LINNTON, THRIVING SUBURB ON RIVER HIGHWAY, VISITED BY THOUSANDS YEARLY

Stores Kept Busy Supplying Motorists Who Go to Beaches—Two of Largest Mills in Willamette Valley Are Within Limits of District—Employment Is Given More Than 600 Men.

Upper—View of one of the large lumber plants near Linnton which provides a payroll the year round and has been a big factor in the development of the thriving west side suburb. Middle—Linnton homes nestle on the hillside above the business center of the little community, presenting a beautiful appearance in their ivy coverings and affording an excellent view of the Willamette river basin. Below—Main street of Linnton, on the Lower Columbia River highway, over which thousands of autoists pass daily on their way to the beaches.

THE suburb of Linnton is situated on a highway known the world over as one of the scenic drives of the west. The natural location of the Portland suburb of Linnton was such that the builders of the lower Columbia river highway found it necessary to locate the famous drive directly through the town and as a result Linnton's main street is a paved thoroughfare over which thousands of cars pass daily. The summer season, when the Oregon beaches are the rendezvous of thousands of vacationists, finds great numbers of autos passing through the main street of Linnton, but the excellent condition of this paved boulevard to the sea makes it an ideal drive in the winter.

The steady stream of autoists flowing through the little suburb night and day has proved a source of revenue to the business center of the community and as a result Linnton boasts of a number of first-class business houses. Tourists have found it convenient to stock up with the necessities for their picnic luncheons which they desire to take with them on the highway drive and as a result the stores of the community have thrived.

But the principal item in the upkeep of the suburb is not the tourist trade, nor is it the fact that Linnton is a residence center. Two of the largest sawmills of the Willamette river district lie within the limits of the little suburban district and contribute the payroll, which provides the substantial business section and the fine homes. These two industries, providing employment for over 600 men daily and operating night shifts as well, are operating to capacity and have been doing so for years, with the result that the population of Linnton has not found occasion to diminish perceptibly, although new faces appear daily and as is the case in any lumbering town the population is of the floating variety.

Several attractive homes nestle on the hillside above the town, affording an excellent view of the surrounding territory, and presenting a novel appearance with their terraced lawns and stone stairways. The soil is rich and productive and practically every hillside home has its flower gardens or its vine-covered porches.

Far below in the rich meadows provided in the lowlands of the river bottom many fine dairy herds are to be found and the year around pastures make dairying one of the profitable industries of the district. To the rear of the little suburb over the hill can be found acres and acres of fine timber land, much of it logged off at present, with new timber growing rapidly. In the early life of the mills near the community the logs fed to the huge saws daily came tumbling down this hillside taken from the huge uncut tracts near the mills. Now the logs are floated up or down the river in huge rafts, towed by tugs and river steamers and purchased by the mills from the logging companies.

The daily output of the two mills in the vicinity is approximately 500,000 board feet. And the finished lumber is shipped by boat or by rail as the occasion demands, for the natural location of the industries are such that either method of transportation is afforded excellent facilities.

The business buildings of the little suburb are not as substantial as in many of the Portland communities, but the usual type of logging center buildings is far surpassed even so. A substantial building is occupied by the First National bank and the frame buildings which house the other business houses of Linnton are kept clean and neat appearing.

OPINIONS ON FOREMOST QUESTIONS OF DAY ARE EXPRESSED BY CORRESPONDENTS

Issues Affecting Economic and Social Welfare of People Are Discussed Pro and Con by Writers Who See Need for Reforms in Present-day System.

CRISIS HELD GREAT ONE

Creation of New System to Handle Emergency Is Advised.

PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—(To the Editor.)—The United States is today in the midst of the greatest industrial crisis of its history. Since last April 1st, now nearly four months, 500,000 coal miners have been on strike and since July over 200,000 railway workers have been idle from the same cause and thousands more are being added daily, not counting the textile workers in the New England states, out for more than six months and a further stoppage of 50,000 New York garment workers scheduled to take place next Tuesday.

This situation is a serious menace to the security and perpetuity of our government. It is an indictment of the progress and genius of our institutions and the ingenuity of the American people.

No individual or single group of individuals is capable of evolving a system of industrial regulation which would be acceptable. Any system to be generally accepted must be created by the interests involved and by their active participation in its creation and the interests involved are the whole people. It is a national problem and must be made nationally acceptable and met with the widest approval of the people of all the states.

