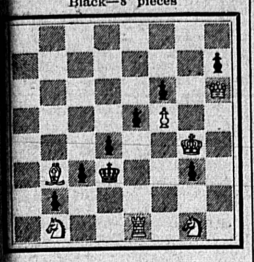
CHESS

* * *

By A. L. PAUL

Problem No. 112
By H. Eichholz
Black—8 pieces



White—7 pieces

White mates in two moves.

In the "Cincinnati Enquirer" we have found an excellent two'er of the waiting type by the Detroit, Michigan, composed. The works of this author are always remarkable in their neat and trim setting.

Solution to Problem No. 111

The key move is Q-KB1, a double threat of mate.

In a recently received copy of "The South African Chess Magazine" we find the following:

"We have long held the opinion that the following game, which won the first brilliancy prize at the Rice Memorial tournament, New York, 1916, is one of the very finest games ever played. The notes are based on those of our friend and colleague, Philip W. Sergeant.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Janowski (white)	Chajes (black)
1. P-Q4	N-KB3
2. N-KB3	P-Q4
3. P-B4	P-K3
4. B-N5	B-K2
5. P-K3	QN-Q2
6. N-B3	P-B3 (a)
7. B-Q3	PxP
8. BxBP	P-QN4
9. B-Q3!	P-QR3
10. Castles	P-B4
11. R-B1	B-N2
12. Q-K2	Castles
13. KR-Q1	Q-N3 (b)
14. N-N5!	KR-K1? (c)
15. PxP	NxP (d)
16. BxN	BxB (e)
17. BxPch!	KxB
18. Q-R5ch	K-N1
19. QxPch	K-R2?? (f)
20. N-Q7!! (g)	NxN
21. RxN	B-B3
22. N-K4!	BxP (h)
23. N-N5ch	K-R3
24. P-KN4	P-N3 (i)
25. P-KR4!	R-R1
26. Q-R7ch	Resigns

"(a) 6. . . Castles, is the usual move here. Black then reserves the option of playing . . . P-B4 in reply to either 7. B-Q3 or 7. Q-B2.

"(b) The Queen is out of play here. Far better was 13. . . . P-B5!

"(c) The wrong Rook! One of the hardest problems is often to decide which Rook should be played to a given square. Here 14. . . . QR-K1 was necessary.

"(d) If 15. . . . BxP; 16. NxN, NxN; 17. BxPch, K-B1; 18. Q-R5ch, K-N1; 19. RxN, with great advantage to white.

"(e) If 16. . . . NxB; 17. BxP, NxR? 18. Q-N4.

"(f) After the game it was pointed out that if black plays here 19. . . . K-R1! White has nothing better than a draw by perpetual check.

"(g) One of the most interesting co-incidences in the history of chess is connected with this move, which forces the win. Fifteen years later, in the 9th round of the great Olympic tournament at Prague, Mikenas and Kashdan got into this very game, which was unknown to both of them. Kashdan fell into the same error as Chajes did, and played 19. . . . K-R2?. Mikenas ('Mickey Mouse,' as his friends affectionately call him) failed, however, to find the winning continuation, and contented himself with the draw by perpetual check.

"(h) If 22. . . . BxN, 23. QxB, R-KN1; 24. QR-B7, etc. And if 22. . . . BxR; 23. NxBch, followed mate.

"(i) If 24. KxN; 25. Q-R5ch, and the Rook mates. A very pretty finish follows the text move also.

William Steinitz, champion of the world for many years, once remarked that the most independent chess player he ever met was a young lady who moved her pawns two squares whenever she had occasion to move them and when he protested against such enterprising play she declared she was sure it was right as her ma told her so!

Have you ever threatened to eat your pieces? If so—don't be alarmed, it has actually been done before! Oscar Tenner, the old maestro of the Manhattan Chess Club, swallowed everything but the board! And here is how it happened. During the World war luxuries for soldiers were few and far between. Tenner and his friends were ardent chess players but they had no pieces. They hit upon the happy idea of kneading them out of bread. All went well until they were put upon short rations. When it came a choice of playing chess or playing harp—one by one the chess men went. Swallow that one!

Woman, 76, Leaps to Death

WHEELING, W. Va. (U.P.)—Mrs. Katherine Gartner, 76, leaped 100 feet to her death off an Ohio River suspension bridge here.

FLOOD REPORT GIVEN TO SURVEYOR

National Geological Survey Records of 1914 Rain Are Presented

Official records of the U. S. Geological Survey, containing statistics on the rainfall during the flood that swept over Los Angeles county 21 years ago this month, today were added to the library of County Surveyor Alfred Jones. The records are the gift of R. V. Orbison, assistant to C. E. Arnold, in the storm drain division.

