Books and Authors

THE LITERARY OUTLOOK

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ALFRED DREYFUS FROM 1894 TO 1899—THE DEVIL'S ISLAND DIARY TOGETHER WITH HIS OWN STORY OF HIS ARREST, TRIAL, DEGRADATION, IMPRISONMENT AND RELEASE—WHY THE BOOK HAS NOT APPEARED BEFORE.

Correspondence of The Journal.

NEW YORK, April 25.—"The most remarkable book of the year," or "The most remarkable book of the century," is an expression which is so often overworked that I hesitate whenever the temptation to use it is strong. One is tempted to judge a work, which is so announced. But, now and then, the political events of a period or a peculiar combination of circumstance bring out conditions which are so rare that a book embodying the central action of the time is only produced once or twice in a century. Such a book is the partial autobiography of Alfred Dreyfus, ex-Captain of Artillery in the French army, now a private citizen of France. "Five Years of My Life," the book is called, an exact and apt title which is supplemented by the sub-head "1894-1899," the five years of the life of one man in whom all the civilized world was interested. We have had innumerable accounts of his arrest, trial, degradation, imprisonment and release, but now we are to have the story from the point of view of the chief character in it.

When Dreyfus was first imprisoned, under the charge of high treason, on October 15, 1894, writing material was refused him. He was finally allowed to write to his wife, but for some time after his exile and beginning of his imprisonment, he was without paper, pen, or pencil. In April, '95, the time of his removal to Devil's Island—a barren rock which had been previously used as a retreat for lepers—Dreyfus was allowed writing material. The broken-hearted man was overjoyed at the prospect of being able to write to his wife and of putting down a record of his experiences in a diary. In the first entry he characterized it "the diary of a sad and tragical life." It was all of this and more; a record not only of most remarkable personal experiences, but an index to the wonderful personality of the man, whose courage, determination to establish his innocence, devotion to wife, children and honor, has set the whole world a wondering. The diary was continued until the autumn of '96.

It was then that the indomitable spirit of the man was nearly broken. Confined to his hut day and night, while a five-foot promenade was being enclosed; pinioned to his bed at night, unable to change his position, racked by fever and the terrible tropical heat and bordering on madness, it was not strange that Dreyfus thought death was to end his sufferings. It was with this thought in mind that he finished his diary on September 10, concluding it with an appeal to the president of the French Republic. In this appeal he asked that the diary be given to his wife and implored the president to search for the real culprit. The last entry was addressed to his wife. Dreyfus had been studying English and the words of Hamlet to Ophelia were put down by him as a final expression of his devotion which runs through the whole work:

"Doubt that the stars are fire
Doubt that the sun doth move,
Doubt truth to be a liar,
But never doubt I love."

On the margin of the last page the chief guard wrote "Cinquantieme et dernier feuillet" (Fiftieth and last page).

Soon after Dreyfus was pardoned in September, '99, an offer of $100,000 was made to him for his autobiography. He did not consider this proposition, but there was one sufficient reason why he should not: It would have been a physical impossibility for him to have done the work at that time. Broken down and worn out as he was, "an old, old man of 39, with hair gone white as silver," as G. W. Steevens described him, all he could say at that time was the cry which he had been repeating for five years, "I am innocent." He retired, however, to a quiet home in Switzerland and there under the care of his devoted wife and family he recovered a part of the health and strength which his exile had taken from him. As soon as he was able to put forth sustained mental effort, he began the preparation of his story and this he completed only a few weeks ago. In addition to what he has written recently is added the Devil's Island diary and many letters of his wife which have never seen public light.

Altogether the volume is a remarkable one. It is understood that many American publishers made large offers for the book. Doubtless, it will enjoy a large sale in spite of the fact that the Dreyfus affair is passing out of the fickle public mind. The work will be published simultaneously in France, England, Germany and America. So far no objection has been raised in France to its publication, though the affair is the darkest blot of France's history of the past hundred years. In Germany the volume is sure to have a good reading. Emperor Wilhelm, with the genuine and only original bordeareau in his possession, should appreciate the story of the man who was so highly wronged through the plots and counter-plots of secret service and political powers. We shall hear more of Dreyfus in the days to come, but aside from the political significance of the events which stormed about the solitary figure, such a story of suffering and experience as were felt only by that heroic man should be of interest to all who read. Someone has said that without this story of Dreyfus, the whole voluminous mass of literature which has been written on the subject was like a lock without a key. Now we are to have the book without which all the others are of little use, the key which lets us into the innermost chamber and shows the heart of suffering, bravery, devotion, fortitude, and love, as is not like to be seen again in many a year. "Five Years of My Life," should have as wide a circulation as the most popular novel.

—Herbert Brewster.

NEW BOOKS

A Tale of Tragic Years—Rider Haggard has written a strong story in "Lysbeth," a romance of the period of Philip II. of Spain and William the Silent, the brave defender of the Netherlands against the infamously cruel policy of the Spanish king, who professed to serve God by massacre, rapine and injustice. Lysbeth, the heroine, and her lover and ultimate husband, Dirk van Goorl, and Foy, their son and the hero of the book, hold the reader's close attention as they appear and reappear in the hideous tragedy of Spanish rule in the Netherlands and under the shadow of the remorseless inquisition. Lysbeth, at first a Roman Catholic, meets with barbaric treatment at the hands of the Spanish commander of the garrison at Leyden, who, by threats of "disciplining" Dirk van Goorl, her lover, who was a Protestant, compels her to marry him, although he has a wife living. From him she escapes and becomes the wife of Dirk in due time and to them is a son, Foy, born and by the infamous Spaniard Lysbeth had already borne a son, whom she named Adrian. Henceforth, horrors of torture, betrayals, suffering death, heroism, hairbreadth escapes. The great treasure of Hendrik Brant, for the possession of which the inquisition murdered him and which the Spaniards sought so desperately, ultimately reached the patriot treasury and was used to drive the Spanish out of the country. The spirit of vengeance in that tumultuary period, cruelly actuates the movements of both Spaniards and the "heretics," but even the perfidious Adrian makes atonement for his perfidy. It was a fearful and courageous thing to love and wed in those days. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., Nos. 91 and 93 Fifth avenue. Price $1.50.

Swedish Tales and Legends—Miss Selma Lagerlof, the talented Swedish novelist, in her "From a Swedish Homestead," has grouped together a number of stories and legends of Sweden related in her fascinating and entirely original way, some with a vein of exquisite sadness, some wonder tales and others of the kings and queens who lived in the elder day. Chief among the stories is the group relating to the old city of Kungahalla, famous one time, but only known as to its site by a single stone upon which is an inscription telling of the Roman Silvius Antonius, who founded the power and glory of Kungahalla. In this group of tales are found the legend of the Forest Queen, charmingly told, and that of King Olaf of Norway and the Swedish Queen Sigrid Storrade, one of the masterpieces of Miss Lagerlof's literary constructive power. A most pathetic and beautiful story is "The Inscription on the Grave," which is a prose poem. Miss Lagerlof, indeed, has so much of the poetical in her nature that her thoughts are always in touch with nature and all that is beautiful in nature. One of the best stories in the volume is "The Story of the Country House," embodying a most affecting love tale, and one which reveals the author's fine power of expression. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., 141-155 East Twenty-fifth street. Minneapolis: N. McCarthy. Price $1.50.