A national industrial congress should be assembled for the purpose of finding an acceptable policy governing the relations between capital and labor and to create the necessary machinery for harmonizing the industries of the United States, this congress to be organized in the following manner, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house each to appoint a committee of eight equally divided between the republican and democratic members, this committee to be designated as the national industrial congress board; the functions of this board to be the selection of 16 persons each from the nation at large and from the three groups representing labor, capital and the public. They would also be empowered to name the time and place of the meeting and fill vacancies due to the failure of each group is represented by their full membership during the deliberations, and to arrange for the calling of industrial conferences in each of the 48 states of the Union.

The state industrial conferences to be organized upon the same general plans by the appointment of an industrial conference committee, of three from each of the three groups, these to be appointed by the governor and they to select eight conferees from each of the three groups, capital, labor and the public within the state, they to compose the state industrial conference. The powers of this committee to be that granted the national industrial congress board. The national industrial senate would be called into session to formulate their plans and recommendations and when completed the national industrial congress board would issue a request to the governor of each state to call his state conference and to submit to them the findings of the national industrial senate for amendment, change or substitution as may be determined upon. Upon the conclusion of the labors of the state conferences they would select from their number three members to report to the national congress the result of their deliberation. These three selected members from each of the state conferences of the 48 states would compose the house of representatives with the 48 federal appointees composing the senate and together constituting the national industrial congress. It might be well to provide that the congress be governed by the rules and regulations governing the national congress at Washington, with the provision however that no final determination of any question could be had excepting by a majority of three-fourths vote of each body.

Through these state referendum conferences the most extensive possible range of publicity would be given and it would bring into the deliberations a representation of all the interests concerned and would concentrate the thought and attention of all the people upon the various phases of the questions under consideration.

It is not to be expected that within a short while results could be had from such a congress. It will require months to put the plan into operation and many months possibly of deliberation before a final result could be had. In view of the serious and alarming condition throughout the nation the national congress should at once give consideration to the convening of such a body and provide the necessary machinery for its inauguration. G. Y. HARRY.

HEREAFTER HELD DOUBTFUL

Writer Says Belief in Future Is Matter of Mere Faith.

HALSEY, Or., Aug. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Replying to James Hyslop in The Oregonian, J. A. Thayer lays down a series of dogmatic assertions, questionable and unsupported by evidence, and asks us to accept them as axioms.

The proof of a pudding is in the eating. No matter how firmly we may believe in a future life nor how great the joy that belief may give us, we cannot know until we have the experience. None of us have ever eaten of that pudding. Faith is not knowledge. If we knew there would be no room for faith.

Mr. Thayer declares that without future life the present life is purposeless. Not so. Good works have their reward in the doing. The giving of a cup of water to a thirsty child and the invention of a combined harvester which lifts burdens from men's shoulders are benefits to the race, and the accomplishment of good is its own reward. Mr. Edison, though he has not amassed wealth, has had in his soul the reward for his inestimable services to mankind—a reward greater than all the millions other men have amassed.

If Mr. Thayer cannot derive pleasure and benefit today from good work well done, but must wait for the hereafter for his reward, he misses much of the joy of living.

The concededly wisest man wrote: "A man should rejoice in his own works, for that is his portion, for who shall bring him to see what shall be after him?" The wise man believed (he could not know) with Mr. Hyslop, for he wrote: "That which befalleth the sons of men befalleth beasts; as the one dieth so dieth the other."

WILLIAM H. WHEELER.

DEATH PENALTY IS OPPOSED

No Thought of Future Held at Time of Killings, Says Writer.

PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—(To the Editor.)—For many years I have been strongly opposed to the idea of inflicting the death penalty on the murderer, and not without reasons. I can't say that I have any sympathy for the individual who commits a wanton, atrocious murder. But organized society has been hanging and beheading, and disorganized society in quite a few instances has been lynching and burning at the stake the outlaw and murderer. Still crime runs rampant.

I hesitate to believe that the man Bartholomew who a few years ago slew the man Lind and placed his body in a trunk and placed the receptacle in the Willamette river ever expected to be caught. And yet at that time we noted an editorial in The Oregonian bemoaning the fact that capital punishment was not at that time in effect in Oregon and that Bartholomew had chosen a state in which capital punishment was not in effect to commit the hideous crime. Did Dr. Brumfield choose a state in which capital punishment was not in effect or did Russell Hecker do likewise?

Did not Dan Casey, Russell Hecker and Dr. Brumfield expect to get away with it? What difference did it make to these men whether capital punishment was in effect in Oregon or not? Let us recall also the Lotisso murder case. In those particular instances the perpetrator of the crime at the particular time that he put it into effect cared absolutely nothing for consequences. The after consequences were of very little import to him. Yet in the face of all of this array of facts there are those who still insist that capital punishment is a deterrent to murder, and yet again we find no one citing an instance or giving us the name of a man who refrained from committing murder through fear of the hangman.

