

Chess

(Devoted especially to disseminating a more thorough knowledge of this most instructive of all games among the readers of the Independent. Address all communications intended for this department to Chess Editor Independent, 2646 Garfield st., Lincoln, Neb.

NOTES.

Problem No. 1, which appeared in the Independent of February 1, seems to have puzzled a good many of our chess friends. It is one of Reichen's composing and is intended to typify the strong minded woman (Q) getting the upper hand of her neighbor. As a rule the first movement in a chess problem is not a capture, check or even apparently a strong move; but where beautiful play can be brought out, it is sometimes permissible to have the first move either a check or capture.

Dr. A. E. Bartoo, Arcadia, Neb., had the right idea but did not give the moves, and failed to see that white can not capture the black with the Q with the Kt. The solution printed last week is the shortest possible win for white. Will the doctor give notation showing how he wins the black Q?

An old friend of the chess editor last week sent in a little story about a chess game and the people who played it. The story is a little too long for our space but we'll strain a point and print it. The chess editor suggests that the Independent's chess play the game over and send in an analysis showing where black did not play the best, and what would have been her best 19th move. Let this be the problem for this week. A six months' subscription will be given for the best analysis.

TADILLA.

Mr. and Mrs. Tadilla are a middle aged couple living at Green Bay, Wisconsin. No children have blessed their marriage, and, although in comfortable circumstances—Tadilla being a prosperous hardware merchant of Green Bay—they seldom "go out in society." Mrs. Tadilla keeps no servants but performs all her household duties with her own hands; yet with all she finds time for considerable study and is regarded as one of the best informed women in the city.

A good many years after their marriage a new pen "The Tadilla" was advertised extensively in the magazine and Mrs. Tadilla, always fond of a joke, ever afterward in referring to herself and husband said "me and Tad." Finally use of the name grew into a habit. She called him Tad, and he, to get even called her Ella, although her christian name was Sarah.

Tadilla is a very busy man, a hard worker. His eyes are not very strong and this interferes considerably with his reading in the evening—for Tadilla is somewhat of a politician, or rather a student of political economy. "Ella" frequently reads to him while he lies upon a sofa with a dark cloth thrown over his eyes.

The Tadillas both play chess—have played the game ever since they were first married. "Tad" plays a stronger game than "Ella" simply, as he says, "because women generally are not bold enough, and have not enough self-confidence to play their best." Playing chess by daylight is nearly as hard on the eyes as reading, and he did not play as often as they had opportunity. Several years ago however Tadilla subscribed for the Literary Digest, and after learning chess notation took a great interest in chess problems and games between masters. There he read of "blindfold" chess, or the art of playing chess without looking at the board. Once he said to Ella "I believe I ought to learn that method; it's just the thing for a fellow with weak eyes." But he neglected trying it until after Harry N. Pillsbury had given a blindfold exhibition at Green Bay, in which he played eight games at once without seeing the boards, winning seven and drawing one. "Believe I'll try that on Ella some of these evenings," said Tad, and he did. It was rather slow playing for Tad as he found some difficulty in keeping track of the knights, but it suited Ella very well—she won most of the games. By the way, it ought to be stated that Ella could not always control her temper when Tad played a particularly tantalizing game ending in a brilliant mate, and Ella would "scoogily" the pieces as she called a certain performance where she grabbed both hands full of pieces and flourished them in the air or threw them on the floor. After Tad began playing blindfolded, however, Ella's temper seemed to improve—for she won nearly all the games.

One evening Tad lay down on the sofa, covered his eyes and said, "Ella, let's play a game of chess this evening." "All right" was the reply, and she arranged the board and pieces.

"Believe I'll give you an Evans' gambit this evening," said Tad; "you know how the opening moves go, don't you Ella?"

White—Tad. Black—Ella. 1. P-K4 P-K4 2. Kt-Kb4 Kt-Qb3 3. B-B4 B-B4 4. P-Qk4 B x Kt P 5. P-B3

"When are you going with that bishop to R4 or B4?" quoth Tad. "I hardly know," said Ella, but I think I'll play 5—B-R4. Then the game proceeded. 6. Castles Kt-B3 7. P-Q4

Ella studied the position intently for some minutes. "What are you studying about?" asked Tad. "Why," answered Ella, "I was thinking of playing Kt x P." "Yes, you could do that," remarked her husband "but most people castle at this stage of the game."