Russian Facts—The "Russian Journal of Financial Statistics" is a very useful exposition of Russian progress and resources, issued by the Russian government four times a year—in September, December, February and May. The last number issued in February contains statements of the profits and business of the Russian joint stock companies and of English companies; an account of the iron industry in the Ural mountains; charcoal and coal production; the great Baku petroleum industry; Russian railways, receipts, mileage, etc.; the imperial budget for 1899, 1900 and 1901; labor legislation and factory inspection and an account of the emancipation of the serfs and land redemption. The editor of the work is very severe on foreign publications about Russian finance and resources, pronouncing them grossly erroneous. No joint stock company can be founded in Russia except by special law or imperial sanction and most of the companies never open public subscription for their original issues. The nominal capital of joint companies is more than 2,200,000,000 roubles (rouble value, 51.5 cents). Full details are given of the management of the companies and of Russian securities and national debt. The report of the finance minister on the imperial budget for 1900 shows estimated revenue, ordinary and extraordinary, 1,596,745,680 roubles and expenditures, ordinary and extraordinary, 1,757,387,103 roubles, and a very large proportion of the revenue is derived from the government sale of liquor. The progress of Russia's manufacturing industry is shown in the increase during the last twenty years of value of product, from 541,000,000 roubles to 1,816,000,000. The increase has been especially rapid during the past five years, and is credited largely to the adoption of the protective policy by the late Emperor Alexander III. The coal output has increased from 110,000,000 poods in 1877 to 746,000,000 poods in 1898. The production of iron and coal, however, does not by any means meet the increasing demand, and, consequently, imports of foreign iron and coal have been increasing and prices are steadily rising. The Ural iron beds, which belong to the government, are capable of much larger development than at present. The output of pig iron in the Russian empire for 1899 was 2,600,000 (British) tons. As to the railways the finance minister says the government had been a steady loser by the working of the state railways and the private lines guaranteed by the government, but the unification of all the lines under the government has diminished the former large operating loss and the mileage now aggregates 36,648 miles, exclusive of the Eastern Chinese railway (Manchuria). The railway tariffs (except narrow guage subsidiary lines) are uniform so that goods of the same class, traveling the same distance, pay the same freight in all parts of Russia, with very few exceptions. Reference is made to the Siberian railway and the report predicts that Dulni, the new free port the czar is constructing at one of the terminis of the road, will become "one of the chief centers of the commercial intercourse between the old world and the new." Up to 1899, Russia spent some 500,000,000 roubles on the Siberian railway and the whole amount to be expended will exceed 750,000,000 roubles. Reference is made to the advantages accruing from the adoption of the gold standard and to the policy of facilitating the redemption of land by the peasantry. Generally, in Russia, the peasant land is the exclusive property of the commune and not of the individual peasant, who has only the right of cultivating what is allotted to him. In some districts the individual peasant owns the plot of ground cultivated by him. There is much space given to statistics touching the joint stock companies, which are numerous and organized for many industrial and mining purposes.

As to labor legislation, most of Russia's operatives come from the agricultural class, many working in factories in winter and in the fields in summer. The workmen do not form a separate caste and trade unions do not exist among the operatives. It is claimed that the Russian government began labor legislation earlier than any other country because labor inspection was ordered by the czar in 1719, but the labor then was serf labor. But since 1880 child labor has been prohibited in factories, employers are forbidden to employ young persons under 17 in mills at night and regulations as to the hire of operatives have been adopted to protect both workman and employer. There are special regulations as to factory inspection, hours of work, infractions of shop regulations and employers' liability for accidents. Valuable tables recording the value of the rouble the past twenty years, and price of food, are included, and the report on the mining department is exhaustive. What has been said will give an idea of the value of this official report, which covers every Russian interest and gives some proper idea of the industrial and commercial and financial growth of the czar's empire since the ill-starred Russo-Turkish war. St. Petersburg, Russia: The Russian Journal, Millionaia, 23.

The Devil's Plough—This is a romance of the period of Louis XIV., by Anna Farquhar, who draws a vivid picture of the follies and sins and extravagances of the court, with pen pictures of the leading men and women in the drama of reckless and depraved living, the chief feature being the struggle of Gaston l'Artanges, the great preacher of Notre Dame, against the criminal frivolities of the court and more especially against the temptation which came, almost overwhelmingly from the beautiful countess of Luneville, who pursued him with wild infatuation and besought him to fly with her abroad. St. Anthony himself was not so fearfully tempted, but Gaston resisted and was relieved when he received an order to do mission work in New France in northwest America. Boston: L. C. Page & Co., No. 196 Summer street. Minneapolis: N. McCarthy. Price $1.50.

Labor Legislation — The American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, has issued "Massachusetts Labor Legislation, an Historical and Critical Study," by Sarah Scoville Whittelsey, Ph. D., with an introduction by President Hadley of Yale university. This is a masterly review of the history of Massachusetts labor legislation, the laws enacted and conditions which determined such legislation. Massachusetts' record as to educational, sanitary and labor legislation is remarkable. The labor legislation has very greatly minimized child labor in factories and workshops, insured education to working youths, stimulated the advancement of the standards of living, increased the protection of workingmen from factory accidents, wrought sanitary reform in workrooms and homes of the working people, increased employers' liability for injuries sustained by employes in service, upheld the rights of labor under the labor contract and as an incorporated body established a board of arbitration for the amicable settlement of labor disputes, established a bureau of labor to collect statistics and investigate labor conditions and brought into existence the most efficient inspecting force in the United States. The volume is full of practical suggestions for reformers in other states. The author says that the whole history of labor legislation shows that "laws, however good, cannot enforce themselves." A leading difficulty is the unwillingness of the workingman to report violations of the laws and seek the legal remedy given. Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Science, Station B.