During the three-day rainfall from February 18 to 21, the records of the U. S. weather bureau show that the precipitation for Palos Verdes during the period was 3.87 inches. Heaviest was at Mount Wilson, with 19.40 inches for the three days.

Maximum flow of the San Gabriel river, measured at a point two miles up from the mouth, was estimated at 25,260 second feet. This was eclipsed by the Los Angeles river, fed by the Big Tujunga, Verdugo and Pacoima and a score of smaller canyons, which flowed 31,000 second feet, caused unprecedented damage and loss of life. Commenting on the flood, the government report states:

"This storm was preceded by heavy general precipitation in January that thoroughly soaked the ground. This monthly departure from the normal for January was much greater than that for February, but the precipitation in January covered 10 to 12 days, whereas that for February occurred within four days."

Hourly precipitation for the period from February 18 to 21 at Los Angeles, as shown by unpublished records of the U. S. weather bureau, shows how the storm "broke." At 7 a. m. on the 18th, rain was falling at the rate of .33 an hour. Around noon it was .50 inch an hour and by 2 p. m. it reached its peak at 1.49 inches, when it began to recede. The hours following brought millions of gallons of water out of canyons above cultivated areas in the San Gabriel and San Fernando valleys.

"Loss estimated by the board of flood control engineers was placed at $10,000,000," the report states. This was exclusive of the damage to the harbor due to silting.

It is to forestall repetition of similar high flows that the flood control district has worked out its comprehensive program in the county.

HOSPITAL NOTES

Most recent arrival at the local hospital is the baby boy born early Tuesday morning, February 12, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Nervick, of 26232 Governor, Harbor City. Mrs. Nervick and her son are doing nicely.

A baby daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lydic, of 707 South Elvira street, Redondo Beach, at 4:45 o'clock on Monday morning, February 11, at the Torrance Memorial hospital. The little girl has not been named as yet.

To Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Fuller, of 1041 Magnolia street, Gardena, a girl was born Monday, February 11, at 8:45 a. m. Hospital attendants report both mother and daughter to be doing well.

R. Kemp, well-known Lomita merchant, is confined to the local hospital where he was operated on Tuesday, February 12. Mr. Kemp is reported to be recovering satisfactorily.

A boy, the first of four babies to be born at the local hospital during the past week, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Johns, of 734 Sartori street, Torrance, February 7. Both the mother and the new baby are doing well.

Pair to Stand Trial Wednesday

Charged with having attempted to break into the home of Mrs. Dolly Higginbottom, Joseph Rolfes and Joseph Chovenes, residing in a local hotel, are to appear for hearing on the complaint Wednesday morning.

The incident occurred Tuesday night. The pair were released by local authorities upon their own recognizance, pending legal proceedings.

Lomita Theatre Romance

Maxine Simmons, pretty cashier, became the bride of Fred R. Hamilton, also employed at the Lomita Theatre, last Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, at the Community Presbyterian church, Rev. C. L. Montgomery officiating.

Attendants were Mrs. Mildred Cannon and Mr. Charles Murphy, of Hermosa Beach.

The bride has lived in Lomita for the past year, coming from Hermosa Beach. Mr. Hamilton is a graduate of Narbonne where he was well known as a debater and athlete. The young couple will live in Lomita.

News From Washington

By Your Congressman
CHARLES J. COLDEN

During the recent campaign in California, much was said pro and con concering the Epic program to take over factories and to put the unemployed to work producing articles for their own consumption. This plan is being used in a small way by cooperative units scattered about Los Angeles county. My visits to the canning plant in Wilmington, the vegetable farm maintained by the Wilmington Co-operative Unit and the Gardena plant for the manufacture of furniture, were of very much interest to me. During the campaign I also heard references to the Ohio plan.

I have just received a report from the labor department which furnishes some very interesting information concerning the co-operative movement under state auspices in Ohio. The labor report states that on one hand, approximately a million persons within the state were without work, had lost their homes and barely subsisted on goods and money doled out in charity while on the other hand many factories were standing idle for want of a market for their products.

The Ohio Relief Commission organized a movement to take over and operate some of these idle factories for the production of goods for the use of the unemployed. This Ohio program was not a political movement, as in California, but was the action of the relief authorities, independent of politics, to work out a program to give the unemployed an opportunity to maintain themselves.

All the employes of these state factories are drawn from the relief rolls. When a new factory is opened, preference is given first to the former employes of the factory and then to relief clients who were formerly employed in the industry. This insures an experienced labor force.

All the factories pay at least the code wages per hour. The working time of each employe is limited to the number of hours per week necessary to yield his relief requirements. No worker is kept who can not produce full value for what he is paid. All the workers of the Ohio plan are paid in cash. This is a marked difference compared to the Epic plan where it was proposed to pay the workers in goods and scrip which the bearer could exchange for the products of other co-operative units.

