IRIS IS STEADILY GAINING IN FAVOR WITH MANY FLOWER LOVERS LAST FEW YEARS

Most Countries Have Native Species; Oregon's Is Wild Blue Flag of Hillsides—After Blooming Season Thorough Sun-Baking Is Needed to Cure Roots.

Suzanne, Japanese Iris of Mourning.

Neblungen, German Iris.

Japanese Iris.

BY SHEBA CHILDS HARGREAVES.

THE iris has been steadily gaining in favor with flower lovers during the last few years. We have now enthusiasts who grow little else in their flower gardens, in fact, it is possible to become so infauated with this elusive, tantalizing bloom that all other flowers lose their charm. The goddess Iris, in Greek mythology the rainbow; she was the daughter of Electra and the granddaughter of Oceanus, and so her flower carries in its petals the tints of sky and ocean. It has the changing, irradiant luster of the feathers of the peacock, the bird of Iris, a shimmering ecstacy of color, which is to be found in no other flower.

The flower is difficult to describe, while the characteristic tint is blue, there are odd combinations of soft purple and brown, yellow and madder brown, yellow and varying tints of lilac and purple. The color combinations at first glance are startling and yet on close inspection they become right and natural. If the iris were difficult to grow it would take its place beside the orchid, in fact, it is often called "the poor man's orchid."

Most countries have native species of iris; the wild blue flag of Oregon hillsides and dry pastures is our native iris. Germany has no native variety, but she runs true to form here as elsewhere; she has simply perfected species from different countries and given them to the world as German iris. It is estimated that the so-called German iris occupies about nine-tenths of the garden space given over to growing of iris. The fleur-de-lis, the national flower of France, is the species of iris which is native to the shores of the Mediterranean from Spain to Asia. The Siberian species are supposed by most people to be aquatic plants, but they will thrive well in gardens if given plenty of water.

Iris Popular in Japan.

The Japanese people make much of the iris. They use its fleshy matted roots for strengthening the thatches of their houses. One type which we know as the Suzanne is the Japanese flower of mourning; it could not be called beautiful—it fairly drips gloom from its dark mottled petals, but it is most striking and interesting. Some varieties almost as expensive as the orchids come from Persia and the dry cliffs of Lebanon, but they are not for the amateur—they are very difficult to grow. Then there are the Spanish and English iris, which have bulbs instead of fleshy roots; the Spanish form has finely cut green spears instead of the broad sword-like leaves of the German type.

By way of classification the iris is divided into two series—the rhisomatus (fleshy rooted) and the bulbous. In the rhizomatous the subdivisions are rather bewildering—there are seven sub-genuses, but only two pogoniris (bearded iris) and apogon (beardless iris) are commonly grown in gardens. Pogoniri als the group in which we are most inecrested; it comprises the varieties of the iris Germanic, together with the dwarf bearded varieties and the Crimean hybrids. The apogons are the Siberian and Japanese groups, which are growing in favor here in America, though they will probably never be as generally grown as the Germanica.

The German iris is perhaps the easiest of the worth-while flowers to grow; it asks so little in the way of soil and cultivation from the gardener. The only stipulation which it makes is that the drainage must be good. The thick roots will be very apt to rot if water stands on them during the rainy season. The gardener should be sure that the soil is kept sweet—the application of lime will help if there is a suggestion of sourness. Poor, rocky soil answers very well for the iris, but if it is too thin and poor moderate applications of bone meal will be needed for fertilizer. It is possible to make the soil too rich, which will produce rank growth, but very little bloom. The Germanicas will not need watering, though it will be necessary for the Siberian and Japanese varieties, which are more or less aquatic in habit.

Thorough Baking Needed.

After the blooming season is over the iris needs a thorough baking in the sun in order to cure the roots. This characteristic especially recommends it to the city gardener who is in the habit of taking a vacation in summer; he may be away all summer if he desires and his iris will take care of themselves. There is no other flower which will stand neglect during the hot summer months. Generally speaking the iris grower will secure splendid results if he gives his iris one-fourth of the attention which roses or other spoiled garden favorites demand.

Owing to this peculiarity the iris does not combine well with other flowers, most of which demand water and some shade during the middle of the day. The iris must have sun all day long; there will be little or no bloom if planted in the shade. Low matting plants should not be planted among them with a view to covering the ground—left to themselves the iris will very soon increase and fill in all the odd spaces. Even when not in bloom the broad green spears are attractive, so that an iris garden is never bare and ragged. They will make glad the south side of a stone wall where nothing else can be grown on account of the heat which the wall reflects, or they are at their best when planted on the terraces of a dry, rocky hillside with a southern exposure.

