

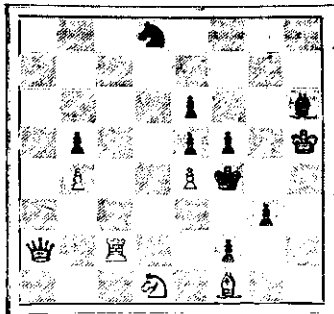
**CHESS.**

All communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor, "The Weekly Graphic and New Zealand Mail," Auckland.

**Position No. 25.**

(By Rev. G. Dobbs.)

Black.



White.

White to play and mate in three.

Forsyth Notation—3kt4; 8: 4p2b; 1p2ppk; 1P2Pk2; 6p1; Q122; 3Kt1B2.

**A Classical Game.**

Second game of the match between Dr. Lasker and Monsieur Janowsky, played in Paris, October 21st, 1909.

**"FOUR KNIGHTS GAME."**

White. Black.

- M. D. Janowsky. Dr. Lasker.
- 1. P-K4. P-K4.
- 2. Kt-KB3. Kt-QB3.
- 3. Kt-B3. Kt-B3.
- 4. B-Kt5. B-Kt5.
- 5. Castles. Castles.
- 6. P-Q3. P-Q3.
- 7. B-Kt5. BxKt.
- 8. PxB. Kt-K2 (a).
- 9. B-QB4 (b). Kt-K3.
- 10. Kt-R4 (c). Kt-B3 (d).
- 11. BxKt (B4). PxB.
- 12. Kt-Bc (e). B-Kt5.
- 13. P-KR3. B-R4.
- 14. R-Kt1. P-QK3.
- 15. Q-Q2 (f). BxKt.
- 16. PxB. Kt-R4.
- 17. K-R2. Q-J3.
- 18. R-Kt. QR-K.
- 19. P-Q4 (g). K R.
- 20. B-QKt5. Q-R3 (h).
- 21. QR-Kt5. P-KB3.
- 22. QR-Kt4. P-Kt3.
- 23. B-Q3 (i). R-K2.
- 24. P-B4 (j). Kt-Kt2 (k).
- 25. P-B3. Kt-K3.
- 26. B-R. P-KB4.
- 27. QR-Kt2. R-B3.
- 28. B-Q3. P-KKt4 (l).
- 29. B-KR. P Kt5 (m).
- 30. B-K2. Kt-K4.
- 31. BxP. P-B6.
- 32. R-Kt3. PxB (n).
- 33. Resigns.

**NOTES BY MESSRS HOFFER AND GUNSBURG.**

- (a) At the recent Scarborough Congress B-Q-K2 was almost invariably adopted after Nergant's failure against Atkins with the 8.Kt-K2 variation; but the latter move still holds good, it being also a favourite variation of Janowsky-Hoffer.
  - (b) The orthodox 9.BxKt seems preferable, perhaps better with drawing B to QB4.—Hoffer.
  - (c) White must stand or fall by BxKt; otherwise his original move of B-Kt5 amounts to loss of time, and acts in favour of giving Black a superior development with his two knights. Lasker, however, knew what he was doing when he played Kt-K2, as Janowsky cannot be persuaded to part with the Bishop.—Gunsberg.
  - (d) Now, this move is worse than useless, as it places the Knight in an insecure position, as soon as the White Bishop is compelled either to retire or to take the Knight. It is obvious that the Bishop cannot maintain itself on Kt5 for long.—Gunsberg.
  - (e) A forced retreat, KtXP being threatened, and Black takes the offensive; consequently the excellence of Black's 10; Kt-B3 is thus confirmed.—Hoffer.
- This further serious loss of time clears the ground for Black's advance. White might possibly have attempted to avoid this loss of time by a move such as 12. R-K; for if then KtXP, 13. RxKt, Qxkt; 14. P-Kt3, without any damage.