One Family's Struggles—"The Warners" is what may be called something of a thrilling story of a man who rose from street urchin and starvation to a position in a factory, where he fell in love with the proprietor's typewriting damsel and starved himself to save money to be in a condition to propose marriage to the girl. Very admirably does the author, Gertrude Potter Daniels, tell the story of the courtship. Betty was willing, and they married and spent their savings furnishing a wee house, and after they got into it they pinched themselves to save money to buy a home of their own. This was done, and Cyrus became proprietor of an oil well. But a railway magnate and oil king wanted the little property, and put cruel screws on Cyrus Warner and they had to leave their home and earn a precarious living. Their daughter, another pretty Betty, grew up to detest poverty, and the son of Anthony Fellows, the oil king, works upon her prejudice against impecuniosity until he succeeds in establishing her as his mistress. Painful poverty haunts the poor Warners, while their daughter lives in sinful luxury. Cyrus travels off to find work and his Betty stitches in poverty on shirts. He strikes it rich and is a mine owner; comes home to find his Betty dying and his daughter come home to die, a physical wreck. The author has chosen with great skill to close the tale suddenly just at the looming up of another tragedy. While the plot is not original, the author has a most effective literary style, which holds the reader's attention strongly. Chicago: The Jamieson-Higgins Company. Price 25 cents.

In Cattle Land—Mr. Melville Post in "Dwellers in the Hills" has given his readers the poetry and tragedy of the cattle ranges. The scene of this fine story is in the blue cattle land of West Virginia in the foothills at the base of the mountains. The heroine, if she can be called the heroine, Cynthia Cooper, a slim, brown-haired girl, rich cattle queen, is the adored of the raconteur's brother Ward and makes a lot of trouble. Incidentally the jealousies and hatreds of cattle kings crop out strongly and tragically, but the story of the gallop of the three horsemen is a fine piece of writing. The author evidently writes from personal experience among the dwellers in the foothills. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Minneapolis: Nathaniel McCarthy. Price, $1.25.

THE MAY MAGAZINES

Pearson's (Pearson Publishing Company, New York,) besides four or five good stories and sketches, contains an informing illustrated article on Russia's "White City," Archangel, on the edge of the Arctic ocean and the increasingly important capital of northern Russia and a great trading port. There are valuable papers on the use of windmills in the west, signalling under the sea, and an interesting historical sketch of South Carolina.

Current History (Current History Company, Boston,) is always satisfactory to people who want up-to-date discussions of the movements of nations. Industrial consolidations, the Chinese negotiations, our insular problems, European affairs, the international arbitration tribunal at The Hague and other important matters receive intelligent handling.

Everybody's Magazine (New York, 74 E Ninth street,) is the best number which has appeared and there isn't a dull line in it. Four good short stories, Will Lampton's poem on "Slang," Mr. Foster's fine story of a deer's life and Mr. Mowbray's "Making of a Country Home" alone make a strong number, but there will be thousands of readers for Mr. Howard's interesting account of the wonderful electrical discoveries by Elmer Gates and Sangree's "Adventures in News Getting." And there are other good things.

The World's Work (New York, No. 34 Union Square,) true to its name, admirably covers the great questions, movements and progress of the day. The time-spirit possesses it. Conspicuous in value are Sydney Brooks' "The Political Status of Europe—Austria-Hungary," that region of antagonistic races held together by the personality of old Franz Josef alone; Woodbridge's paper on the utilization of Lake Superior water power; Emory's paper on our consular service; Harwood on "Breeding New Wheats," which promises a revolution in wheat production; Senator O. H. Platt's paper on the Cuban problem and J. H. Mumford's "Russia's Conquest of Asia," illustrated.

The Century has an oriental flavoring through several deeply interesting articles on "Out-of-the-way Places in the Orient," including visits to strange Nepoul on the border of Tibet, to the deserted capital of the Rapputana states, and Amber's grand deserted palace and to the defiles of the Irrawaddy river. There is also an account of a recently unearthed city founded by Alexander the Great, on the Gulf of Latmos, on the Asia Minor coast. There is also an account of a missionary journey in China by Mrs. F. C. Hays. There are good stories by Lorin Roach, Ian Maclaren, Irving Bacheller, C. B. Loomis and others, and a fine tribute to the late Senator Davis by S. M. Church.

A conspicuously attractive feature of Harper's is a paper by the distinguished artist, J. J. Benjamin Constant on "My Portraits," and how he came to paint them. There are exquisite reproductions in colors from photographs of the portraits, which bring out their fine features admirably. There are eight good stories and sketches, serials by Gilbert Parker and Mary Wilkins, and Professor Wilson's "Colonies and Nation" series is carried most interestingly through the fifth part. The Easy Chair, under Mr. Howells, and the other special departments, are full of sap.

The Bohemian, Boston, Mass., contains seven short stories, two of which, at least, "Halvers Sid" and "The Purple Mushroom," have the extremely weird and ghastly quality liked by many people. "The Downfall of a Diplomat" portrays the imprudent career of an American minister to Russia, who was caught in the toils of an adventuress. "The Signor's Dilemma" is a very artistically constructed short story.

Ainslee's (No. 238 William street, New York) has half a dozen capital short stories, one of them, "Before the Fact," being an extraordinarily good detective story. There is a capital sketch of Bosses Croker and Platt and a most readable article, with illustrations, on "The Men That Control the Railroads." The illustrated article on "The New Japan," by Anna Benjamin, embodies details of the marvelous progress of the "land of the early dawn." There is also a valuable illustrated article on the manner of obtaining rubber.

Literary Notes.

"Dupes" is a clever story by Ethel Watts Mumford, whose hero is a New York lawyer, who, introduced to a woman saturated with oriental mysticism, by a brother lawyer, aids her in hoaxing the guid nunes of Gotham, chiefly the female contingent, by writing elaborately ornate and mystical lectures for her. She is made a success by this means and ultimately draws into her "sisterhood" the girl beloved by Thatcher Mitchell, who had promoted the fraud. The story is chiefly devoted to showing how Mitchell cursed himself for his folly and devoted himself to winning his errant sweetheart. The woman prophet stands, doubtless, for the late Mme. Blavatsky. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, Nos. 27 and 29 West Twenty-third street. Minneapolis: N. McCarthy. Price, 50 cents.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will issue Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggins' story of Penelope's experiences in Ireland in enlarged text in book form. "Penelope's Irish Experiences" is the concluding volume in the Penelope series, which has very greatly enhanced the fine reputation of the talented author.

Joaquin Miller has bought a tract of land in Texas and will engage in the cattle business. He has been sick ever since he returned from the Hawaiian islands.

The Macmillan company announce an edition of John Morley's "English Men of Letters" in thirteen volumes, at $1 each.

"The Railroad" is a volume of capital tales of the rail, by various writers, who have contributed them to McClure's in the past year or so. Some of them are thrilling, as E. E. Peake's "The Night Run of the Overland," which is a splendid specimen of good short story writing. Then we have J. A. Hill's "An Engineer's Christmas Story," which is truly pathetic, and Tracy's "The Farmer's Railroad"; Spearman's "A Million Dollar Freight Train"; Raine's "The Winning of the Transcontinental," and Spearman's "Conductor Pat Francis." They are all good. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Minneapolis: N. McCarthy. Price 50 cents.