The proponent of capital punishment will deny most emphatically that the idea of hanging is one simply and purely of revenge, and yet hangman's day in so many instances we are advised that friends and relatives of the murdered person were in attendance at the execution and congratulating the hangman and prison officials on their work.

Of course, it isn't a killing that takes place in our state institution on hangman's day, it's just simply an execution. There is no idea of revenge entering the proceedings, and, turning to the subject of revenge, allow us to remark that for centuries men have been applying the idea of revenge to their life problems and have gotten nowhere with it. So we are going to apply the Mosaic doctrine of an eye for an eye, etc., to life's problems let's not try to confuse it with the teachings and precepts of a later teacher.

But if we are still going to carry out the idea of hanging people for a few thousand more years, why should we make such a fine distinction between men and women? They commit just about as atrocious crimes as the men do, but do we read any newspaper reports of a woman awakening from a refreshing sleep on the morning of the execution, partaking of a breakfast consisting of ham and eggs and ascending the scaffold assisted by the hangman and the prison chaplain, chewing spearmint, etc.?

SPECTATOR.

WOMAN HATER IS SCORED

Misogynist Declared to Have Met Wrong Kind of Girls.

ST. BENEDICT, Or., Aug. 12.—(To the Editor.)—The letter entitled "Why I Hate Women," which you presented to your readers, amused me in no little degree, as well as made me do some deep studying. The same is open to criticism, so I will undertake the sisyphusian task of doing at least my part in "answering" it.

This man is to be pitied, rather than to be condemned, for those women belonging, or much rather, who have belonged (because if he really hates them, he will refrain from associating with them), to this unfortunate man's circle of friends happen to be the species that are so ostentatiously illustrated in the comic sections, as "Bringing Up Father," "Polly and Her Pals," etc. Perhaps you will say that I am traitorously joining my lance to that of this woman-hater when I acknowledge that many girls and women possess these shortcomings and faults put down in black and white by him.

There is where you are mistaken. He considers all women have all these failings, whereas I say many women have some of them. There is no woman on the surface of this world as this cynic pictures her. How different the letter would have sounded had he taken the good points, the virtues of these very same women he so ruthlessly denounces.

The world is full of sin and wrongs and it does not require the slightest enemy on the part of the seeker to find and point out undesirable qualities in both men and women. Women realize this and for this reason never stoop to sum up everything to write on "Why I Hate Men." But why stop to think about hate? What are we here for in this world? Life is too short and too earnest to give oneself over to nursing petty grievances and antipathies and making mountains out of molehills.

I'd gladly sacrifice my life if more women, especially these social butterflies and silly girls who are always hankering about dresses and "he's" would consider life, its fleetingness and do something worth while, that on the last day we will have something to show for our pilgrimage on earth, when we may vainly wish we had made better use of our life.

There are women enough who are interested in all the social, labor and political problems of the world. But why should all women be that way, when their sphere is not the sphere of man? Not only because I am at a paper am I interested in all that goes on in the world, but because I consider it essential to knowledge. Since we have more rights than the women of the last century, we should with liberal consideration exercise them. The accuracy and reliability of our modern business women and girls speaks for itself.

If women with a radical tendency choose to indulge in dress, etc., why condemn them? If they were men, they would give vent to their feelings in revolutions, drink and cruelty to family.

Woman's mission in life is a noble one; she has been gifted by nature with qualities which man has not, and which render her all-powerful in the world. In the crucial events of life—in sickness, trouble and perplexity—is it not to a woman that all turn for comfort? The instincts of motherhood are inherent in her, the power of healing and sympathy are especially her own, and the more one sees of life the more one realizes that "men look to women for sympathy more than they care to admit or would like to acknowledge." Many women do not realize the extent of their powers, or they would not be so careless as they often are in the proper exercise of it.

It is self-evident that a woman whose life is devoted to worldliness, frivolity and amusement, and who is therefore incapable of finding occupation at home, will likewise be a poor home-maker, a worthless mother and an indifferent wife. Duties toward her husband, duties toward her children, duties toward her household — all these things which doubtless ought to hold first place will be thought little of by any woman who has not by means of serious occupations laid for herself the foundation of a usefully employed life.

Can we wonder that marriages so often turn out unhappily when we see how they have originated? Worldly mothers seeking for their daughters' wealth, title and position at the expense of virtue, peace and happiness; girls unhappy in their homes, rushing into matrimony as a refuge from their troubles, without consideration or knowledge of what they are undertaking—vowing to "love, honor and obey" him toward whom their only feelings are those of dislike or at best indifference! It lies within woman's power to make life for man either into heaven or to hell.

ZANTIPPY.

DOCTORS ARE DEFENDED

Correspondent Blames Some Illness on Patients Themselves.