Rut in reply to 12. R-K, Black would probably not execute the threat of KtXP, but play P-KKt4 instead, compelling 13. Kt-B3. There was also 12. P-Kt3. I should have been inclined to adopt any move rather than retire the Kt to B3.—Gunsberg.

- (f) Unable to dislodge the Bishop, it is the best course to force Black to the capture of the Knight, the open Kkt file being a slight compensation for the double Pawn—anyhow, in Janowsky's opinion.—Hoffer.
- (g) To prevent R-K4.—Hoffer.
- (h) A casual examination would suggest 20. P-B4. It would probably be answered with 21. P-K5, with unnecessary complications. Dr. Lasker's line of play is simple and sound, his King's position being secure even against the doubled rooks.—Hoffer.
- (i) This is to prevent (presumably) Black's P-KB4; but it removes the Bishop from a useful post. The alternative would have been 23. B-Kt3, R-K2; 24. B-B6.—Hoffer.
- (j) Stalemating the Bishop still more.—Hoffer.
- (k) The superiority of the Knight over the Bishop is again illustrated in this position. Black can leave the double Pawn "en prise," for, if 25. QxP, then 24. QxQ; 26. RxQ, Kt-K3, getting back a better pawn in exchange.—Hoffer.
- (l) Threatening 29. QxPch; 30. KxQ, R-B3, mate.
- (m) There is no defence to this move.—Hoffer.
- (n) A classical game on the part of Dr. Lasker.—Hoffer.

**News and Notes.**

A match for the championship of Victoria is proceeding in Melbourne between Mr. Coultas, the present holder of the title, and Mr. Steele. The scores to date are: Mr. Steele 3 wins, Mr. Coultas 1, two games having been drawn.

While the P. and O. liner Mantua was travelling from Fremantle to Adelaide the week before last, her passengers played a game of chess by wireless telegraphy with those on the R.M.S. Morea going west. The game was in progress for six hours, and the Mantua passengers won in 21 moves.

The nine games entered for the brilliancy prize at the conclusion of the recent N.Z. "championship tourney" are being carefully looked over by the judges—Messrs. Ewson, Little, and O'Loughlin—and their verdict will be given at an early date.

**VOLUNTEER NOTES.**

(By Rifleman.)

Officers and men are wondering what the programme is to be for the visit of Lord Kitchener, but so far nothing official has been announced. The officers of the Auckland Garrison met the O.C.D. on Friday night to discuss the matter.

At the last inspection parade of the Eden Camps Private Coynt was presented with a silver medal and pair of sleeve links, donated by Mr. Bullen, for shooting at Penrose. Corporal Flynn won the second trophy—half a dozen silver spoons, presented by Lieut. Rhodes.

Major Barclay, Deputy Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in New Zealand, has been advised that the regulations governing the medical scheme in connection with the internal defence of the Dominion will be placed in the hands of the Brigade authorities before being finally agreed to in order that the Brigade authorities may make suggestions as to alterations or the insertion of additional regulations.

The men of the No. 3 Company Auckland Garrison Artillery Volunteers, who went into camp at Fort Takapuna on Friday, have now settled down to work with a will, and are busy preparing for the firing which takes place next week. To equal last year's record will require some good shooting, but when the numbers go up it will probably be found that the Best No. 3 have as yet still retained the Kicker Cup, and probably added something to the honours roll.

The immense superiority of the targets installed at the local range over the range used at Wanganui and Auckland was very clearly demonstrated at the late meetings (says the Taranaki "Herald"). At Wanganui men had to hang on to the lower part of the targets, and at Auckland they were obliged to stand on their feet, and even then some of the targets mistook themselves for aeroplanes, and wandered off the posts to immediate destruction. At Auckland, though the targets were not so bad, men had at times great difficulty in keeping them plumb.

