

CHESS

By E. J. CLARKE

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Capablanca-Lascker Match Book

The book of the Capablanca-Lascker world's championship match is off the press. It contains, besides the fourteen games, annotated by the Cuban master, a historical account of the contest, written by H. Cassel, for many years chess editor of the New York Sun, who reported the match for the Associated Press at Havana. A sketch of Capablanca's chess career is also printed. It is published by the American Chess Bulletin Company, 150 Nassau street, New York city, price \$6 a copy.

The world's record for team matches at chess was established in London on Saturday afternoon, September 24, when 800 players, divided into two teams—North and South of the Thames—sat down to a Titanic contest. The Northern team won by thirty-five games—217½ to 188½. This little gathering was held in Central Hall, Westminster.

GAME DEPARTMENT

GAME No. 34

In connection with the visit of the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club to the Faculty Club of Berkeley, a few weeks ago, it was mentioned in this column that the famous Zukertort-Blackburne game was demonstrated on a wallboard. This led to several inquiries and a request that the game be printed. It was played in the great London tournament of 1883, which was won by Zukertort, with Steinitz second and Blackburne third. The game is taken from "Blackburne's Games at Chess." The notes are by Blackburne, to which we have added several by James Mason.

ENGLISH OPENING			
Zukertort White	Blackburne Black	Zukertort White	Blackburne Black
1—P-QB4	P-K3	18—P-K4	QR-QB
2—P-K3	S-KB3	19—P-K5	S-K(c)
3—S-KB3	P-QS3	20—P-B4	P-S3(d)
4—B-K2	B-S2	21—R-K3	P-B4
5—Castles	P-Q4	22—P-Pep	SxP
6—P-Q4	B-Q3	23—P-B5	S-K5
7—S-B3	Castles	24—BxS	PxR
8—P-QS3	QS-Q2	25—PxSP	R-B7(e)
9—B-S2	Q-K2(a)	26—PxPch	K-R
10—S-QS5	S-K5	27—P-Qsch	P-K4
11—SxB	PxS	28—Q-S4(f)	QR-B4(g)
12—S-Q2	QS-B3	29—R-Bch	KxP(h)
13—P-B3	SxS	30—QxPch	K-S2
14—QxS	PxP	31—BxPch	KxR
15—BxP	P-Q4	32—B-S7ch(i)	K-S
16—B-Q2	KR-B(a)	33—QxQ	Resigns
17—QR-K	R-B2		

NOTES

- (a) Instead of playing the usual move I played this, with the intention of changing Bishop for Knight, and obtaining command of the QB file.
- (b) When I made this move I intended to get to B square with the Knight, via Q2, and did not realize that it mattered which Rook first took possession of the file, as my intention was to double them.
- (c) My original intention of playing Knight to Q2 was better than this.
- (d) This assists White to establish his attack. P-B4 would give Black a fair game.
- (e) This loses. B-Q4, and there is still some fight left in Black. (Black had a principal share in originating this position, his object for some time previously being to plant a Rook at the seventh, but it goes against him in extraordinarily brilliant fashion.—Mascn.)
- (f) An enthusiastic critic, who, by the bye, was not present, says that this literally electrified the lookers-on. Whether this be so or not, at all events it was anticipated by me, as there was no other move to save him from immediate loss.

(g) I thought this sufficient, quite overlooking the sacrifice of the Rook. At this stage, walking round to see how the other games were going, one of the players said to me: "You've got the little man." "I don't know," I replied; "it's tremendously difficult." On returning, Zukertort had not yet made his move, but it dawned on me that the sacrifice of the Rook was fatal, and the only question was whether he would find it out. This did not long remain doubtful. Returning to the other boards, I presently heard a crash, as though a piece were being slapped down with all the emphasis a man's muscles could give it, and presently there came a tap to my shoulder: "Your clock is going; I have made my move," Zukertort said. (If 28½QxQ; then 29BxPch, KxP; 30R-R3ch, K-S3; 31R-S3ch, K-R2 (or4); 32R-B7 (or5)ch, K-R3; 33B-B4ch and Rook mates.—Mason.)

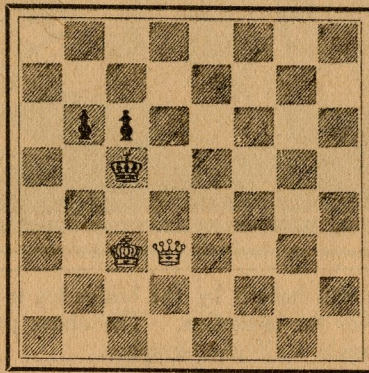
(h) If 29½QxR, then 30BxPch, KxP; 31QxPch, etc., mating.—Mason.