In November, 1934, there were in operation under the Ohio plan 11 factories which were producing a variety of products including women's cotton dresses, men's suits, work shirts, overalls, trousers, hosiery, children's clothing, household furnishings including stoves, tables, chairs, beds and china. The first factory was opened August 1 in the city of Toledo for the manufacture of clothing.

The goods produced in these state factories are sold by the production units to the State Relief Commission at a price which covers the cost of production plus a profit. The profits of these units are first used to pay back the sums borrowed by the State Commission to start the production enterprise. Thus the Ohio plan provides not only for the maintaining of all the employes by their own labor but also for repaying the state for the sums advanced.

The selling price of the goods produced by these factories averages less than the price the relief agencies have been paying. Thus, there is the advantage not only of lower cost to the state but the reduced prices of the articles sold to the state, under the Ohio plan, gives wider relief for the amount expended than under the former plan when the articles for relief were purchased from private enterprise.

The articles of clothing do not bear a trade-mark or label so there is nothing on them to brand them as relief goods. In the manufacture of women's dresses, for instance, an attempt is made to give variety in both styles and materials.

The Ohio Relief Commission is carrying on a state-wide industrial survey for the purpose of gathering information which will show the normal payroll, the present labor force, and the percent of capacity at which the factory is operating. Also data is being gathered as to the idle plants and physical condition and capacities for relief production purposes. One of the interesting factors of this situation in Ohio is that many idle plants have been offered to the state for operation by the owners.

The Ohio Relief Commission is also contemplating some arrangement for the exchange of the surplus of production units for the surplus of other units including surplus crops of the rural producers in the state. This feature is similar to the plan already in vogue in Los Angeles County established by the co-operative units.

Some of the benefits of this program as reported by the Ohio State Relief Commission is that the Ohio plan improves morale, raises the standard of living, gives the unemployed a gainful occupation and has a tendency to decrease the cost of relief and thereby lightens the load of the taxpayers. It is also noted that factories are not purchased and are not owned by the state but are leased. The idea behind this situation is that the Ohio Relief Commission proposes to turn back these factories to the owners when the depression is ended. In some cases, the owners of these factories have been given employment by the state as managers in their own factories.

The Ohio plan is one of the most interesting social and economic experiments ever undertaken in this country. Since it received some attention in California in the last campaign, no doubt many Californians will follow the Ohio experiment with much interest.

The labor department in Washington has also been making some investigations as to the use of scrip on company stores in payment of wages. It has been found that in some localities that this system is in use extensively. It is a system that has been used considerably by mining companies. The investigators have found that in some instances, the workers have been obliged to sustain a heavy discount on their scrip in order to obtain cash for necessities not afforded by company stores. The investigators also recommend that all companies maintain their scrip at a par value and that not over 25 per cent of the pay of an individual be paid in this scrip. The purpose, of course, is to prevent the employer from imposing on the workers.

The war in Louisiana was brought to the floor of the House recently. One of the representatives from that state made a biting denunciation of Senator Huey Long and his political policies in Louisiana. The attack was followed by another representative from Louisiana who defended the state program of the Kingfish. It was so different from the ordinary routine of the House that the members seemed to enjoy the diversion. Fur was flying in all directions and it was evident from the applause that the defender of Huey Long had rather the best of the argument.

My attention has just been called to an act that was recently passed by the legislature of Louisiana which makes it unlawful for an employer in that state to fix an age limit of under 50 years for the workers. It is quite evident that there has been an unfair discrimination against many workers because of their age. In spite of all the criticism against the Kingfish, I am inclined to believe that his program contains much useful legislation. At least it can be said that the bitter fight in Louisiana is caused largely by the Senator Long machine overthrowing the preceding one which dominated the state of Louisiana for many years. The members of the House seem to be inclined to let the fight go on and let the best man win.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes has been the object of much criticism in the House. The fact that Mr. Ickes is a progressive Republican irks a great many of the old-time Democrats. Furthermore, when the members of Congress tried to crash the gates of patronage in the interior department, they received a cold reception.

Outside of the partisan feature of the situation, many believe that Mr. Ickes is one of the outstanding men of the cabinet. He has the biggest program of any man in the cabinet. The Public Works Administration is a tremendous task. Mr. Ickes is said to be slow but it must be said in his behalf that in the expenditure of billions of dollars under his direction, he must necessarily move slowly and carefully in order to avoid the pitfalls of haste.

Secretary Ickes has the commendation of a large number of people who admire the way he has kicked the hanger-on and the lobbyist downstairs and has made the department practically immune from chiselers and profiteers.