"A splendid combination" is the Sydney "Morning Herald's" description of the New Zealand team which is to visit the United States. The names and ranks of the team are as follows:—A. Cutler, S. A. Kefferd (Bathurst), W. J. Piggott (Grenaway), W. Jacobs (Albury), W. H. Cutler (A.R.R.), Private W. H. H. (A.R.R.), Sergeant, Major Bliton (A.R.R.), W. H. Powell (Parramatta), George Fisher (Sydney), P. Ettinghausen (Parramatta), and J. J. Matheson

(North Sydney). The last named two have been picked chiefly as coaches. M. H. Thompson (Albury) and C. Morrison (Gowburn), sergeants.

One weak point in the Liverpool (N.S.W.) manoeuvres was the breakdown of lateral communications between one column and another. Lord Kitchener agrees in the immense importance of lateral communications. And an officer suggested to him that as they are so important it would be a good thing if such crossings as that over Dead Man's Creek should be improved. "It does not seem to be possible," he replied, "said the Field-marshal. His opinion is that a practice-ground with the difficulties taken out of it is no practice-ground. For practice he would choose a line of communication with a good big bump to the middle of it."

The Professional Board of Victoria College last week discussed its committee's proposals regarding University military training. While various views were entertained as to university military training, a motion was carried unanimously to the effect that while the Board was of opinion that the Government must make provision for teaching the theoretical and practical aspects of the military art, it was not prepared to say whether the direction and control of such instruction should rest with the Defence Department or with the university. The Board was also unanimous in opinion that the question of direction and control should be submitted to Lord Kitchener.

No. 2 Company of the Auckland Garrison Artillery, at present in camp at the North Head, had their instructional series last week. Lieut. Colonel W. S. Patterson, Officer-commanding the Garrison, acted as chief umpire for Fort Cutley, and Captain Pilkington, R.N.Z.A., in a similar capacity for the North Battery. At Cutley Captain Potter was Party Commander, with Sergt. Major Clarke as assistant, and at the North Battery Lieut. Thomas was in charge, with Lieut. Ewan as assistant. Everything went off satisfactorily, and judging from the results the company should make a good showing in the competitions. On Sunday the company held a church parade, half attending the Anglican church, and half the Presbyterian church. In the afternoon the men were "At Home," a large number of their friends going across from Auckland to visit them. Excellent work has been done by all ranks, and the efficiency of the corps will be considerably raised when the training is concluded on Saturday next.

"Ting" Knyvet, who has been dismissed from the volunteer force, has been dispensed with, not because he was not a good soldier, but because he broke a regulation (writes "No. 18" in the "New Zealand Times"). Many a keen man has been "broken" by a regulation. I don't suppose the authorities could object to "Ting" of the First Queenslander, enlisting in the Territorials as an ordinary everyday private, or that there would be anything against him being allowed to climb to a certain amount of assistance that great soldiers and soldiers have sometimes bumped hard against regulations, but that their services have not been lost to the Empire. "Ting" and I trekked together and chewed bits of the same wagon, and saw the heliograph at Kaiteraki working at the same moment, and had a picnic on the same hill on the way to Harberton, and did practically the same things at Samara's Pass and Beyer's. I know that under the regulations "Ting" has no right to "kick against the pricks," but I also know that there are not too many keen volunteer officers in New Zealand to make it altogether improper to assist him, and that a little soldier from ever bearing arms again. Knyvet always did his duty as a soldier, and although he and I sorted letters alongside one another in Pretoria, he was there very long, and he had there was more war in progress. Although he has broken regulations, I sympathise with him and hope he will keep on being a soldier for the Empire, even though he can't wear stars.

**BILLIARDS.**

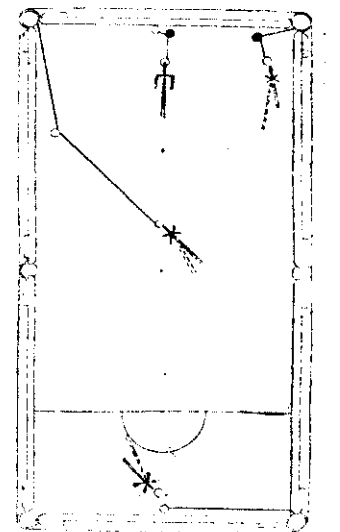
**The Use of "Rests" and "Butts."**

AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL METHODS.