7. Castles Kt-B3 8. P x P Kt x P 9. B-Q5 "There," said the blindfolded player,

"you have the choice of playing either B x QBP or Kt x QBP. If you play the former I'll give you a lively game." "I think you're a little too anxious to have me play B x P," answered his wife. "I've a good notion to play Kt x QBP, attacking your Q." "It wouldn't do any particular good, because I'd reply Kt x Kt, then I could escape with my R when you play B x Kt."

9. B x KKt B x P 10. B x KKt B x R 11. B x RP ch 12. Kt-Kt5 B x P 13. Kt-Kt5 Kt x P 14. B x Q Kt-Kt5 15. B-K4 dis ch Kt-R3 16. B x Kt P-Kt3 17. B x R discovered check, couldn't I? "Yes, you could; and I'd play P x Q." "Don't be alarmed, sweetheart, I am not hungry for rooks."

17. B x KKt P x B 18. Q x P "Pawn to queen four," said Mrs. Tadilla. "I wouldn't do that," said her husband. "Don't you see that I can take your rook? Better take that move over."

"I'll have to save my queen now," said Tad half to himself. "Ella, just pull that queen back to rook five, will you?" 19. Q-R5 E-Q3 "Bishop to bishop eight, discovered check, mate," announced the man on the sofa.

There was a resounding crash and clatter. The pieces had been "scoogied."

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THE UNIT OF ACCOUNT

The Circumstances Under Which It Was First Adopted in the United States. Upon theories of government Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson were always at swords point. There was one thing however upon which they agreed and that was what should be the unit of account for the new government which they helped to establish.

Those two distinguished gentlemen were appointed by the president in 1792 a committee, so to speak, for the purpose of seeing what should be the "dollar of account," what should be the system of weights, and what of measurement. With alacrity and great painstaking, they attended to their duty, and they first established the yard stick according to the English rule, adopting the old metallic yard stick, which had been in use long in England and kept in the exchequer with gold tips, which, when measured at a certain temperature Fahrenheit between the gold tips, would measure exactly 36 inches. They adopted that, as to the pound weight, they adopted that in use in England, saying a pound was a pound, whether of lead or of iron or of feathers. They agreed as to these, but had some trouble when they came to make money—this dollar, this almighty dollar, as it is sometimes called. When they came to the consideration of that question they invited two gentlemen, Mr. Bowditch and Mr. Rittenhouse, who were practical business men and understood all the transactions of every-day business life.

These gentlemen were called in. They sent for an assayer, and finally decided on getting 1,000 Spanish milled dollars of different dates of coinage for an experiment. At that time Spain was not what she is now. She was a great power, was in the vanguard of nations, and her money went abroad to a greater extent than that of any other nation. Her money was used in Mexico and South America, as well as in other places; hence was current here; not only so, but the Spanish milled dollar was then the predominant money in this country and had been in colonial days.

It was then agreed, advising with the eminent business men, Bowditch and Rittenhouse, that in order to arrive at what should constitute a dollar they would make an experimental test. They agreed that they would get 1,000 Spanish milled dollars of different dates and have them thoroughly cleaned of all extraneous matter, and have an assayer take them, melt some down, and extract all the alloy therefrom in their presence. So they took a thousand Spanish milled dollars thus prepared and had them melted and had this residuum weighed. They then divided that residuum by 1,000 and the product of that division thus ascertained was exactly 371.25 grains of pure silver, and they made that 371.25 grains the "dollar of account," and it has been so ever since.

From the time of the adoption of that standard, April 2, 1792, this country has grown into a vast area, with untold strength and wealth and capabilities and all that constitutes true greatness. Since the 2d of April, 1792, this dollar has stood the test of the storm of wars, of politics, and of revolution, and that dollar still maintained its value until the assassin struck it, by stealth, in 1873, and its veritable ghost has lingered on the stage of action since and will not down at the bidding; and now its former friends, seek to give it the finishing stroke and put it out of the way by a statutory burial.

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greatness. Since the 2d of April, 1792, this dollar has stood the test of the storm of wars, of politics, and of revolution, and that dollar still maintained its value until the assassin struck it, by stealth, in 1873, and its veritable ghost has lingered on the stage of action since and will not down at the bidding; and now its former friends, seek to give it the finishing stroke and put it out of the way by a statutory burial.