Of course the iris adapts itself to many garden uses; it is very effective for placing in the foreground where large plantings of shrubs are made or for bordering driveways. The dwarf varieties are very good for edging the larger beds. Excellent landscape effects are secured by planting aquatic varieties near the edges of streams or pools and placing the tall growing Germanicas farther up the bank where they will be sure to keep their feet dry. A hedge serving to mark the boundary line is also effective; it is best to plant a single variety, though, rather than to grow two or three different kinds. The growth soon becomes very compact, so that it is a solid mass of green through the summer, and it simply beggars description during the season when it is a mass of bloom.

Propagation Is Simple.

Propagation is a very simple matter where the rhizomatrous iris are concerned. Separation must be made about every third year or there is a tendency to die out in the center, leaving a ring of spears on the outer edge of the clump. One plant may be divided so as to give from three to eight good strong plants. This root division is best done after the blooming season is over and the roots have had time to cure well in the sun; this would mean any time from July to September, according to variety. Root division may be made even while the plants are in bloom with no ill effects, though of course this spoils the looks of the borders. In dividing just break off a portion of the root with a leaf spear attached and after cutting back the leaves to within three or four inches of the root, set it in place. It is possible to grow iris from seed, but it requires two or three years to bring the plants to blooming strength, so few people would consider it worth while.

The iris is particularly pleasing as a cut flower. It holds up well in water, if cut as the first bud is about to open and kept in a cool place out of drafts the colors will be much richer than when it expands in the open. The stalk will last a long time, for as fast as one bloom fades it is replaced by the next in order. The flower is, however, easily spoiled by bad arrangement; overcrowding in the vase results in a mass of color which is not pleasing. Wide bowls with heavy glass frogs in the bottom to keep the spikes apart are very effective, for the beauty is of line as well as color. The Japanese fashion of arranging a single flower with a few spears of green is really very charming for the iris.

It is easy for anyone to start growing iris—they are not expensive, that is unless rare new varieties are to be chosen. The increase is so rapid that even a small beginning results in masses of plants in a short time. After a small number of varieties are gathered together it is often possible to trade with other fanciers and thus enlarge the collection with little or no expense. Some enthusiasts plan to visit the iris gardens and choose one or two good sorts which appeal to them each season. And, by the way, the only satisfactory way to choose an iris is to see it in bloom. There are some gardens in the vicinity of Portland where nothing else is grown and a visit to these gardens is well worth the time it takes. Ordering from a catalogue is never very satisfactody, for even if the blooms are pictured they give very little idea of the real beauty of the flower.

A discussion of partticular varieties would be of little value, for there are so many to choose from and at best I could only name those which make a personal appeal to me. The beginner will profit if he learns to call each variety by name, for he will know what he is ordering, and then, too, there is a certain satisfaction in being able to address a flower familiarly by its first name.

REMNANTS ARE BIG SAVING; IT'S ALL IN KNOWING HOW

"H'M! See Blanks are advertising a big remnant sale for today," said Sally, reading from the Extravagant Girl's paper while the latter finished her breakfast. "You can usually pick up good things at their sales."

"Oh, but Sally, remnants are such a gamble and such a bother, too! Don't you think so?"

"Can't say as I do," declared Sally. "They're a gamble if you go after them hit or miss or without knowing the real value of the goods. Then, I admit you can often be stung and find you are paying full price. But I've had a lot of luck with remnants. Sometimes, when I have had a hankering for a special kind of dress or waist that I really couldn't afford to buy at the regular counter, I just wait till a remnant sale comes along, and I can pick it up so cheap then that I don't feel extravagant."

"Well, of course, I see your point. I always feel about remnants that you buy them because they are cheap and stick them away and forget them, or else find you haven't enough in one piece for a dress or too much for a waist, and so on."

"Now that you mention it, that is another good point about the remnant. Very often you can make a short length do when you start out with the firm intention of doing it. You know how it is when you buy goods from the piece. Your pattern says 5½ yards. You are so afraid you won't have quite enough in case you want to cut that overskirt fuller or something, and you buy six. Then when you come to cut you find you can get the whole thing out of four. Now with a remnant you have, say, 3¾ yards to make the same dress out of."