In Beulah Marie Dix's romance, "The Making of Christopher Ferringham," the young man from England, whose name is the title of the book, and who, after fighting for the Stuart pretender and having been captured at Worcester was sent by his grandfather to Massachusetts to see his relations has a remarkably adventurous life and gets knocked around in a lively manner, getting some wholesome discipline and, concurrently, getting very profane, and finally takes to the sea, where he has a thrilling experience retaking the ship from bloody pirates with the aid of a handful of men and rising at once to the rank of a hero. In Massachusetts, he had fallen in love with Nan Calderwood, a worthy maid, and he had a desperately hard time until the course of his true love got to smooth water. Nan saw the good which was in Christopher, and her woman's love tamed the boisterous, brave fellow. The author is apparently well informed on eighteenth century English profanity. New York: The Macmillan company, No. 66 Fifth avenue. Minneapolis: N. McCarthy. Price $1.50.

The Game of Chess.

This column will be discontinued with this issue until fall, to make room for summer sports.

Edited by Guy N. Thompson.

No. 31. Saturday, April 27, 1901.

Address all correspondence to the Chess Editor, Minneapolis Journal. Solutions, criticisms and contributions invited.

DIRECTORY OF THE TWIN CITY CHESS CLUBS.

The Flour City Chess and Checker Club, 309 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

St. Paul Chess and Whist Club, in the Globe building, Fourth street entrance.

Minneapolis Chess and Whist Club, in the Kasota block, Hennepin avenue and Fourth street.

Visiting chess players, while in the twin cities, are invited to use the rooms of the chess clubs.

Solutions and Solvers.

Solution to problem No. 28, by W. H. Knowlton: 1—R to R5, etc. Solved by J. S. Parsons, Minneapolis; W. W. Kingsbury, Jeffers, Minn. Criticism: This is one of Mr. Knowlton's best, and his problems are all good. W. W. Kingsbury.

Solution to problem No. 29, by Otto Wurgburg, 1—B to K2, etc. Solved by J. S. Parsons, Minneapolis; Frank Jeffers, Red Lake Falls, Minn.; H. W. Cooledge, DeSmet, S. D.; W. W. Kingsbury, Jeffers, Minn.; W. W. Truax, Breckenridge, Minn.

Solution to problem No. 30, by J. Colpa, 1—Q to Kt4, etc. Solved by J. S. Parsons, Minneapolis.

Solution to end game, No. 31, by S. B. Wilson, 1—Kt to R, etc. Solved by J. S. Parsons, Minneapolis.

Game No. 36.

FIRST TABLE—SICILIAN DEFENSE.

White—Pillsbury. (U. S.)	Black—Blackburne. (G. B.)	White—Pillsbury. (U. S.)	Black—Blackburne (G. B.)
1 P-K4	P-QB4	32 P-R4	K-R2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	33 B-Kt4	R-QB1
3 Kt-QB3	P-K3	34 P-B3	Kt-K1
4 P-Q4	PxP	35 RxR	QxR
5 KtxP	Kt-B3	36 Q-QB2	QxQ
6 KKt-Kt5	B-Kt5	37 BxQ	Kt-B2
7 P-QR3	BxKt	38 B-Q3	Kt-K3
8 KtxB	P-Q4	39 P-R5	Kt(Kt2)-B4
9 B-KKt5	P-Q5	40 B-B4	K-Kt3
10 Kt-K2	Q-R4 ch	41 P-Kt6	PxP
11 B-Q2	Q-Kt3	42 PxP	Kt-Kt2
12 Kt-Kt3	P-KR4	43 B-Q5	Kt(K3)-B4
13 B-Q3	P-R5	44 K-B1	P-B4
14 Kt-K2	P-R6	45 QBxKt	KtxB
15 P-KKt3	P-K4	46 P-Kt7	Kt-R3
16 Kt-QB1	B-K3	47 B-K6	PxP
17 P-QKt4	Kt-K2	48 PxP	K-B3
18 R-QKt1	Kt-B1	49 BxP	K-K2
19 Kt-Kt3	BxKt	50 K-B2	K-Q3
20 RxB	Kt-Q3	51 B-B1	Kt-Kt1
21 Q-K2	K-B1	52 B-B4	K-B2
22 Castles	R-K1	53 B-Q5	Kt-Q2
23 R-QB1	Q-B3	54 P-R4	Kt-B3
24 P-QKt5	Q-Q2	55 K-B3	K-Kt1
25 P-QB4	P-QKt3	56 P-Kt4	K-B2
26 P-B5	PxP	57 P-Kt5	Kt-R4
27 RxP	Kt-Kt2	58 B-B7	Kt-B5
28 R-B2	R-B1	59 P-R5	P-Kt3
29 R(Kt3)-Kt2	K-Kt1	60 P-R6	Kt-R6
30 RxR ch	QxR	61 K-Kt4	Kt-B7 ch
31 R-B2	Q-Q2	62 K-R4	Resigns

Game No. 37.

SECOND TABLE—IRREGULAR.

White—Mason. (G. B.)	Black—Showalter. (U. S.)	White—Mason. (G. B.)	Black—Showalter. (U. S.)
1 P-K4	P-Q3	23 Kt-B3	PxP
2 P-Q4	P-KKt3	24 QxP	KR-QB1
3 KKt-B3	B-Kt2	25 Q-K2	B-B1
4 P-B3	Kt-Q2	26 R-KKt1	Q-Kt2
5 B-QB4	P-K4	27 R-Q2	Q-Kt5
6 B-KKt5	B-B3	28 K-B1	B-QKt2
7 B-K3	Q-K2	29 K-Kt2	R-B5
8 QKt-Q2	B-Kt2	30 P-R3	Q-Kt6
9 Q-K2	P-KR3	31 R-K1	P-B4
10 P-KR3	Kt-KB3	32 KtPxP	PxP
11 B-Q3	Kt-QKt3	33 K-R2	BxP
12 PxP	PxP	34 R-KKt1ch	K-R2
13 Kt-Kt3	QKt-Q2	35 Kt-KR4	RxKt
14 R-Q1	Castles	36 PxR	Q-B2
15 P-Kt4	Kt-K1	37 Kt-Kt6	R-Q1
16 B-QKt5	Kt-Q3	38 KtxB	QxKt
17 BxKt	BxB	39 Q-R5	P-B5
18 B-B5	KR-Q1	40 P-B3	B-B4
19 BxKt	PxB	41 QR-KKt2	R-Q2
20 QKt-Q2	QB-B3	42 R-Kt8	Q-B3
21 P-B4	QR-Kt1	43 R-KR8 ch	Resigns
22 Kt-QKt1	P-QKt4		

The Cable Match.

After two days of the hardest kind of fighting ever seen in any of the international cable chess matches for the Newnes trophy, the sixth of the series ended at 6:30 o'clock last Saturday evening, with the honors even.