Cost of McKinley's "Commissions" 1. Monetary commission.....\$ 75,000 2. Commissioner to Cuba..... 10,000 3. Queen jubilee commission..... 60,000 4. Commissioner of Paris exposition..... 20,000 5. Special adviser on treaties..... 30,000 6. First Philippine commission..... 200,000 7. Commissioner to Japan..... 15,000 8. Commissioner to Russia..... 30,000 9. Paris peace commission..... 200,000 10. Commission to treat with Canada..... 200,000 11. War investigating committee..... 150,000 12. Cuban and Porto Rico commission..... 50,000 13. Commission to The Hague..... 35,000 14. Commission to Samoa..... 50,000 15. Hawaiian commission..... 30,000 16. Industrial commission (annually)..... 150,000 17. Nicaraguan canal commission..... 250,000 18. Insular commission..... 50,000 19. Statistical Expert Porter..... 10,000 20. Second Philippine commission..... ?

There's McKinley Republican-Imperialism for you. Foot them up and see how much these silk-hatted commissions amount to—and every penny of the cost, in the last analysis came out of the coal digger, the smelterman, the farmer, the working man.

Who of all those who foot the bills are benefited even to the value of a cent?

Narrowing Oats The Nebraska Experiment Station has found a very considerable advantage to accrue from the practice of harrowing the oat field after the plants are up. The benefit is due to the loosening of the soil resulting in the formation of a soil mulch. This mulch serves to retard the evaporation of moisture from the soil during the period during which it is not entirely shaded by the plants.

Concentration of Wealth George K. Holmes who was connected with the last census declared in an article in the Political Science Quarterly some time in 1893 that 9 per cent of the families of the United States own 71 per cent of the wealth and that the remaining 29 per cent is distributed among the remaining 91 per cent of the families. A later authority on this subject is Chas. B. Spahr, who in a work entitled "The Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States" says that one-half the families in America are without property; seven-eighths of the families own but 1 per cent of the national wealth, while 8 per cent of the families own 99 per cent.

Clippings. We have several times heretofore remarked that the war of conquest in the Philippines has already cost more money than would have been needed to irrigate and make accessible to American labor more square miles of arid lands in the western states than the total area of those islands. It is one of those pregnant facts which we are fearful lest you forget, lest you forget.—The Bayonet.

Banker Hepburn's letter to Secretary Gage, Wall Street's near ally and active friend, is to have such circulation as its author never dreamed of. Ten million copies are to be scattered broadcast over the land by the Democratic National Committee. That's for a starter merely. Other millions will follow. Not since letter writing became an art has there been produced a missive which gave such solid encouragement to the opposition. It proves more things than one. Wherefore it is sweet that the American Electorate should have in black and white this campaign document. It shows that the administration grants financial aid by favor; that party work

and hoodle campaign contributions give open sesame to the strong box of the people; that Lyman Gage, Chairman of the Exchequer, is wholly directed and controlled by Wall Street's leaders, and that the president is quick to respond to the button's touch, when at the other end there sits the Standard Oil and kindred allies of the octopus.—Verdict.

The argument made for imperialism by some of its advocates in congress would astonish the angels in heaven and provoke a smile on the face of Satan. Here are a few sentences taken from the speech of Hon. Henry R. Gibson: "I am one of those men who believe in providence; I do not know whether gentlemen on the other side believe in it or not, and I do not know whether everybody on this side believes in it or not, but I believe in it. I can not understand history any other way. I believe there is a providence in this matter."

"Force rules the world, and all our rights are based on force, which is only another name for law."

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MULLET HEADS ASTONISHED They Can't Understand Why Exporting More Wealth out of the Country Than is Brought Back Makes Us Poorer Editor Independent:—I am in receipt of numerous letters making inquiries about and objections to some things I have written on the subject of trade with foreign countries. I have said that since 1860 our national wealth has not been increased by foreign trade. On the contrary, our foreign trade reports indicate a large loss, almost all of which has occurred since 1873. I insist that the excess of exports shown by the trade reports is the measure of that loss. I insist that the debts, at present held by foreign countries against the government and our people, make the measure of an additional loss, that we must suffer in the future. These assertions astonish many, who have given the subject no considerable study, and some of those who have. They are the basis of most of the inquiries and objections that I have received. The fact that a part at least of the excess of exports, month by month, shown in the reports of the treasury department, is paid on debts held abroad, appears to be confusing, and I am asked how I can regard, what is applied in payment of debts, as a loss.

Many of the inquiries come from persons who do not appear to have seen my summary of the treasury reports published last year, in which this question was considered. Or, it is possible, that in trying to be brief, I have failed to be clear. I want it observed that I say, "measure of that loss." In the consideration of this subject, there are certain fundamental facts and propositions that must be remembered, and the full import of which must be realized.