"Oh, but Sally, it can't be done!"

"Of course it can be done. Maybe you wouldn't want to do it with new goods off the piece, but let me tell you that it is a mighty good thing to know how to skimp and piece on a pattern. It's like knowing how to make a one-egg cake, even though you never have to make anything less than angel food. First of all, measure your paper pattern to the eighth of an inch. If you can save an eighth here, and an eighth there, you will begin to find that you can work your paper pieces into spaces that would be waste were you to cut exactly according to the pattern. Don't worry if little corners of the pattern overlap. They are easily pieced, especially when it is under the arms on the waist or sleeve. Sometimes it is easier to get two backs out than one piece cut on the fold. Do it, and put a row of buttons or trimming down that seam which can come under a fold to look like a closing. You can often piece a skirt under a tuck or a pleat. Fagoting will hold extra length to a sleeve that had to be cut short. Generally speaking, it is easier to add length to a sleeve than width. You can always face a skirt, you know, and it often sets better when you do."

Fretting and Fussing Makes Sewing Task Harder,

Work Is Easy if You Can Keep Your Head and Do One Thing at Time.

"OH, SALLY, come in, come in!" the lonely woman opened her door wide to the cheery little seamstress.

"They didn't want me today at Martin's, so I thought I'd bring my own sewing over and have a chat." Sally hung her coat and hat on the windsor chair and shook out her fresh white apron. "It looks as if you were getting ready to sew, too," as the electric machine of her friend came to view on the living room table.

"I was trying to get up courage. You know, Sally, I used to love to sew, but somehow lately it makes me too nervous. I suppose I did too much of it when the children were little."

"Nonsense!" said Sally, settling herself in a straight chair and looking around for a footstool. "Sewing should not be any harder than any other work. Think of the bookkeepers who chase figures up and down columns all day long or doctors who must keep saying with just as much sympathy each time, 'Now if you are wise, Mrs. Martin, you will go home and be good to yourself; take a whole day of rest in bed.' It's all monotonous if you let it get that way. I've been at sewing for more than 20 years, and I don't get nervous. I don't let myself, that's all."

"Oh, it's all right when you have something interesting to do, but these petticoats to be shortened for Grace, now—"

"My, heavens, look how many you have to do at once. Why don't you take them gradually if they are such tiresome work? While you are working on number one you are fussing and fretting because numbers two, three, four, five and six are lying before you waiting their turn. Put the others away and forget them. There's not such an awful hurry for them all, is there?"

"No, but I want to get them off my mind."

"That's just it. So many women sew a thing three times, first in planning what they will do with it, then the actual work, and then they go over it all again in their finds after it is all finished. I'm going to tell you a few things I h ave found out about these sewing nerves I hear so much about lately. First of all, you know the old saying, 'More haste, less speed,' holds good here as well as anywhere else. It never pays to hurry with your work, and you won't have to if you plan your sewing as you would your budget—underclothes after the Christmas rush, then spring and summer sewing that will keep, vacation sewing long before June and so on.

"Some women never think of a bathing suit until the third of July. Rushing just to get a disagreeable task done is bad, too. Take the disagreeable things early in the day, or leave them until you are rested in the evening. Don't try to do the touchy part of the work, the planning and cutting and figuring out while anyone is around. Hang a busy sign on your door then. But when it comes to the humdrum stuff like finishing seams and sewing on snaps, just bundle up your work and ring the next doorbell and have a nice neighborly chat while your needle flies.

"Sewing alone, with your mind racing along with your needle, will make you nervous in no time. Of course, we all have to do it. But I find it works out better, instead of using the sewing time for planning meals, filling chinks in the budget, going over old quarrels, or imagining new ones, as so many of us do when our hands are busy and our minds idle, to plan a definite line of pleasant, calm thought, much the same sort of thing you would choose to think about while trying to go to sleep at night. Think of old friends, good times gone by, and so on. Reminiscing is always less strenuous than planning for the future.

"And then do not sew too steadily. Never sit more than half an hour over your work. Jump up from your chair and walk around the room a few times, go to the window and peep out to change the focus of your vision, run downstairs for a glass of water or a nibble at a cracker. It breaks the tedious strain. And I find, too, that it is a good plan to have something at hand like a few salted nuts, some small hard candies, fruit or cookies in the afternoon when the sewing gets tiresome. Stopping just long enough for nibbling on these breaks the monotony, too.