The circumstances which led up to the decision were somewhat unexpected, although the final result, a tie at 5 to 5, was the best the Americans had any right to expect. The hour originally set for closing was 6 o'clock, but, by mutual agreement, the time was extended for half an hour and at the finish of the extra period the score, on actual play, rested at 3 to 3. For about ten minutes more it was universally presumed that the decision of the match as a whole, taking into consideration the unfinished games, would depend upon adjudication, but this belief was short-lived. A cablegram received almost immediately from the British Chess Club suggested a draw all around at 5 to 5, the Englishmen conceding the same number of counts to the Americans that they proposed to take themselves. Inasmuch as the American team, assembled in the upper room of the Academy of Music, had been consulting as to the advisability of doing the same thing, an agreement was quickly reached and an acceptance flashed back under the Atlantic.

After an exchange of congratulations the match ended. Before the final proceedings, President Blackmar of the Brooklyn Chess club made the announcement that, in case the pending match should result in a win for America and the capture of the Newnes cup, he was authorized to make the offer of a $1,000 trophy on behalf of Colonel W. V. Hester, to be known as the Hester cup, for a similar series of matches by cable.

In the contest between Mason and Showalter, the latter acquitted himself in capital style on the first day, and when hostilities were resumed Saturday he was thought to have at least an even game, with fair prospects of making an impression on the Englishman's position. Naturally it came as a great shock to the many admirers of the popular Kentuckian when, at 12:45 o'clock, he was forced to capitulate as the result of a pretty sacrifice brought about by the Englishman.

It was not until 4:15 o'clock that another game was finished, it being the hardest fought of the series. The contestants were Bampton of Philadelphia and Jackson, which resulted in a draw after an up-and-down sort of a game in which the Englishman had to fight hard to avert serious consequences.

A great disappointment to chess players from Brooklyn was the collapse of Marshall, the former champion of the Brooklyn club and the present salta champion of the world. Starting out in the morning with a pawn to the good and a favorable position, Marshall actually threw his game away by a blunder, costing him a piece.

Fifteen minutes later the crowd, which had assumed its usually large proportions, received an opportunity to become demonstrative, for Newman of Philadelphia forced the capitulation of Jacobs, the brilliant London player, who had not been defeated in three contests.

The fifth game, on board 6, between Voigt and Bellingham, resulted in another draw.

At this time an agreement was reached at the other side to postpone the ending of the match to 6:30 o'clock instead of 6. Howell struggled manfully against adverse odds, and owing to the failure of his opponent to pursue the correct continuation, leading to a quick decision, was enabled to survive throughout the afternoon session after much maneuvering. The Brooklyn man sacrificed a pawn and Mitchell emerged with two pawns to the good, these being passed one on each side of the board supported by a rook. The force of the win thereafter became merely a matter of time, and Howell only hung on in the hope that something might turn up.

The star game of the match was between Pillsbury and Blackburne. The American champion started the day with everything in his favor, inasmuch as he was in full control of the queen's side of the board and was not being molested in any way on the opposite wing. The major pieces were in due course of time traded off on the open Q B file, which left Pillsbury with two bishops opposed to two knights. At the same time he had established a passed pawn on the Q Kt file, which, supported by the aforesaid bishop, seemed to assure a speedy win. He, however, saw fit to part, ill advisedly it was thought, with one of his pieces in exchange for one of Blackburne's knights, leaving him with a solitary bishop. The Englishman headed off the threatening advanced pawn and in turn became dangerous because of a passed pawn he had on the queen's row. Now Pillsbury had to resort to operations on the other side of the board in order to head off as quick as possible a second passed pawn in that quarter. This he did in clever fashion. At 6 o'clock Blackburne cabled his resignation and the announcement of it caused pandemonium to break loose among the spectators that crowded the auditorium.

Barry of Boston worked conscientiously throughout the day and strove with might and main to pick a win from his position with Lee, which if anything was in the American's favor. The Briton, however, proved to be a stubborn adversary and blocked his every design. The result was a draw.

The Hymes-Atkins game was one of many vicissitudes. While on Friday the New Yorker had decidedly the worst of it, Saturday morning matters took a turn in his favor. Immediately after resumption of play he won a pawn and subsequently blocked off a fierce onslaught by means of his king's side pawns. Finally the two players were left with a rook and queen apiece and late in the afternoon the rooks were exchanged, leaving only the two queens and various pawns to continue the fighting. Before this took place Hymes had possessed himself of the second pawn and proceeded to invade the adverse territory, at the same time trying to avoid perpetual check.

Another eventful game was that between Hodges and Mills, both players realizing the importance of the result of their game and striving their utmost to win. In their efforts to achieve this object, both took some risks. Summary follows:

Boards.	America—			Great Britain—	
1	Pillsbury	1	vs.	Blackburne	0
2	Showalter	0	vs.	Mason	1
3	Barry	½	vs.	Lee	½
4	Hodges	½	vs.	Mills	½
5	Hymes	1	vs.	Atkins	0
6	Voight	½	vs.	Bellingham	½
7	Marshall	0	vs.	Ward	1
8	Bampton	½	vs.	Jackson	½
9	Newman	1	vs.	Jacobs	0
10	Howell	0	vs.	Mitchell	1
	Total	5		Total	5

To the members of the Brooklyn Chess Club, the American team and almost countless other Americans who have watched with interest the latest match and its predecessors, the result, as announced, was a disappointment. The outcome is quite as good as a victory from an English standpoint, because the British team needed only to prevent the Americans from wining in order to keep the Newnes trophy still in the competitive field. To the Americans, however, a victory would have meant the permanent possession of the celebrated prize, as at the beginning of the contest last week America already had two triumphs to its credit over England, and a third success was eagerly hoped for. Now it seems altogether likely that before either England or America can rightfully claim the trophy, one nation of the other must win it temporarily three consecutive times. This is based upon the universal assumption that the drawn battle yesterday nullifies the two previous victories of the Americans, and makes necessary what is practically a new start.

Year.	Won.	Lost.	Year.	Won.	Lost.
1896	4½	3½	1896	3½	4½
1897	4½	5½	1897	5½	4½
1898	4½	5½	1898	5½	4½
1899	6	4	1899	4	6
1900	6	4	1900	4	6
1901	5	5	1901	5	5
Totals	30½	27½	Totals	27½	30½

When the British players retired for dinner, after Mason's brilliant win, they were confident that nothing could defeat them. This belief received its first shock when Jacobs resigned to Newman. The depression, however, was somewhat relieved when the Voigt-Bellingham game was declared a draw. It was thought that Howell and Marshall of the American players had sacrificed good opportunities by their impetuous play, and it was assumed that Blackburne would certainly draw with Pillsbury, thus securing an English victory, but this was a futile hope, for Blackburne was defeated for the first time in his career by an American.