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 12.—(To the Editor.)—People who show a particular aversion to, and are ever ready to condemn and malign the medical profession in general, or the family doctor, will see, if they give a little unbiased thought to the duties of a doctor, that he is seldom to blame if his patients do not get well. Our own temperment and the care we take of ourselves is more often to blame for our tardy recovery from an illness because we do not try to strengthen and balance our own systems by right living, and aid nature in making us well, for it is nature, after all, that heals us, and how can we expect to be well if we take no pains to keep the simplest laws of health or sanitation.

The doctor gives us the benefit of the wisdom and knowledge he has gained through persistent study of the human system and experience gained through successful practice. If he is fitted by nature to be a physician, he will recognize a disease and be able to suggest a remedy. He will know what to do and how to do it, and a good doctor will concentrate all his will power and make everything bend to his efforts of making sick people well again.

The physician who has a large practice has medicine, bandages, surgical instruments and the knowledge of pain and illness for his constant companions, and while the most of us are comfortably tucked in bed at night he is at the bedside of some sufferer doing his best to alleviate the pain or save a life. He forsakes his hours of sleep and his meals, for a hurry call to some one in distress. Oftentimes it is to a home of poverty, where there is no hope of remuneration except the pleasure that comes with the thought of doing something to help a fellowman.

The family doctor has to be a tonic to the mind as well as to the body, for to him is laid bare the secret of lives. To him is given the opportunity to know people as they really are. In pain and distress, or at the approach of death, all the deceptions fall away and he will know us better than we knew ourselves. The secrets of heart and home can not be hidden from the trained eye of the family physician. He sometimes must act the part of a mother, father, lawyer and confessor and add to this the power of healing. All of this may be interesting, but it is also another burden for a busy doctor, and is one that every doctor has at times. He learns some truths because they are forced upon him by continuous visits to the family. He has seen entire families pass away one after another because they would not follow the lines laid down by nature for all to follow. He has heard heartbreaking confessions at the bedside of many who were losing their hold on life because they abused the things that were put in their way for their own betterment.

Some will never be well because no one can make them understand that the strength to be well, like the desire to be good, must come from their own will power. That it is impossible for them to amount to anything unless they have some self reliance and a will to do what is right and the doctor can only help them to be well, for if they work with the laws of nature instead of against them, they will be better. They can at least help the doctor by taking better care of themselves.

PISTOL SALE IS OPPOSED

Teaching of Sacredness of Human Life Is Advocated.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 12.—(To the Editor.)—"Thou shalt not kill," thundered from Sinai 4000 years ago and reaffirmed by Jesus 2000 years later, is woven into our legal system as the principal foundation stone upon which our governmental structure rests. Does it really mean anything to us? Who is it, desiring very much to kill some other person, does not do so?

Our public schools teach everything from beads to basketball but the sacredness of human life and the awfulness of the crime of murder. Our moving-pictures make murder a common incident, and our gun-stores and pawn-shops sell pistols to anyone who has the price. This combination results in a vicious menace to our growing young men and young women which should not be permitted to step into and mar the lives of the boys and girls whom we have trained in our homes and churches for useful careers, yet an ever-increasing number of them is marching toward our cemeteries and our penitentiaries by the pistol route. The number thus sacrificed each year on the pistol altar is estimated to be more than our total losses in the recent world war, and the number is greater each year because there are more pistols manufactured and sold.

And this is not Russia or Armenia. In fact, in our part of Christian America, said to be the most highly civilized country in the world, there are, according to population, more murders, suicides and robberies than in any country in the world. And we have more murder factories, making and selling more of these little crime producers than any other country in the world. The remedy is in fixing a label on the pistol as an outlaw and an enemy to society and by banishing it as an article of trade and commerce throughout our land. This means continued and persistent effort in our state legislatures and our national congress. Each of us is responsible for what he can do and does not do to bring this about. S. WADE HAMPTON.

EVOLUTION THEORY RAPPED

Missing Link Declared Needed to Substantiate Claims.

AURORA, Or., Aug. 12.—(To the Editor.)—A certain J. W. Campbell took up the cudgel recently in favor of evolution. He was wroth with "writers and speakers, from W. J. Bryan down (or up)," he says, because they befuddle the issue, since they "invariably quote some discarded theories and buffet them about as though they were the whole thing."

Mr. Campbell thereupon gave us the matter straight. He tells us, in short, that man and the ape are cousins. "In no sense is the ape ancestral to man," but he thinks it "probable" that they "have come from the same family stock." This being the case, we need no longer search for the "missing link" of Darwinian notoriety.

I admit that this is what present-day evolutionists teach. The old contention that man descended from the ape could not be established by evidence, so a new speculation had to be given to the world. For speculation it is, pure and simple.