"You can't be too particular about the light in your sewing room. Never sew where you can't push up the blinds and pull back the curtain. Never sit facing the light. Let it come over you left shoulder. Move your machine so it does the same thing for that, too. At night have a high-power green-shaded lamp to drop over your work, or else wear an eye shield. It is easier to work on all black if you lay a white cloth or paper on your lap, but try to leave the work on dark goods for daytime.

"Some women like to sew in a low rocker, but it always gives me the fidgets. But whatever kind of chair you choose see that it is low enough so that you will not have to hitch your heels on the chair rung. I find a footstool is about the handiest thing in the sewing room. And don't bend over your work. It is the worst habit you can form. Bring your work up to you. If you once get me started on this subject I won't stop, there is so much to be said about having the right kind of sewing tools. Some day I'll tell you what I think about that!"

TWO WOMEN OF FACULTY OF GOUCHER COLLEGE START WESTWARD ON HIKE AROUND WORLD

Pair to Camp Out and Earn Money for Expenses and Alma Mater Fund by Giving Lectures; Passage to Australia Will Be Taken.

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Miss Adeline Oxnard.

Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

Miss Eleanor Burch.

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Dr Emma Tucker

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Miss Myrtle King.

© Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

Mme. Julievna.

DR. EMMA CURTIS TUCKER and Miss Myrtle King have started on a hike around the world. They are both members of the faculty of Goucher college of Baltimore. They have started westward and expect to camp out and earn their way by lecturing in the towns through which they pass. After reaching the west coast they intend to get passage to Australia and continue on the trip. In addition to making enough money to cover expenses of the trip, they have promised to turn any extra money into the endowment fund of their alma mater, Mount Holyoke women's college.

* * *

Miss Adeline Oxnard was recently voted one of the three most beautiful girls of the young women in Washington, D. C., society. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Oxnard, prominent in the social life of the national capital.

* * *

As head of the debating society at Wellesley, Miss Eleanor S. Burch of Hartford, Conn., has gained the title of champion debater of the United States. It was her coaching and captaincy that enabled the Wellesley debating team to gain a double victory over its two most formidable opponents, Vassar and Barnard. The subject in these debates was, "Resolved, that European immigration to the United States be further restricted."

* * *

Mme. Inga Julievna, Norwegian prima donna, can sing in nine languages, but this is not the only feat of this accomplished linguist. She recently mastered the Inca Indian language of Peru and sang several Inca melodies in the native tongue of the Indians at the Manhattan opera house.

CHESS AND CHECKERS

E. H. BRYANT, Editor.
Phone Tabor 6213.

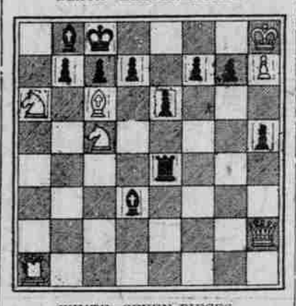
Contributions solicited. Portland Chess and Checker club, Washington building, room 101, southeast corner Washington and Fourth streets. Mail contributions to 143 East Thirty-fifth street.

PROBLEM NO. 1071.

By W. J. Lachner, Baker, Or.

Mr. Lachner writes to publish these and see what the boys will do to them.

BLACK—ELEVEN PIECES.



WHITE—SEVEN PIECES.

White to mate in three moves.

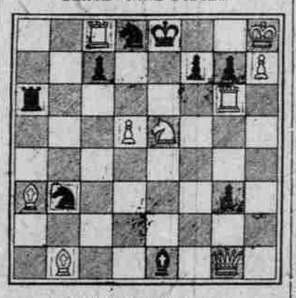
White—King on KR8, queen on KR2, rook on QR, bishop on QB6, knight on QR6 and QB5, pawn on KR7.

Black—King on QB, rook on K5, bishops on Q6 and QK1, pawns on KR4, KKt2, KB2, K3, Q2, QB2, QKt2.

PROBLEM NO. 1072.

By W. J. Lachner.

BLACK—NINE PIECES.



WHITE—NINE PIECES.

White mates in three moves.

White—King on KR8, queen on KKt1, rooks on KKt6 and QB8, bishops on QK1 and QR3, knight on K5, pawns on KR7 and Q5.

Black—King on K, rook on QR3, bishop on K8, knights on Q and QKt6, pawns on KKt2, KB2, QB2, QKt6.

PROBLEM NO. 1073.

By P. H. Williams.

Black, seven pieces; white, nine pieces. White mates in two moves.