"I fought a good fight, but it proved not good enough," said Blackburne, as he arose from the table, and the British players realized that the best they could hope for was a draw. This they were finally compelled to propose, and Sir George Newnes read the American acceptance of a draw, saying, "Well, the trophy does not go to the United States yet." The audience received the news with the best face possible, having believed for five hours that it was impossible for the British players to lose.

"I can only say," said Sir George Newnes to a representative of the Associated Press, "that the Americans conducted the games in the same spirit of sportsmanship we have been accustomed to expect. As the games will now proceed de novo, we hope for many renewals of the contests, which, for our part, we believe promote friendship between the two countries as well as stimulate the great game of chess."

The Game of Whist.

J. H. Briggs.

Ladies' Night.

Seven tables of ladies and gentlemen attended the regular weekly game at the Minneapolis Whist club Tuesday night. Mr. Briggs and Mrs. Rankin made high score, with 10 plus, while Mr. Hopkins and Miss Candee, sitting north and south, were high for that side, with 5 plus.

North and South—
Mr. and Mrs. Mix........127
Mrs. Swift and Mrs. Pettit........126
Mr. Jennison and Mrs. Paul........129
Mr. and Mrs. Malmstedt........121
Mr. Hopkins and Miss Candee........132
Mr. and Mrs. Satterlee........129
Mr. Dalby and Mrs. Conkey........127

Average........127 2-7

East and West—
Mr. and Mrs. Wellington........139
Mr. Briggs and Mrs. Rankin........156
Mr. Barber and Mrs. Parsons........144
Mr. Parsons and Mrs. Barber........145
Mr. and Mrs. Barnard........143
Mr. and Mrs. Higbee........150
Mr. Fahnestock and Mr. Bagley........143

Average........145 5-7

Commercial Club Whist.

Ten tables took part in the Monday night game. Taylor and Carpenter won the high score badges, with 10 plus. Nicholson and Van Nest, playing east and west, were only a fraction of a point under 10 plus. Following is the score in detail:

NORTH AND SOUTH.
Marson and Dennis........192
Smith and Gangelhoff........201
Jordan and Wellington........195
Brooks and Lederer........205
Crandall and Crandall........195
McMillan and Wright........186
Hanson and Murphy........199
Beygeh and Crums........202
Taylor and Carpenter........208
Bechtel and Lathrop........194

Average........197.7

EAST AND WEST.
Graham and Hitchcock........187
Sykes and Jennison........200
Burgess and Bushnell........194
Hendrix and Warner........187
Gable and Gable........191
Nicholson and Van Nest........202
Raymond and Fisher........193
Peck and Armatage........185
Eichler and Eichler........193
Campbell and Truax........191

Average........192.3

The American Whist League Trophy

Minneapolis was again winner in the contest for the challenge trophy, the match last week being between the local club's four and a four from the Ravenswood club of Chicago. Some very good whist was displayed in this match, and there were some deals in which the quality of the whist—well, the less said the better. After the first eight deals Minneapolis had things pretty much her own way up to the last four deals. At this point Minneapolis had a lead of nineteen tricks, when—pardon the mixed metaphor—Ravenswood put on her batting clothes and in a Garrison finish reduced the lead to eleven. This is the seventh consecutive victory for the Minneapolis club. Ravenswood was represented by T. O. Moulton, R. R. Richards, G. W. Collipp and W. B. Battelle and Minneapolis played O. H. Briggs, E. A. Montgomery, J. H. Briggs and W. N. Kerr. Minneapolis gained on twenty-three deals, seventeen singles, five doubles and a triple. Ravenswood gained on thirteen deals, nine singles, two doubles and two triples. From a conventional point of view there is very little difference in the game of the two teams. In the play the most marked difference between the two teams lay in the treatment of tenace suits, which Minneapolis opened when they were the strongest suits, while Ravenswood had a strong tendency to avoid them. To-day Minneapolis will again defend the trophy against a team representing the St. Paul Whist Club.

Following is the score by deals:

FIRST HALF.

Deal—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Gain
Ravenswood	9	9	4	6	5	3	9	5	3
Minneapolis	9	10	3	7	6	3	8	4	3

Deal—	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Gain
Ravenswood	7	6	2	8	7	5	8	5	2
Minneapolis	6	5	3	9	7	7	8	7	6

Deal—	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Gain
Ravenswood	8	5	8	4	8	9	7	8	2
Minneapolis	9	6	7	5	9	10	8	7	6

SECOND HALF.

Deal—	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	Gain
Ravenswood	5	6	3	2	7	5	6	7	1
Minneapolis	4	9	4	2	7	6	6	8	6

Deal—	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	Gain
Ravenswood	7	7	7	3	9	4	9	9	3
Minneapolis	7	6	5	4	9	6	10	11	6

Deal—	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	Gain
Ravenswood	4	7	8	7	6	8	10	3	8
Minneapolis	6	7	9	7	3	5	10	1	3

Total Gain—Ravenswood, 19; Minneapolis, 30.

The Eleventh Annual Congress.

A circular letter has been sent out by the information bureau, calling attention to the eleventh annual congress of the American Whist League, which is to meet at Milwaukee. The following are a few extracts from this letter:

"Ten years ago, the Milwaukee Whist Club issued the famous 'call' which resulted in the organization of the American Whist League.

"The babe of ten years ago has grown with a sturdy vigor and has attained a far-reaching influence that its sponsors never dreamed of in their wildest imaginings. * * * It is in recognition of these facts that the American Whist League has planned to hold its eleventh annual congress in Milwaukee, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the birth of the league in this city. And so it is aimed to make this the biggest and most enjoyable meeting the league has ever known. We want you, as well as your whist friends, and it will not be the fault of either the League or Milwaukee if we do not make you feel glad that you came, and sorry to go away. * * *

"The prizes will be numerous and beautiful, one of them being the new Milwaukee trophy for mixed teams of four. * * *

"One feature of the meeting will be a gathering of 'the old guard,' the charter members of the league, who were present at the first congress." * * *

It is superfluous to say that anything that is said in praise of the Milwaukee Whist Club and its record could, by any stretch of the imagination, be attributed to flattery. It was the Milwaukee Whist Club that conceived the idea of an American Whist League, from that club went out the now famous "call" for a whist convention, and through its influence the American Whist League became an accomplished fact. In ten years the league has grown to greatness, and during that time no club has had a greater influence than the Milwaukee Whist Club. A wonderful gathering of bright, brainy, whole-souled men made up the Milwaukee club, and the names of several of them are household words in the land of whist. Every one who attended that first whist gathering at Milwaukee knows that Milwaukee understands how such a gathering should be handled; also, that the words Milwaukee and hospitality are synonymous; at least, in a whist sense.