(i) "A worthy finish to one of the most brilliant games on record."—Steinitz.

Problems

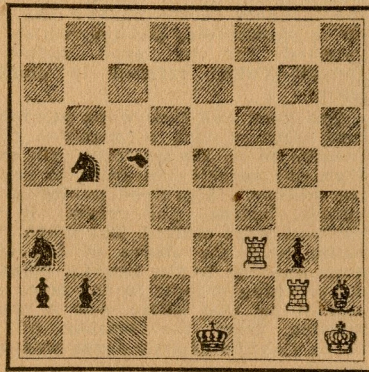
A. J. FINK

PROBLEM No. 35
By Bernardo Smith
Black—3 pieces.



White—2 pieces.
Mate in five moves.

PROBLEM No. 36
By A. Jay Fink
Black—7 pieces.



White—3 pieces.
White to play and draw.

PROBLEM No. 37

By E. L. Church

1 Q6; 5 p R1; 3 p l s l p; 2 S b k l
S P; 3 p l s P l; 2 P B I R 2; I K6;
4 B3—2 mover.

Solutions: No. 32 takes 22 moves to unravel and not 20 as some claimed. Rf3, Rh3, Rh6, Re6, Re4, Re5, RXP, Re5, Re4, Re6, Rh6, Rh3 (the K is now at d2); black now plays Pb5, forcing white to make 10 more moves in order to mate at d3.

No. 33 is solved by Sd6, the point of the problem being why S to c5 or f2 will not work. A close study of the position will show the clever defense of P promotes to a bishop at h1, defeating the continuation of Sg1 in account of staminate.

No. 34. No solution; author's intention Re3.

Solutions received from J. E. Ford, city; A. J. H., Palo Alto. Belated solutions from E. J. Russell, Oakland; J. C. Spence, Oakland; J. S. San Mateo; W. D. Moore, Napa; E. L. Church, Ahwahnee; C. W. Updyke, Dinuba; J. Fulton, Sacramento; F. M. Bumstead, Berkeley; H. H. Howell, Natoma.

E. J. Russell—Be5 defeated by Se7.
J. Fulton—Qg2 defeated by Qc5.
G. Maddock—Pd8 defeated by Be8.
E. L. Church—Qc5 is what you overlook.

E. J. Russell—Bc8 defeated by Bf2.
F. Maus—The line of play suggested only draws; no need of defending the rook's pawn.

A. Grouch, San Francisco—Variety is the spice of life, you know.

Problem No. 35 was composed some time ago, but heretofore has never been published. A remarkable lightweight.

Problem No. 36 is one of the author's few end games.

In No. 37 we have another original contribution from our Yosemite valley composer-solver.

TEICHMANN'S BRILLIANT WIN

Solution to position given in Forsythe last week: 1 RXP, SxR; 2Q-S5!, S-B; 3Q-Q8ch, SxQ; 4 P-R6 and wins.

Tarrasch's Analysis of the P-QB4 Defense to the Q. G. D. (Continued)

Other analyzed lines of play for Black against the Rubinstein variation (P-KS3, etc.) begin with Black's choice of moves on his eighth turn, as follows: 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-K3; 3 S-QB3, P-QB4; 4 BPxP, KPxP; 5 S-B3, S-QB3; 6 P-KS3, S-B3; 7 B-S2, B-K2; 8 castles. Tarrasch first examines the play, springing from 8... Castles; 9 Pxp, Bxp;

10 B-S5, P-Q5; 11 S-K4, B-K2; 12 BxS, BxB; 13 R-B1, B-B4! (not, as in the Lasker-Tarrasch Berlin masters' tourney, 1918, R-K; 14 S-K, B-B4; 15 S-B5, with the better game). Now, if 14 S-B5, Q-S3. And if 14 S-K, R-B, and according to the Nuremberg master, Black stands well in either case. Or Black can continue after the first eight moves as above 8... B-K3; 9 Pxp, Bxp; 10 B-S5, P-Q5; 11 S-K4, B-K2; 12 BxS, BxB; 13 Q-R4 (Burn vs. Tarrasch, 1912), B-Q4; 14 SxB ch, QxS; 15 KR-Q, castles (Q); 16 QR-B, K-S; 17 P-QS4, P-QR3; 18 P-S5, Pxp; 19 QxSF, B-K5; 20 S-K, KR-K; 21 BxB, RxB; 22 R-S, R-Q2; 23 KR-B, R-B2, when, according to Tarrasch, Black's game is nothing inferior. Therefore, he asserts that the P-QB4 defense is sound and playable against the Rubinstein (or Schlechter) P-KS3 and B-S2 attack.