One important detail of play on the full-sized 12ft. by 6ft. 11in. table, is the use of the "rest" and the half and full "butts." It hardly needs to be told that these implements are not called for by the player unless he finds he cannot strike his ball correctly, or even at all, without their aid. They are not at all easy to handle, to say nothing of the time which is cut to waste in getting them. Therefore, they are not exactly prime favourites with any kind of billiardist. The professionals avoid their use as much as possible. Any way but the strokes with the "rest" is preferred by them—behind the back, with the cue in the left hand, or with one leg placed on the ledge of the table. There is as much desire to avoid a stroke with the "rest" as to get on with the straight-way with the play. Only one leading professional can I recollect who favoured the use of all three of these playing accessories. It was a case of necessity with him, though, owing to his lack of height and reach. I refer to the famous spot-stroke expert, W. J. Peall. What is more, he was the most proficient handler of them all that the game has ever seen. But he would discard the "rests" in an ingenious way at a close cannon position, by laying his cue flat upon the table,

and taking hold of it near the tip, make his stroke while standing at the wrong side of the object-ball.

The amateur player, however, can seldom train himself to any such devices as the professionals adopt. It requires not a little practice and training of the limbs to be able to throw a leg up on the table, and play accurate in such a position. To put the cue behind the back is not everybody's fancy, and this, too, is not easily acquired, to do anything like justice to the stroke. Then, again, standing up against the side of the table on one leg, with your body vainly trying to bore a hole into the woodwork, is anything but comfortable or secure. The amateur has to turn to his "rest" as being safer and fraught with less discomfort than any other compromised stance for the stroke, poorly as he manipulates it. Unless he is playing slow to medium pace, the odds are not only that he misses his stroke, but also his ball. This is the billiard "fizzle," which, as in golf, is always "on." And, unless you get to know the art of handling the "rest" and letting it be what it is intended to be—a steady and lifting platform for the cue to pass along—you will be always liable to make the same mistake.



Some shots with the "rest" and full-butt, most of which might well be played with the left hand.

The butt end of the "rest," the whole of its length, in fact, should lie flat upon the table. No greater fault can there be than to hold it aloft at an angle of 75 degrees. Do not let the handle of the "rest" lie directly under the cue, as so many are in the habit of doing. The player's disengaged hand should press firmly upon the butt end, which should lie across and wide of the cue, but towards the player's left hand—that is, if he is a right-handed player. Keep the whole thing free from any chance of rocking. Judge the lengths of the cue you desire to extend beyond the "crossed" rest-head, and make sure that you have allowed enough space between it and the cue-ball, so that you will not commit the common error of pulling it too far back and off the "rest" and strike this in returning. There is a great tendency to do this in all forcing strokes, the longer backward swing the player takes, in his effort to put all the possible force into the shot gets him into this trouble. It is something he will seldom do if striking at medium or slow paces. Another thing which the forcing shots are always likely to bring about is a shifting of the left arm. If this is moved much the pressure of the hand upon the butt is likely to be released and the "rest-head" shifts with the strong play of the cue, and the result in this case is anything but that intended. The "rest" should be kept rigidly still all along its length.

So much for the "rest." Now for its longer companions, the half and long "butts." Indispensable as they are, when the cue-ball is out of the player's striking reach, their popularity is strictly limited. It is very deceptive billiards played with such long and heavy cues. The need for steadiness is the same as with the "rest." But the end of the cue and the ball it has to strike being further away, increases the difficulty of judging and striking. Not only this, but the extra weight of the ball "butt" and the long "butt" in particular have to be taken