Succeeding congresses have patterned after that now famous first gathering, but none of them have excelled it except in numbers. It is safe to say that few of the "old guard" will miss this gathering, and with the large attendance of those who have since become active in the league, the eleventh congress should far excel all others. In recognition of the great service of the Milwaukee Whist club to your league you should attend this gathering and if you want a good time for yourself you should attend.

Ravenswood-Minneapolis.

The following deal was played in the match of last week and gave Minneapolis a gain of one trick. There are several interesting situations in the play. The cards were dealt by south and distributed as follows:

North: ♠—10 9 6 2; ♡—A J 3 2; ♣—Q 6 4; ♢—10 2

West: ♠—K J 4 3; ♡—7 4; ♣—A 10 9 5 2; ♢—K 9

East: ♠—Q 8 7; ♡—Q 8 5; ♣—K 7; ♢—Q J 8 6 3

South: ♠—A 5; ♡—K 10 9 6; ♣—J 8 3; ♢—A 7 5 4

Trump, ten of hearts. Leader, west.

THE PLAY.

Trick.	North	East	South	West
1	♣4	♣K	♣3	♣5
2	♣6	♣7	♣8	♣A
3	♣Q	♡5	♣J	♣2
4	2 ♢	6 ♢	4 ♢	K ♢
5	10 ♢	Q ♢	A ♢	9 ♢
6	♡J	3 ♢	5 ♢	♡7
7	6 ♠	7 ♠	A ♠	3 ♠
8	♡A	8 ♢	7 ♢	♡4
9	9 ♠	Q ♠	5 ♠	K ♠
10	2 ♠	8 ♠	♡6	J ♠
11	♡2	♡Q	♡9	4 ♠
12	♡3	♡8	♡10	♣9
13	10 ♠	J ♢	♡K	♣10

North and south, 7.

Trick 2—East has nothing better to do than to return his partner's suit.

Trick 3.—West must continue his suit to let his partner trump, who by his play has invited a force.

Trick 4.—There is a great temptation at this point for east to lead his short trumps for the benefit of his partner's established cards. A more conservative play is a lead from his strongest suit. At trick three Ravenswood would have told his partner by their system whether he wanted trumps led at trick 4. The lead of the fifth best would have been a trump call, the lead of a higher card would deny the desire for a trump lead.

Trick 5.—East makes a false card play of the queen, which shows the jack. The analysis of this play was given in this column several years ago.

Trick 6.—South returns the diamond lead to ruff his partner. West reads the play and puts in the higher of his small trumps in the hope that it may force a high card from north.

Trick 7.—According to their system Ravenswood leads the six, a card smaller than that indicating a desire not to be forced.

Trick 8.—South leads the diamond to ruff his partner. West knows that his four of trumps can be of no service unless by chance it may force a high trump from north and he plays it on that chance with success.

Trick 9—North should know that there is nothing in the spade suit. He should lead a trump to give his partner a finesse if he has one. Had he done so he would have saved the trick, which east and west gain. East plays the queen to prevent a possible under play. West has the situation and takes the trick away from east.

Minneapolis Whist Club.

Eighteen tables were in play at the regular Thursday night game of the Minneapolis Whist Club. Pike and Guiwits tied Bagley and Flynn for high score with 16 plus. Following is the score in detail:

SECTION A.

Players—	Match 28. N-S.	Match 28. E-W	Match 29. N-S.	Match 29. E-W	Gain
Montg'm'y-Briggs	98		117		9
Barney-Satterlee		97		83	
Maxson-Pierce	98			92	7
Bechtel-Jordan		97		78	
Max-Sykes	97		112		3
Th'mps'n-Glotf'lt'r		98	102		
Jenks-Moffett	96		104		
Wilcox-Phelps		99		82	
Chase-Hendrix	99		103		
Perkins-M'mstedt		96		93	5
Brooks-Lederer	93			86	
Lewis-Brinsmaid		102		91	9
Paul-Barnard	101		109		4
Dalby-Canfield		94		78	
Frank-Van Deren	95				
Gray-Higbee		100	113		6
Barnes-Travis	96		117		7
Gardner-Moulder		99		82	
Jones-Jennison	100			96	3
Pugh-Hobart		95			
Childs-Hooker			99		
Carp'ter-Guderain			113		4
Average	97	98	109	86	

SECTION B.

Players—	Match 28. N-S.	Match 28. E-W	Match 29. N-S.	Match 29. E-W	Gain
Carpenter-Gud'n	110				3
Boutell-Poehler		85		97	
Fox-Hayes	109		98		1
Bratt-Shinner		86		91	
Taylor-Briggs	111		98		3
Cook-Emery		84		100	
Manley-Shannon	100			97	
Bagley-Flynn		95		105	16
Bushnell-Larkin	102		95		
Todd-Tuttle		93		97	6
Fahnestock-Nic'n	111		90		
Loy-Murray		84		95	
Vera-Kilbourne	110		100		4
Childs-Hooker		85			
McHenry-Wads'h	101		98		3
Pike-Guiwitz		94	109		16
Pugh-Hobart			104		5
Frank-Van Deren				86	
Average	107	88	99	96	

The Game of Checkers.

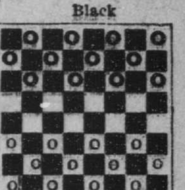
This column will be discontinued with this issue until fall, to make room for summer sports.

Edited by W. H. Grimshaw.

Black

White
THE BOARD NUMBERED

Black



White
THE MEN SET FOR PLAY

The black men will cover squares from 1 to 12. The white men will cover squares from 21 to 32. The black men should move first.

All communications for this department should be addressed Checker Editor.

Matters for current insertion should reach this office not later than Wednesday. Problems and games at all times welcome.

The Flour City Checker Club, 309 Nicollet avenue. Strangers at all times welcome.

Send $1.50 and get The Journal containing checker column every Saturday for one year.

The asterisks indicate the essential moves to sustain the terms.

A Trap to Be Avoided.

GAME NO. 1374—SINGLE CORNER.

11-15	25-18	6-10	29-25	1- 6
22-18	10-14	26-22	3- 8	a)24-19
15-22	24-20	8-11	28-24	

Black wins.

(a) At last move white enters trap No. 290, and black proceeds to win as follows:

14-17	10-26	11-16	8-31
21-14	31-22	20-11	

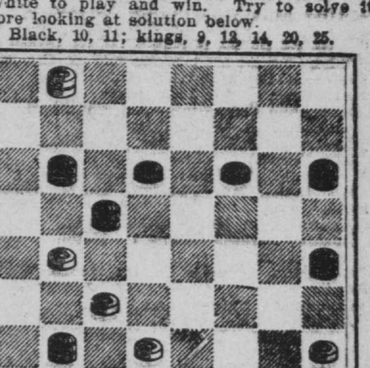
Black wins.

Problem No. 602.