What about the new theory? Does it bear inspection? Is there any reason to believe that its life will be longer than the life of the theory that has passed? I think not. It, too, will have to be abandoned, and that before long. This age is taking nothing for granted. It demands evidence. And the evidence needed to support the new theory is not forthcoming.

It is but a truism that evolution can not take leaps. No links dare be absent in the chain. Whatever there is of progress must be gradual and continuous. If man's ancestor was a brute apelike in appearance, it must be possible to trace man back and back, gradually and without break, until his forebears are reached. The fact, however, is that in spite of the most diligent search during more than 80 years, not a vestigate of the missing links has been found.

J. W. Campbell is of the rather curious opinion that the new theory requires no links. I confess that I am unable to follow his thinking. If man's ancestor was a brute, it must be possible to trace man back to the level of the brute. That has not been done. The oldest human fossils exhibit in essential characteristics no approach whatever to the ape type. Below the lowest level of existing man no anthropologist has been able to trace the human species. Here the line suddenly snaps. A great gulf opens wide and yawning. On the one side stands the man, and on the other the ape. And there is no bridge in site that spans the chasm.

When attention is called to this surprising circumstances, the evolutionist usually replies that the geological record is very imperfect in many respects and that the links may have been destroyed. Also he cherishes the fond hope that they might still be discovered. But this explanation is altogether unsatisfactory and merely shows in what straights the evolutionists find themselves. If man and ape had a common ancestor, it should be just as easy to find the missing links in the case of the former as it has been to produce them in the case of the latter.

The links that connect the existing man-apes with the lower apes are all here. Not a one is wanting. Without difficulty the man-apes can be traced back, and back, and back. But man can not so be traced back. The line that is supposed to have reached upward to him, can not be discovered. The Australian negro is still a man. Below the lowest level of existing man, no man has so far traced his species. The outstanding feature in all the strife and tumult is that the poorest fossil human brain has twice the cubic capacity of the best ape brain.

Thus M. Campbell's theory is weak where it ought to be strong. Not until evolutionists find the links that are supposed to connect man with the animal, will the theory stand. There are all possible gradations, from the highest to the lowest, in existing man. Why are there no gradations from the lowest man to that mysterious and suppositional forbear?

WILLIAM SCHOELER.

Uncle Sam's Postoffices Use Lot of Paper.

Supplying Stationery and Other Needs Is No Small Job.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12.—Supplying the stationery requirements of Uncle Sam's many postoffices and branch offices is no small job, according to the estimates made by officials recently in advertising for bids to fill the coming year's needs.

During the next fiscal year the department estimates it will use approximately 300 tons of stationery and typewriting paper alone. More than 3,500,000 sheets of carbon paper, enough to cover 347 square miles of land, will be ordered. For card index requirements the modest number of 8,622,000 cards will be needed.

To write on all this vast amount of stationery and to fill the thirsty bottles in postoffice lobbies from New York to San Francisco and from the gulf to the lakes, 59,400 quarts of ink will be used. Despite this inky reservoir, 243,000 rubber stamps will be purchased; while to tie together the department's reams of "red tape" 15,600 pounds of rubber bands will be used and 90,000,000 wire clips.

Other items include 46,800,000 tags, beeswax, needles and other things. Since every postoffice must have a national flag, and flags do not last forever, 2500 will be purchased to replace those tattered in service.

The prestige of Oregonian Want-Ads has been attained not merely by the Oregonian's large circulation, but by the fact that all its readers are interested in Oregonian Want-Ads.

Chess and Checkers

E. H. BRYANT, Editor.

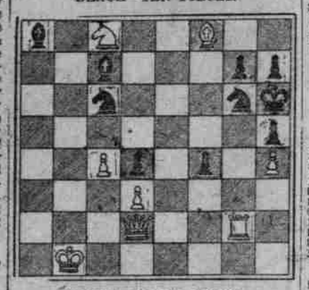
Contributions of games, endings, problems and items of interest, criticism and club notes solicited. Send direct to 143 East Thirty-fifth street, Portland Chess and Checker club, Washington building.

PROBLEM NO. 1234.

By Peter Fyfe, Glasgow, Scot.

This is contributed by D. Looney, Weed, Cal. Published in the Morning Post, Paisley, Scotland.

BLACK—TEN PIECES.



WHITE—EIGHT PIECES.

White mates in three moves.

White—King on QR1; queen on Q2; rook on KKt2; bishop on KB8; knight on QB8; pawns on KR4, Q3 and QB4.