1. Merchandise, gold and silver are the only subjects of import and export. There is no possible way by which wealth can come into or go out of the country, except in one or more of these three forms.

2. When a debt is contracted, it is for something the debtor receives. If the debtor receives nothing, then the debt is without consideration. If a debt without consideration is never paid, the creditor loses nothing, and the debtor gains nothing. If such a debt is paid, the debtor loses and the creditor gains the amount paid on the debt.

3. If a debt is contracted by our government, or by any of our people, in a foreign country, and our nation receives any consideration for the debt so contracted, that consideration must be represented by an import. If it is then paid, it will be represented by an export, and the payment would not be a loss. If there has never been any import as a consideration for the debt contracted, and the debt is paid by an export, that export will measure the loss of national wealth by the transaction.

4. There is a large debt held against us in foreign countries, at this time, seriously estimated at from five billions to ten billions of dollars. One of two things must be true. Either this debt represents what we have received from foreign countries in merchandise, gold or silver, or the debt is without consideration. Whatever we received is included in the treasury report of imports.

There is no question, that the debts held in this country against foreign countries are very small in comparison with debts held in foreign countries against us. This, I believe, no recognized authority disputes. What, then, ought to be the relation between our imports and our exports? Clearly, they ought to show that our

imports of merchandise, gold and silver exceed our exports by a large amount. If it be true that the imports do not exceed the exports, then the existing debts held in foreign countries represent an equivalent debt contracted at some time, for which there is no consideration whatever accruing to us as a nation.

6. Prior to 1860, the debts held in foreign countries against us or held by us against foreign countries was very small, practically nothing. Now, as already stated, the debts held in foreign countries against us in excess of the debts held in this country against them is very large. The reports of the treasury department show, that from June 30, 1860, to December 31, 1899, not only is there no excess of imports to account for this enormous debt, but the excess of exports of merchandise, gold and silver exceeds all imports by \$3,295,161,124.

7. The conclusion follows, with the certainty of a mathematical demonstration, that every dollar of the excess of exports over imports since 1860 measures a loss of national wealth. The conclusion is equally certain, that the debts held against us in foreign countries, less the debts held against foreign countries by us, is the measure of the additional loss that we will have sustained when those debts are paid.

It is not necessary, in showing that a loss has occurred, to explain in detail how it came about. It may be impossible to do this with complete accuracy. Some very important factors, however, may be mentioned.

1. The sale of our national bonds at fifty and sixty cents on the dollar, with manipulations that have raised the price of these securities to a premium.

2. Foreign capital invested in local enterprises, and then stocked and bonded to fire and ten times the amount actually invested, the difference between the capital invested and the stock and bonds being represented by our franchisees that cost the manipulators nothing, these bonds being held by the alien owners of the capital invested.

3. Alien ownership of land by which is taken away each year a large part of our agricultural products, for which nothing ever comes back to us.

A careful consideration of these facts and propositions, it seems to me, ought to settle once for all the explanation so frequently offered to account for our excess of exports by asserting that they are paid upon the debts we owe in foreign countries.

March confusion has been caused in the public mind by repeated references in the public press to the importation and exportation of merchandise. It is assumed that where there is a large excess of export of merchandise over the imports, that our products and our business is being benefited by the large sales. The impression is left upon the public mind that we must, therefore, as a nation, be increasing our wealth by these sales. It is forgotten that there are two other items involved in foreign trade, gold and silver, and that they must be included in our calculation. If, by an export of merchandise, we are increasing our wealth, that increase must be represented by something that can be imported.—Flavius J. Van Vorhis. Indianapolis, Feb. 6, 1900.

A Mock Governor His barricade is the laughing stock of the hour. But that is the merest bagatelle. His blocking of the pursuit of Goebel's murderer until it is perhaps too late to apprehend and identify him, and his failure whilst issuing his proclamations dispersing legislatures and terrorizing law courts to make a show of offering some reward for his arrest, have filled the public with horror. Yet not one human being in Kentucky would lay the weight of a finger upon his person. It is sacred. It is sacred because the whole war and woof of the democratic hype is law and order. It is sacred because every democratic interest is arrayed upon the side of protecting him against harm. Above all, it is safe, because, when all is over and he is down and out, he will be wanted legally to account for his criminal acts.—Courier-Journal.

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