White—King on KB2, queen on QKt2, rooks on KKt5 and K3, bishops on KB5 and QR5, knights on K8 and QKt7, pawn on QKt4.

Black—King on QB2, queen on QKt3, rook on QB3, bishop on QK1, knight on KB6, pawns on KB2, QB2.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 1067—Key, rook returns on file then K-B or K, then 2. R-QK1 file or KB and 3. R-QKt8 or KB8, mate.

C. S. Roter, city—We are greatly pleased that we are receiving so many solutions from beginners to the Dr. Dalton prize problems; some of the solvers being very young.

Dr. Dalton writes that he disclaims the authorship of No. 1066 in its entirety, for three were mixed up in it; although seemingly credit was accredited him for it. He also states that he may visit us this summer. A glorious welcome is in store for him and his wife if they do. If notified in time, will have all the city solvers and others meet him.

Solutions have been received from C. G. Givens, E. L. White, E. J. Gillette, H. S. Goddard, W. G. Biel, H. A. Davis, W. J. Lachner, G. R. Campbell, I. A. Dunlap, Dr. H. Francis, George Schuller, J. Kane, O. Phelps, Mrs. Ehricks, D. Looney, E. L. Berry, P. Stettenburg, George Griffith, Ray Lafever, Robert and Ralph Bennett, J. R. Freeman, H. A. Salisbury, Brooks avenue, Salem, Or.

Mr. S. writes that this is his first dig at problem solving. Your solutions to the prize compositions are excellent. Keep it up.—Editor.

Note the new names in every issue. It is a source of encouragement.

L. E. Waters, Weiser, Idaho, a beginner, sends solutions to prize problems. Good!

H. S. Goddard, Vancouver, Wash., writes that 1067 is solved by R-K5, K-B, R-QKt5, K-Q, R-Kt8. Solution to 1059 as given is incorrect, as P-Kt4-PXP is the move.—H. S. Goddard.

W. G. Ludgate, 977 Multnomah street, city, sends solutions to Nos. 1062 to 1067. He states that he does not claim to have solved 1066, as Dr. Dalton, showed him this problem some years ago. Very glad to have you join the solvers' list, Mr. Ludgate. Analysis to 1063 fine.

W. McMurren, Baker, Or.—Compare yours with the correct solutions and if you cannot get it straightened out, let us know. 1059 and 1060.

William Kempehich, 4843 Fourteenth North, city, writes that he is 12 years old. Sends solutions to prize problems. Asks if there are any solvers younger. Watch these columns.

1063 a beauty. One hour's fun before I got it.—George Griffith, Oregon City, Or.

James Constable, Orenco, Or.—Excuse delay. Will look over again the problem submitted and write you.

Gordon R. Wilson, Hood River, Or., sends solutions to Nos. 1062 and 1063. See remarks to Mr. McMurran above.

Joseph F. Niebueser, 575 Ainsworth avenue, city.—Solutions to 1063 R-B4 and 1064 correct.

J. J. Butterfield—I send you solution to No. 1065 by C. G. Givens, which is well carried out. Pleased to hear from you.

1067 has two keys, R-KB5 or Q-Kt5.—Mrs. Ehricks, city, 1029 Kelly street.

No. 1065—B-K6, P (Q8) 2, P-B7, Q-KB4, 3, BXQ—W. G. Ludgate, city. This will help you out.

GAME NO. 1061.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

First game in the Lasker-Capablanca masters' match, Havana, Cuba.