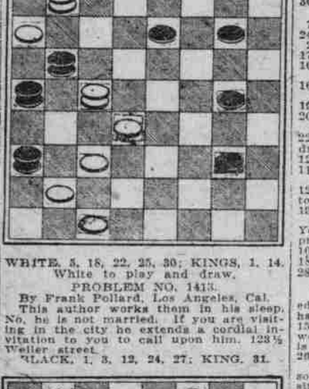
Black—King on KR3; bishops on QB2 and QR; knights on KKt3 and QB3; pawns on KR2, KR4, KKt2, KB5, Q5.

PROBLEM NO. 1235.

By Dr. W. R. L. Dalton, Seattle, Wash.

Fine when it is so warm. Just the neatest thing to let you down easy vacation time. How the doctor keeps his chess machine working during this dry and hot weather is a mystery to us, but the solvers are reaping the benefit of his magnanimous disposition to aid in every way the chess cause.

BLACK—NINE PIECES.



WHITE—TWELVE PIECES.

White mates in two moves.

White—King on QKt3; queen on KR2; rooks on K2 and QKt2; bishops on KKt7 and K7; knights on KR6 and QKt2; pawns on KB3, Q3, QB3, QB5.

Black—King on K4; queen on K6; rook on KR5; bishop on KKt4; knights on KKt2 and Kt4; pawns on K3, Q5 and QKt3.

PROBLEM NO. 1236.

By Godfrey Heathcote.

BLACK—FIVE PIECES.

WHITE—FIVE PIECES.

White mates in three moves.

White—King on KR2; queen on QR8; rook on KB3; knights on KBt and QB7.

Black—King on Q5; bishops on QB and QR2; knight on QKt3; pawn on QKt3.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 1228—Key, Kt-K6, K-K3; 2, Kt-Q4ch, K-Q4; 3, Kt-K7. 1.. KxR; 2, B-B3ch., K-B4; 3, Kt-Q4. 1.. K-B3; 2, Kt-K7ch., K-Kt2; 3, QxR; 2, Kt-K7ch., K-K3; 3, B-Kt4, mate.

A very neat problem. Every black piece has a defense. D. Looney, Weed Cal.

Problem No. 1229—Key, B-Kt4; 1, K-B3; 2, Kt-Q3ch., K-K4; 3, B-Kt3, mate. 1.. K-Q3; 2, Kt-K8, K-B4; 3, B-K7.

Several variations. Just the kind for this hot weather.—Editor.

Problem No. 1230—Key, Kt-K3, K-Q6; 2, Kt-QB5ch., Kx P; 3, Q-R8, mate. 1.. K-K4; 2, Q-B5ch., K-Q3; 3, Q-B6. 1.. K-B5; 2, Q-Kt3ch., K-K5; 3, Kt-QB5, mate. 1.. Any; 2, Kt-QB5ch., K moves 3, Q-Kt3, mate.

Solutions have been received from H. S. Goddard, C. G. Givens, D. Looney, E. L. White, Prof. C. C. Kanaga, Otto Janberg, F. Maus, Cliff Sherwood, Chris Logan, J. F. Weiss, H. F. Stover, J. T. Hughes, R. Lewis, H. W. Greer, C. F. Gates, Mrs. Van Boskirk.

GAME NO. 1209.

Ruy Lopez.

This brilliant game was awarded first prize by Mos Burn to Mr. Blake for his win against Sir George A. Thomas. Notes from the Morning Post, G. Thomas, white pieces; Blake, black pieces.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1—P-K4	P-K4	21—PxKt	BxP(D
2—Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22—P-QKt3	BxP(D
3—B-Kt5	P-QR3	23—PxB	Q-K3
4—B-R4	Kt-B3	24—R-K3(E	KtxPch.
5—Kt-B3	P-Q4	25—K-R	R-B3
6—0-0	B-K2	26—K1K(F	P-KR4
7—P-Q3	0-0	27—B-Q2	R-Q2
8—P-KR3(A	Kt-Q2	28—Q-B3	QR-Q
9—B-Kt3	Kt-B4	29—R-Q	P-KKt4
10—B-Q5	K-Kt2	30—B-B1	P-Kt5
11—Kt-K2	B-B3	31—Q-R	P-R5
12—P-B3	Kt-K2	32—Q-Kt	K-R(G
13—B-Kt3	P-Q4	33—P-B5	P-KG6
14—Kt-Kt3	P-KKt3	34—PxP	Q-R6c.
15—PxP	KtxP	35—K-Kt2	PxP
16—B-K	Kt(Q4-B5	36—R-Q3	RxR
17—B-B2(B	Q-Q4	37—KtxR	RxR
18—P-B4	Q-B3	38—RxP	KtxR
19—B-Q2	Kt-Kt4(C	39—B-K3	Kt-B3
20—Kt-K4	KtxQKt	40—BxKt(H	P-P
			Resigns.