It is also much to his credit that he revoked the lease of Elk Hills granted some years ago by Secretary Fall and has restored this valuable oil property to the government. Secretary Ickes has proven himself to be a hard worker, honest, faithful to his trust and unapproachable in character.

Our good friend, John McDuffie, of Mobile, Alabama, has been given a federal judgeship and has resigned as a member of Congress. John McDuffie has been a member of the House for over 16 years. He ranks next to the chairman on the rivers and harbors committee. His resignation moved me up to the eighth place on the committee but with this advantage to me, I much regret to see such a valuable man leave the House. McDuffie is a thoroughly well informed man on House procedure and affairs, is a man of fearless courage and greatly admired by those who know him. It is a loss to the nation to have a man of the character and ability of McDuffie leave the councils of Congress.

The Skis the Limit

LA PORTE, Calif. (U.P.)—When Miss Lorraine McGrath, 14, wanted to visit friends in Sacramento, she didn't let a few feet of snow stop her. Carrying her overnight case, she traveled 18 miles from La Porte to Woodleaf on skis, then took the stage to Sacramento.

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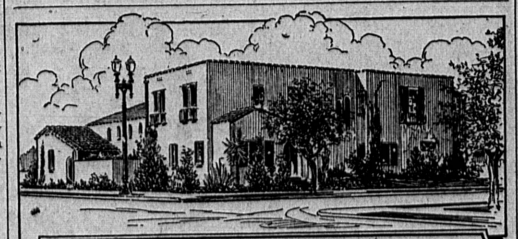

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Jell-O	Gelatin Dessert	3 pkgs.	17c
Butter	La France in Quarters	1-lb. carton	40½c
Cane Sugar	Cloth Bag	10 lbs.	49c
Wonder Bread	24-oz. Loaf	12c	16-oz. 8c
Syrup	Max-I-muM Cane & Maple	qt. 33c	pt. 19c
Mayonnaise	Best Foods	qt. 43c	pt. 27c
Chocolate	Baker's Premium	½-lb. Cake	22c
Minute Tapioca		8-oz. Pkg.	12c
Post Toasties		8-oz. pkg.	9c
Premium Flakes	Soda Crackers	pkg.	10c
Crackers	Better Best Sodas	1-lb. pkg.	14c
Grahams	Better Best	2-lb. pkg. 27c	1-lb. pkg. 14c
Lucerne Milk	Grade "A" Pasteurized	qt.	10c
Tomato Soup	Van Camp's	10½-oz. can	5c
Tomato Juice	Libby's "Gentle Pressed"	3 No. 2 cans	25c
Yolo Catsup		14-oz. bottle	10c
Corned Beef	Libby's Finest	12-oz. can	15c
Table Salt	Jefferson Island Plain or Iodized	24-oz. pkg.	4c
Beer	Brown Derby Full Strength	Plus Deposit 4	11-oz. bottles 29c
Check'r Oats	Ralston's 55-oz. pkg.	21c	20-oz. Pkg. 9c
Jersey Corn Flakes		8-oz. pkg.	7c
Libby's Peaches	Sliced or Halves	No. 2½ can	17c
Peaches	Del Monte Quality Sliced or Halves	No. 2½ can	17c
Sliced Pineapple	Del Monte or Libby's	No. 2½ can	18c
Prunes	70-80 Size In "Cello" Bag	3 lb. bag	21c
Baking Chocolate	Mother's ½-lb. Cake		9c
Orange Marmalade	King Kelly	16-oz. Jar	15c
Strawberry Preserves	Shaw's 40-oz. Jar		29c
Fruit Cocktail	D-Mand Brand	15-oz. can	12c
Sugar	Powdered or Brown	1-lb. pkg.	7c
Ginger Ale	Piedmont Plus Deposit	1-oz. Bottle	5c
Canned Peas	Golden Harvest	3 No. 2 cans	25c
Peas & Carrots	Golden Harvest	3 No. 2 Cans	25c
Bakery Day	Friday Special	Cheese Rolls 12 in Pkg.	10c
Cake	Grandma's Cocoanut Fluff 2-layer bar—Each		15c
Flour	Golden Heart	24½-lb. bag 97c	No. 10 bag 43c	No. 5 bag 24c
Argo Gloss Starch		12-oz. pkg.	7c
Elastic Starch		12-oz. pkg.	8c
Strongheart	Dog Food	tall can	5c
Favorite Matches		box	4c
Zee Tissue	Toilet Paper Plain, Green or Orchid	2 rolls	9c
Scot Tissue	Toilet Paper	2 rolls	15c
A-Plus Health Soap		3 bars	14c
Laundry Soap	White King	bar	3c
Scotch Soap	Granulated Condensed	2½-lb. pkg.	21c
Sani-Flush	Toilet Bowl Cleanser	22-oz. can	16c

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