The second appears below. Ten of the games played were queens gambit declined. Dr. Lasker lost a pawn in the fifth game unintentionally. That this could happen to the champion of so many years, Mr. Helms of the A. C. B. says is almost inconceivable. In the ending he also committed a blunder which lost the game immediately. We will publish in The Oregonian the games just as fast as space allotted us will permit. Very sorry we have to omit notes. Capablanca, white; Lasker, black.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1—P-Q4	P-Q4	26—QXR	RXP
2—Kt-KB3	P-K3	27—R-B2	RXRch
3—P-B4	Kt-KB3	28—QXR	R-Q
4—B-Kt5	B-K2	29—Q-K2	Q-Q3
5—P-K3	QKt-Q2	30—KR2	Q-Q4
6—Kt-B3	O-O	31—P-Kt3	Q-B4
7—R-B	P-QKt3	32—P-KKt4	Q-Kt4
8—PXP	PXP	33—P-Kt3	R-Q3
9—B-Kt5	B-Kt2	34—K-Kt2	P-Kt3
10—Q-R4	P-QR3	35—Q-B4	R-K3
11—BXQKt	KtXB	36—QXBP	QXP
12—BXB	QXB	37—P-B5	Q-Kt4
13—Q-Kt3	Q-Q3	38—QXQ	PXQ
14—O-O	KR-Q	39—K-B2	R-Q8
15—KR-Q	QR-Kt	40—K-K3	R-K3ch
16—R-K	Kt-BK	41—K-Q4	R-Q8ch
17—R-B2	P-B4	42—K-K3	R-K3ch
18—PXP	PXP	43—K-B2	R-Q3
19—Kt-K2	Kt-K5	44—P-KKt4	R-Q8
20—Q-R3	QR-B	45—K-K3	R-QR8
21—Kt-Kt3	KtXKt	46—K-Q3	K-Kt2
22—RPXKt	Q-QK	47—P-Kt4	R-KB8
23—QR-Q2	PR3	48—K-K3	R-QKt8
24—Kt-B3	P-Q3	49—R-B6	RXP
25—PXP	BXKt	50—RXP	P-Kt7
			Drawn.

GAME NO. 1062.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

Lasker, white; Capablanca, black.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1—P-Q4	P-Q4	21—B-K3	Q-Q4
2—P-QB4	P-K3	22—Kt-R5	QR-B
3—Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	23—KtXB	QXKt
4—Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	24—B-R6	Q-Q4
5—P-K3	B-K2	25—P-Kt3	Q-Q3
6—B-Q3	O-O	26—R-KB	R-Q4
7—O-O	PXP	27—R-K3	B-R6
8—BXP	PB4	28—P-KR3	Q-Kt7
9—Q-K2	P-QR3	29—R-K	R-B7
10—R-Q	P-QKt4	30—Q-B3	B-K2
11—B-Q3	B-Kt2	31—RR-K2	RXR
12—P-K4	PXP	32—RXR	Q-Kt8ch
13—KtXQP	Kt-K4	33—K-Kt2	B-B
14—Kt-Kt3	KtXB	34—B-B4	P-R3
15—RXKt	Q-B2	35—P-KR4	P-Kt3
16—P-K5	Kt-Q4	36—Q-K4	QXQ
17—R-Kt3	KtXKt	37—RXQ	K-Kt2
18—RXKt	Q-Q2	38—R-B4	B-B4
19—R-Kt3	KR-Q	39—K-B3	P-Kt4
20—B-R6	P-Kt3	40—PXP	PXP
			Drawn.

Guy L. Conklin, Weiser, Idaho, writes that they have a chess club organized there and The Sunday Oregonian is always in great demand. He sends $1 for the Weekly.

F. C. Betts, 33 Ninfield road, Sidley, Bexley-on-Sea, England—25 miles from the Masters' World's club, sends us a batch of his excellent problems and writes how much he thinks of The Oregonian chess department. He has a daughter staying with Mr. Leadbetter, 795 Park avenue, city. Delighted to be the recipient of the splendid gift from the noted composer. Publish as soon as possible some of them.

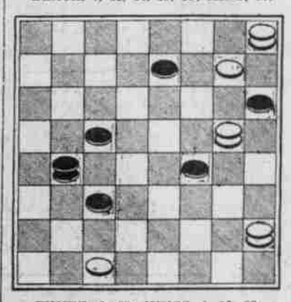
CHECKERS.

PROBLEM NO. 1207.

By F. N. Wilie.

Contributed by Jack Frost, Klamath Falls, Or. Mr. Frost remarks that this was published some 20 years ago, but that it is a dandy. If you are a live solver and want to connect with a live proposition, here is your opportunity. It will require accuracy and your past experience to analyze this.

BLACK, 7, 12, 14, 19, 22; KING, 17.



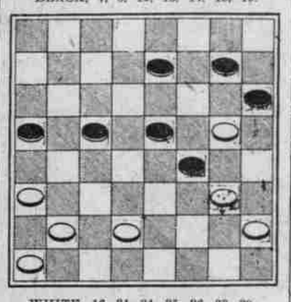
WHITE, 8, 30; KINGS, 4, 16, 28.
Black to play and win.

PROBLEM NO. 1208.

By Mr. Teschelsit, Eng.

This author and composer has a world-wide reputation for originality, and it requires a dynamic checker mind to analyze some of his compositions. Do not cherish any delusions as to the merit of this one. They are far-reaching in their effects on the fraternity.