(A) Whether this is quite necessary is a question. The P becomes the point of attack and cause of subsequent trouble.

(B) Missing the chance of 17, KtxP, BxKt; 18, RxB, KtxP; 19, R-Q5 wins. If 18...QxP; 19, BxKt.

(C) Beginning the attack the immediate threat being KtxPch.

(D) This finely conceived sacrifice offers no immediate material compensation but black relies on the resulting attack in which his pawn advantage is an important factor.

(E) In order to play Q-KB or Kt-K in view of the impending mate by QxP, etc. If 24, Q-QB, RxB, etc.

(F) Kt-Kt may be better.

(G) A necessary move for if P-Kt6 at once, 33, PxP, Q-R6ch.; 34, K-B2, PxPch., etc.; 35, RxPch, etc.

(H) There is nothing to be done. If K-K2, Q-R4, followed by P-B6, etc.

GAME NO. 1210.

Ruy Lopez.

Longacre.	Stevens.	Longacre	Stevens
White.	Black.	White	Black.
1—P-K4	P-K4	24—R-K3	R-Kt
2—Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	25—Q-K3	R-K
3—B-Kt5	B-B4	26—Q-Q4	QxQch
4—P-B3	P-B4	27—PxQ	RxQKtP
5—BxKt	QPxB	28—P-KR4	R-Q3
6—KtxP	B-Q3	29—R-Kt4(	R-KB
7—Q-R5ch	P-KKt3	30—R-Kt6	R-KR
8—KtxKtP	Kt-B3	31—R-R6	K-Q3
9—Q-R4	R-KKt	32—K-Kt3	R-R6ch
10—P-K5	R-Kt	33—K-B2	R-B
11—PxKt	B-K3	34—P-BTch	K-Q3
12—P-Q4	Q-Q2	35—K-Kt2	K-Q
13—B-Kt5	O-O-O	36—K-Kt6	R(R6xB
14—Kt-Q2	P-KR3	37—RxR	K-B2
15—B-K3	P-B5	38—R-Kt8	B-K3
16—BxP	R-Kt5	39—RxR	KxR
17—QxRP	BxB	40—K-Kt3	BxBP
18—Q-R5	BxKtch	41—P-QR3	K-Kt3
19—KxB	RxQPch	42—K-B4	P-Kt4
20—K-Kt3	R-Q7	43—R-Kt5	R-Q4
21—P-KB3	Q-QBch	44—P-K3	K-B
22—K-B4	RxKtP	45—P-R5	P-P4
23—QR-K	Q-Q7ch	46—P-R6	Resigns.

At the 23d move white is despondent when he takes account of stock. He concludes that two pawns for a piece is not worth it. At the 33d move poor. Besides permitting a dangerous discovered check the rook is locked in the trap. Played by correspondence, Mr. Longacre, Philadelphia, and Mr. Stevens, New York city.

C. P. Gates, thanks for solutions. Mr. Gates lives at 332 East Sixteenth, city.

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GAME NO. 1211.

King's Gambit.

A neat one. Especially the ending.

Vedder.	Brown.	Vedder.	Brown
White.	Black.	White	Black
1—P-K4	P-K4	16—Kt-B3	Kt-B3
2—P-KB4	PxP	17—P-Q4	B-B3
3—Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	18—PxP	KtxP
4—B-B4	Kt-Kt3	19—K-Q2	Kt-Kt5
5—O-O	P-Q3	20—KR-K	BxP
6—P-Q3	B-K2	21—QxR	RxKt
7—Kt-QB3	P-QR3	22—P-K5	Q-K2
8—Kt-K2	B-K3	23—P-K6	Q-K3
9—BxB	PxB	24—P-KB3	Kt-B3
10—Kt-Q4	Q-Q2	25—Q-K5	R-K5
11—P-QB3	Kt-R3	26—Q-Kt	K-R(G
12—Q-K3	Kt-B4	27—Kt-Q4	Kt-K
13—B-Kt3	P-Q4	28—Q-B	Q-B3
14—P-KKt3(A	P-KKt3	29—R-KB	QxQ
15—P-B3	Kt-Kt3	30—KtxQ	P-K7
16—B-Q3	B-Kt5	31—R-Q	P-K8(Q
17—Kt-K2	B-B3	32—Q-Kt	K-R(G
18—Q-B3	Q-R	33—P-B5	P-KG6
19—P-KR3	Kt-K5	34—PxP	Q-R6c.
20—K-Kt2	Kt-Kt4	35—K-Kt2	PxP
21—Q-Q3	Kt-B6ch	36—R-Q3	RxR
22—PxKt	QxQ	37—KtxR	RxR
23—KtxQ	BxKt	38—RxP	KtxR
24—R-K3	R-Kt	39—R-Kt	Kt-B3
25—Q-K3	R-K	40—BxKt(H	P-P
26—Q-Q4	K-Kt2		Resigns.