BY GEORGE SLOCUM, CHICAGO.

White to play and win. Try to solve it before looking at solution below.

Black, 10, 11; kings, 9, 12, 14, 20, 25.



White, 17, 22, 26, 28; kings, 1, 31, 32.

The above problem is the best ever set on a checker board. As this column will be discontinued with this issue, we give the solution below.—Editor.

32-27	28-24	27-23	26-23	1- 5	5-16
25-18	14-21	18-27	27-18	20-27	12-19
					31-22

Game No. 1375—Center.

By A. Schaefer, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 17-13 and 17-14 lines.

Part 1.

11-15	12-16	7-11	10-17	26-31
23-19	28-24	26-23	26-23	24-20
8-11	16-20(1	3- 8	7-10(4	31-27
22-17	17-14	23-19(3	23-18	2- 7
15-18	6-10(2	8-12	10-14	14-17
19-15	13- 6	27-23	18- 9	7-16
10-19	10-17	20-27	5-14	27-23
24- 8	25-22	31-24	13- 9	19-15
4-11	18-25	2- 7	17-22	12-19
17-13	29-13	30-26	9- 6	20-16
11-15	1-10	15-18	22-26	
21-17	32-28	23-14	6- 2	

Drawn.

Var. 1.

7-11	29-25	2- 9	27-23	15-18
17-14	11-15	23-14	19-28	13- 9
18-22	30-26	9-18	23-14	18-22
25-18	3- 7	31-26	6-10	
15-22	26-23	1- 6	25-21	
26-17	6- 9(5	17-13	10-17	
9-18	13- 6	16-19	21-14	

Drawn.

Var. 2.

7-11	29-25	19-28	27-23	28-32
26-23	18-22	30-26	6-15	23-18
2- 7	26-27	11-16	23-18	32-27
31-26	9-18	14- 9	20-24	22-17
11-16	23-14	5-14	18-11	
25-21	16-19	17-10	24-27	
7-11(6	25-22	15-19(7	32-23	

White wins.

Var. 3.

24-19	11-16	16- 7	20-27	23-19
15-24	19-16	2-11	31-24	15-18
28-19	8-11	27-24	10-14	

Drawn.

Var. 4.

11-16	7-11	17-22	16-23
24-20	28-24	23-18	24-19

Drawn.

Var. 5.

7-11	18-27	20-27	14-21	30-26
23-14	32-23	31-24	10- 7	17-13
6- 9	5- 9	1- 5	21-25	
13- 6	25-22	19-10	7- 3	
2-18	16-20	24-19	25-30	
27-23	23-19	24-19(*	22-17	

White wins.

Var. 6.

16-19	10-17	17-21	8-12
23-16	31-14	26-23	32-28
6-10	1-17	3- 8	12-19
13- 6	29-25	23-14	25-22

White wins.

Var. 7.

8- 8(8	20-24	8-12	1- 5	5-14
27-23(*	10- 7	7- 2	2- 9	22-17

White wins.

Var. 8.

16-19	19-24	15-19	31-17
27-23	23-18		

Game No. 1376—Center.

By A. Schaefer, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 17-13 and 17-14 lines.

Part 2.

11-15	4-11	2- 6	15-24	6-10
23-19	17-14	23-19	27-20	22-17
8-11	11-15	9-18(1	1- 8(3	10-22
22-17	28-24	19-10	32-27	25-21
15-18	6-10	6-15	3- 7(4	10-17
19-15	26-23	30-26(a	26-22	21-14
10-19	10-17	7-11(2	18-23	
24- 8	21-14	24-19	27-18	

White wins.

(a) Corrects variation 26 of Janvir's Anderson, where 31-26 is played.

Var. 1.

6-10	7-10	9-13	9-14	6- 9
25-21	14- 7	31-26	30-26	28-23
10-17	3-10	5- 9	1- 6	
21-14	29-25	26-22	28-23	

White wins.

Var. 2.

12-16(5	25-21	6-10	21-14	3-10
26-23	1- 6	21-26	7-10	26-23
16-20(6	23-19	10-17	14- 7	

White wins.

Var. 3.

11-15	7-11	9-14	17-26	18-23
32-27	14-10	7- 3	31-22	7-10
3- 7	5- 9(7	14-17	12-16	
26-22	10- 7	27-24	3- 7	

White wins.

Var. 4.

6-10	3-10	10-14	5- 9	18-25
14- 7	26-23	23-19	25-22	29-22

White wins.

Var. 5.

1- 6	6-10(8	13-22	5-14	18-27
26-22	22-17	14- 9	27-23	

White wins.

Var. 6.

16-19(9	7-11	3-17	17-22
23-16	18- 7	25-21	27-23

White wins.

Var. 7.

12-16	16-19	25-21	18-25	29-22
				10- 7

White wins.

Solution of Problem No. 601.

Black—1, 2, 3, 7, 11, 16, king, 19.

White—9, 18, 20, 23, 26, 30, 31.

White to play and win as follows:

9- 6	18-15	31- 6	20- 2
1-10	11-27	2- 9	9-13

White wins.

The following solvers are correct: D. N. Mallough, Wheatland, N. D.; C. A. Dover, Watertown, S. D.; Richard Jackson, Duluth, Minn.; G. L. Melcher, Sleepy Eye, Minn.; Frank E. Seavey, Aitkin, Minn.; Ed Dahl, Granite Falls, Minn.; C. J. Erickson, Winthrop, Minn.; Bart Russell, Stillwater, Minn.; L. S. Head, Albany, N. Y.; H. L. Gordon, Los Angeles, Cal.; Ellwood Grimshaw, Deadwood, S. D.; E. A. Benjamin, Menomonie, Wis.; D. N. Hunt, Redfield, S. D.; S. N. Taylor, Minneapolis; C. V. Fans, Alexandria, Minn.; R. D. Fallis, Minneapolis; John D. Burns, Cody, Wyo.; C. P. Hill, St. Paul; S. W. Height, St. Thomas; L. T. Carpenter, Rochester; G. E. Campbell, Ireton, Iowa; W. G. Evans, Fargo, N. D.; H. T. Lauderdale, Minneapolis; Preston Ketchum, Madison, Wis.; Amos Butler, Albert Lea; Percy M. Bradt, Omro, Wis.

Checker Chatter.

Last week in Mankato The Journal editor played fourteen games with the local experts, winning twelve and two drawn. Mr. Hill and Mr. Benson each drew one game.

We are sorry the time has arrived when we adjourn this column until fall. By that time we will have some good things for our readers.

Do not forget the Flour City Checker Club 309 Nicollet avenue, will run all the summer, with all grades of checkers on tap. Strangers are always welcome.

Titus, Davis, Kehoe, Johnson, Merrill, Davis, C. T., Faulkner, Raine and several others will defend the city against all intruders this summer.