BLACK, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19.



WHITE, 16, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29.
Black to play. What result?

PROBLEM NO. 1209.

By Mr. Greenword.

Black, 1, 3, 4, 22; kings, 16, 28. White, 9, 10, 28, 30; kings, 18. Black to play.

PROBLEM NO. 1210.

By Mr. Cox.

Black, 2, 4, 20, 22; king, 27. White, 12, 16, 19, 30; king, 14. White to play.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 1198—Black, 6, 8, 11, 12; king, 30. White, 7, 19, 20, 24, 27. Black to play.

6-10(3	11-18	22-26	18-23	31-27
7- 2	19-15	16-11	8-11	20-16
30-26	22-26	26-31	23-26	24-20
2- 6(2	24-19	11- 4	11-16	16-11
26-22	26-22	31-24	26-31	27-24
6-15	20-16(1	1- 5	16-20	B. W.

Var. 1.—27-24, 18-23, 15-10, 22-18, 10-7, 18-14, 19-15, 14-18, 15-10, 8-11, 7-3, 11-15, 10-6, 23-27, 6-2, 27-32, 3-7, 32-28, B. W.

Var. 2.—2-7, 16-15, 7-16, 26-22, 19-26, 12-28, 20-16, 8-12, 16-11, 22-18, 11-7(A, 12-16, 27-24, 16-20, 24-19, then 18-15, B.W.

A—10-6, 18-15, 11-8, 12-16, 8-3, 28-32, B. W.

Var. 3.—30-26, 27-23, 6-9, 23-18, 26-31, 19-15, 31-26, 7-3, 26-23(B, 15-10, 23-7, 3-10, 9-13, 10-14, 11-15, 14-10, 15-18, 24-19. Drawn.

B—26-22, 24-19, 22-17, 19-16. Drawn.—P. J. Lee, Tacoma, Wash.

Problem No. 1199—Black, 33; kings, 11, 30. White, 21; kings, 17, 31. White to play; 17-21, 11-15, 21-17, 30-26, 22-25, 26-30, 31-26, 30-14, 26-17, W. W.—D. R. Davies.

Problem No. 1200—Black, 3, 13, 15, 21; kings, 18, 29, 30. White, 9, 12, 20, 23; kings, 14, 26, 27. White to play; 26-22, 18-25, 14-18, 15-22, 12-8, 3-12, 30-16, 12-26, 27-31, 13-17. W. W.

Problem No. 1201—Black, 6, 19; K, 23. White, 11, 18, 20. Black to win. 25-22, 18-15, 22-18, 20-16, 19-24, 16-12, 24-27, 12-8, 27-32, 8-4, 32-27, 3-7, 27-24, 7-2, 24-20, 2-6, 20-16, 9-14, 18-9, 11-7, B. W.—W. J. Wood, Waukegan, Ill. For the Oregonian.

Solutions have been received from William Delahunty, Clay Center, Neb.; D. R. Davies, P. J. Lee, J. Frost, H. J. Brown, T. J. Richter, I. N. Watson, I. Erichson, E. K. Shephard, I. Greenbaum, W. L. Bryant, George Mulligan, D. Hathaway, D. H. Kopp, George McDonald, W. W. Bearby, R. Kemmerer, W. J. W. Wood, A. Bjerkness, C. E. Armstrong, Rene Brodens, W. E. Earle, Harry Gibbs, C. E. Armstrong, 44 North First street, city. British Draught Player can be obtained by ordering at any book store or H. Hutzler 3235 Bishop street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Hutzler carries the largest supply of checker books of any house possibly in the world.

H. J. Brown visited Jack Frost at Klamath Falls, Or., last week and fought it out cross-board play. He writes that he would be the one probably knocked out. Result next issue.

GAME NO. 1038—GROSS.

By Jack Frost, Klamath Falls, Or.

11-15	27-23	15-24	2- 6	15-19
23-18	7-11(A	22-18	27-31	14-10
9-14	27-23(B)(C	6- 9	6- 9	8-11
18-11	18-27	13- 6	13-17	6- 2
8-15	32-23	1- 5	22-13	11-15
22-18	9-14	18- 9	31-26	2-7(2
15-22	24-20	5-14	9-14	15-18
25- 9	15-24	26-22	26-19	7-11
5-14	28-19	10-15	13- 9	19-23
26-22	11-15(1	6- 2	19-24	10-15
3- 8	23-22	24-27	9- 6	18-22
				Drawn.