(A) Whether this is quite necessary is a question. The P becomes the point of attack and cause of subsequent trouble.

(B) Missing the chance of 17, KtxP, BxKt; 18, RxB, KtxP; 19, R-Q5 wins. If 18...QxP; 19, BxKt.

(C) Beginning the attack the immediate threat being KtxPch.

(D) This finely conceived sacrifice offers no immediate material compensation but black relies on the resulting attack in which his pawn advantage is an important factor.

(E) In order to play Q-KB or Kt-K in view of the impending mate by QxP, etc. If 24, Q-QB, RxB, etc.

(F) Kt-Kt may be better.

(G) A necessary move for if P-Kt6 at once, 33, PxP, Q-R6ch.; 34, K-B2, PxPch., etc.; 35, RxPch, etc.

(H) There is nothing to be done. If K-K2, Q-R4, followed by P-B6, etc.

GAME NO. 1210.

Ruy Lopez.

Longacre.	Stevens.	Longacre	Stevens
White.	Black.	White	Black.
1—P-K4	P-K4	24—R-K3	R-Kt
2—Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	25—Q-K3	R-K
3—B-Kt5	B-B4	26—Q-Q4	QxQch
4—P-B3	P-B4	27—PxQ	RxQKtP
5—BxKt	QPxB	28—P-KR4	R-Q3
6—KtxP	B-Q3	29—R-Kt4(	R-KB
7—Q-R5ch	P-KKt3	30—R-Kt6	R-KR
8—KtxKtP	Kt-B3	31—R-R6	K-Q3
9—Q-R4	R-KKt	32—K-Kt3	R-R6ch
10—P-K5	R-Kt	33—K-B2	R-B
11—PxKt	B-K3	34—P-BTch	K-Q3
12—P-Q4	Q-Q2	35—K-Kt2	K-Q
13—B-Kt5	O-O-O	36—K-Kt6	R(R6xB
14—Kt-Q2	P-KR3	37—RxR	K-B2
15—B-K3	P-B5	38—R-Kt8	B-K3
16—BxP	R-Kt5	39—RxR	KxR
17—QxRP	BxB	40—K-Kt3	BxBP
18—Q-R5	BxKtch	41—P-QR3	K-Kt3
19—KxB	RxQPch	42—K-B4	P-Kt4
20—K-Kt3	R-Q7	43—R-Kt5	R-Q4
21—P-KB3	Q-QBch	44—P-K3	K-B
22—K-B4	RxKtP	45—P-R5	P-P4
23—QR-K	Q-Q7ch	46—P-R6	Resigns.

At the 23d move white is despondent when he takes account of stock. He concludes that two pawns for a piece is not worth it. At the 33d move poor. Besides permitting a dangerous discovered check the rook is locked in the trap. Played by correspondence, Mr. Longacre, Philadelphia, and Mr. Stevens, New York city.

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GAME NO. 1214.

King's Gambit.

A neat one. Especially the ending.

Vedder.	Brown.	Vedder.	Brown
White.	Black.	White	Black
1—P-K4	P-K4	16—Kt-B3	Kt-B3
2—P-KB4	PxP	17—P-Q4	B-B3
3—Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	18—PxP	KtxP
4—B-B4	Kt-Kt3	19—K-Q2	Kt-Kt5
5—O-O	P-Q3	20—KR-K	BxP
6—P-Q3	B-K2	21—QxR	RxKt
7—Kt-QB3	P-QR3	22—P-K5	Q-K2
8—Kt-K2	B-K3	23—P-K6	Q-K3
9—BxB	PxB	24—P-KB3	Kt-B3
10—Kt-Q4	Q-Q2	25—Q-K5	R-K5
11—P-QB3	Kt-R3	26—Q-Kt	K-R(G
12—Q-K3	Kt-B4	27—Kt-Q4	Kt-K
13—B-B2	P-Q4	28—Q-B	Q-B3
14—P-QKt4	B-Kt5	29—R-KB	QxQ
15—P-KR3	B-R4	30—KtxQ	P-K7
16—B-Q3	K-Kt2	31—R-Q	P-K8(Q
17—Kt-K2	B-B3	32—Q-Kt	K-R(G
18—Q-B3	Q-R	33—P-B5	P-KG6
19—P-KR3	Kt-K5	34—PxP	Q-R6c.
20—K-Kt2	Kt-Kt4