allow me to contradict you." Replied the stranger: "An irresistible longing almost forces me to see that excellent monarch and nothing shall detain me to satisfy this desire. He is a great man." "If that is your reason for having to go to the opera you may give me a chance of retrieving my lost honors over the chess board, for don't you see the Emperor stands before you now?" replied Joseph.

Following are the scores of two games contested recently in Berlin in a little match between Teichmann and Von Bardeleben and the score of a game from the recent Berlin quintangular tourney won by Teichmann, the notes to the games are by L. Hoffer.

PETROFF DEFENCE.

Teichmann. *White.*	Bardeleben. *Black.*	Teichmann. *White.*	Bardeleben. *Black.*
1 P—K4	P—K4	15 Q—Q3	P—B4
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	16 B—Q5 ch	K—R
3 KtxP	P—Q3	17 P—KR3	B—R4
4 Kt—KB3	KtxP	18 R—K	B—R7 ch
5 P—Q4	P—Q4	19 KxB	QxR
6 B—Q3	Kt—QB3	20 B—R4	QxRPc
7 Castles	B—KKt5	21 BxP	QR—B
8 P—B4a	B—K2	22 RxP	R—B2d
9 P—B3	KtxKt3	23 P—Q5	KRxB
10 PxKt	PxP	24 RxR	RxR
11 BxP	Castles	25 QxPe	Q—R6
12 B—Q3	B—Q3	26 QxB	Q—Q3 ch
13 R—Kt	B—Kt	27 K—Kt	Resigns/
14 B—K4	Q—Q2		

(a) The usual continuation, 8. R—K, B—K2; 9. P—B3, P—B4; 10. P—B4, B—B3 (Maroczy's variation), leads to complications which have not been quite exhausted, yet seem to be in favor of black.

(b) Kt—B3 is probably better.

(c) Of doubtful value, but if 20. ...BxKt, then 21. QxB, QxQ; 22. PxQ, and black would have to lose at least a pawn because if 22. ...KR—B, then 23. P—Q5, followed by R—K7, &c.

(d) If 22. ...Q—B2, then 23. Kt—Kt5, Q—Q2; 24. Kt—Q6, followed by Kt—B5, winning.

(e) More forcible than PxKt.

(f) For if 27. ...Kt—K2, then 28. Kt—Kt5, Q—Kt3; 29. QxQ, PxQ; 30. P—Q6, &c.

(g) A weak move. 14. Kt—B or Kt—Kt3 should have been played.

(h) Black's preceding move gave white the opportunity for this important advance.

(i) White could have carried out his design with 16. Kt—K4 effectively, whereas after the text move black has the resource of charging queens.

(j) Compulsory, as he could not allow PxP, giving white the open KR file.

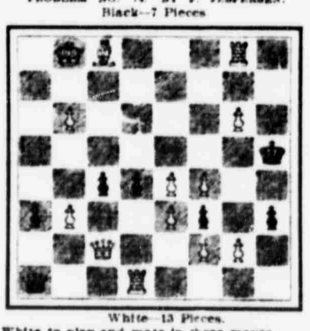
(k) Because there is no defence to white's threat of B—B5.

Respecting the Esser-Janowski bout at Paris and the former's statement after play, Janowsky has sent the following statement to the London *Field*:

"Returning to Paris after a short absence I find in the *Field* of June 15 three games played by me against Dr. Esser, plus, to my great surprise, my opinion about Dr. Lasker. The games were simply three offhand (légères) games, which I played at the request of one of my friends. There was neither honor nor stakes to be gained, nor were they intended for publication. 'Le Dr. Esser est un homme peu scrupuleux, if when, writing to an Amsterdam paper he stated that he played a little match with me. As to my opinion about Dr. Lasker, I affirm that I never uttered such words. I trust you will set the matter right in the next issue of the *Field*, because you know that I have never played a match with an 'illustré inconnu' without stakes, and that I always inform the *Field* if a serious event is concerned."

PROBLEM NO. 74. BY J. JESPERSEN.

Black—7 Pieces.



White—13 Pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM NO. 75. BY J. JESPERSEN.

Black—8 Pieces.

White—8 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 72.

1. R—K16, B—Q4, 2. Q—B5 ch, &c.
1. R—K16, K—K4, 2. Q—B5 ch, &c.
1. R—K16, K—Q4, 2. QxB ch, &c.
1. R—K16, any other; 2. Q—B8 ch, &c.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 73.

1. Q—R2, &c.

Correct solutions received to both these problems from Nils. O. Aderseen, Brooklyn; W. J. Ferris, New Castle, Del.; Dr. A. H. Baldwin, Newark, Conn.; J. H. Mildenberger, Brooklyn; A. Wurstlin, New York; Clarence J. Isaacs, New York; Wm. Rhodes, Brooklyn; Edward H. Jones, Chautauqua, N. Y.

Correct solution received to No. 72 from J. P. Marsh, Brooklyn.

Additional correct solutions received to Nos. 70 and 71 from Leon Borochon, Brooklyn, and J. H. Mildenberger, Brooklyn.

Nils. O. Anderson maintains that No. 70 can be also solved by means of 1. B—Kt2.

LAWN TENNIS GOSSIP.

McLoughlin's Play the Local Attraction This Week—Some Davis Cup Talk.

The appearance of Maurice E. McLoughlin in the New York State championship at the Crescent A. C. has provided something really new for local lovers of the game. It is the young Californian's advent on metropolitan courts, and what