A—Mr. McCutcheon of Pendleton, Or., plays 8-11 here and claims a white win. B—26-22, 9-14, B. W., all variations. C—26-23, 18-22, 25-18, 15-22, 24-20(D, 22-25, 27-24(E, 25-29, 32-27, 29-25, B. W. D—3-18, 22-25, 19-15, 10-19, 24-15, 25-30, 21-17, 30-26, B. W. E—28-24, 25-29, 32-28, B. W. Var. 1—10-15, 19-10, 6-15, 13-9, 15-18, 23-19, 18-23, 26-22, 23-26, 32-17(3, 14-18, 17-14, 26-30, 19-15(4, 30-26, B. W. Var. 2—10-14, 19-23, 14-10, 15-19, drawn. Var. 3—19-15, 11-18, 22-15, 26-30, 15-19, 14-17, 21-14, 30-21, 10-7, 8-11, 7-3, 11-15, drawn. Var. 4—14-10, 11-15, B. W. J. Frost—Mr. Frost is engaged in playing by correspondence eight games along the Whilter line with P. J. Lee of Tacoma, Wash. He writes that this sure will be an education for him. In his match with Mr. Mulligan the score stood at the close, two lost, two won and two drawn. Good for you.

Problem No. 1197 leads to Paynes draw. It is No. 437 in Goulds Problems. D. R. Davies, 390½ Morrison street, city.

P. J. Lee writes that he believes the following idea would prove interesting to all of the real fans and readers of the checker column in The Oregonian. It is to have a set of cirulating games, confined to Oregon and Washington players, in order to save time and get quicker results. Here is my plan, subject to improvement by suggestions from others. As illustration: Say ten agree to engage, names arranged alphabetically. The name at the head of the list to make the first move in eight games and forward to the name next to his; he to make the second move and mail to the third party, etc. Keeping the games circulating until finished. It would be interesting to see the result and the criticisms of the game later when published. A good-sized sheet of paper would be necessary so that the complete games could be all given as each must have all the play given from the start so that he can make a move in his turn. The editor would be glad to hear from others in regard to this proposition of Mr. Lee's. It certainly is a novelty.

GAME NO. 1059.

Center. By D. R. Davies, City.

The following is a variation I have worked out of the game. See British Draught Player, third edition, center game, exercise 2, variation 13.

11-15	4-11	6-15	11-16(B	15-19
23-19	17-14	26-22	17-10	32-28
8-11	12-16	7-11	9-14(X	30-26
22-17	28-24	30-26	26-23	31-22
15-18	16-20	2- 7	5- 9	3- 8
19-15	24-19	14-10(A	21-17	Drawn.
10-19	11-15	7-14	14-30	
24- 8	19-10	22-17	23- 5	

A—Up to this point it is book, and the book continues as follows: 26-23, 20-24, 9-13, 24-19, 15-24, 22-A, etc. Drawn. White of course can force the variation at (A) and the only way I have been able to find a draw is for the latter to make the 9-14 move at (X). Until I made that move I was stumped and if black tries to break up the white position it does not seem to work, and to show this I give the following play at (B).

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

Play on this position does not appear in any book I have. You may have it in other works. Throw this away if you have. Not much and here it is for all.

BANKNOTES COVER WALL

Austrian Currency Proves Good Advertisement for Restaurant.

GENEVA, May 21.—Papering the walls with Austrian bank notes proved such a good advertisement for a St. Gall restaurant that other inkeepers have taken up the idea.

They have found that the cost is little more than that of good wall paper.

A Geneva firm recently began pinning Austrian notes of from 10 to 1000 crowns on each woman's garment sold, according to the amount of the purchase.

Turpentine Loan Made.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Twenty-five thousand dollars has been loaned to the Douglas Fir Turpentine company by the provincial government as an aid to establishment. The company, which will engage in the extraction of turpentine from the Douglas fir, has a plant in operation on False creek, and has completed extensive and successful experiments in tapping the trees.

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Free Trial of a Method That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time

We have a method for the control of Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No mater in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with Asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our expense, that our method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms.

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Such Is Life

"Eighteen years ago I had three ribs broken, fourteen years ago my right leg, eleven years ago I nearly went over with typhoid fever and since then have had awful stomach and liver trouble. Was filled with gas most all the time. I would have colic attacks so b