

Date: 1886.01.11 **Site:** USA New York, NY (Cartier's Hall)

Event: World Championship (Game 1)

White: Zukertort, JH

Black: Steinitz, W

Opening: [D10] Slav

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6

Mackenzie: Generally considered inferior to 2...e6, but the line of play adopted by Mr. Steinitz in the present game would seem to show that it is nowise inferior to the orthodox reply of 2...e6.

Monthly: Not considered in accordance with the recognised defence in close openings. Steinitz evidently prepared a defence of his own upon a modified basis of Winawer's defence adopted v. Zukertort in the late London International Tournament. The main idea is the same, with the difference that Steinitz does not waste an important move with ...a6, like Winawer. In the game alluded to, however, Zukertort castled early, but, with this exception, his opening moves are almost the same.

International: The usual defense here is: 2...e6. The deviation in the text is adopted with the object of bringing out ...Bf5, and it also threatens ...dxc4, followed by ...b5.

3.e3 Bf5 4.Nc3 e6 5.Nf3 Nd7 6.a3

International: 6.c5 would be premature, for Black could break up the pawns by 6...b6, followed by 7...a5 if White defend by 7.b4.

6...Bd6 7.c5 Bc7 8.b4 e5

Mackenzie: An excellent move which either breaks up White's centre, or permits Black to establish a formidable pawn at e4.

International: Similar positions have arisen in match games between Zukertort (White) and Rosenthal, and in a beautiful game in which Zukertort, who had the attack, won against Winawer in the last London tournament. Black here introduces a change from the tactics of Zukertort's opponents on those occasions, and by the advance of the centre Pawn, prepares the weakening of the adverse king's side.

9.Be2 Ngf6 10.Bb2 e4 11.Nd2 h5

Mackenzie: An unexpected *coup* to most of the spectators, and the beginning of a profound combination.

International: In order to compel the adversary to push 12.h3, for otherwise Black would enter with his knight at g4, and White could not get rid of it excepting by an unfavorable exchange for the bishop, as pawn to h3 would be afterward of no use, on account of the reply ...Qh4.

12.h3

Monthly: Necessary in order to prevent 12...Ng4, which could not be dislodged by 13.h3, because of 13...Qh4, etc.

12...Nf8 13.a4 Ng6 14.b5

Mackenzie: White pursues his attack on the queen's side, while Black masses his forces against the adverse king's entrenchments.

International: We agree with Mr. Zukertort who stated to us that he ought have played here 14.Nb3, in order to prepare an exit for his king at d2 and to strengthen his attack on the queen's side, while the entrance of Black's knight at h4 could then more safely be answered by pawn to g3.

Monthly: Premature. Black's design being transparent, White ought to have strengthened the queen's side, where his attack is directed, with 14.Nb3. It would have enabled him not only to proceed with 15.b5, to be followed by 16.a5; but Black's intended clever sacrifice of the knight would have been valueless, on account of the possible escape of the white king to d2.

14...Nh4 15.g3

Monthly: Under the circumstances 15.Bf1 would have been better. 15.0-0 might have

exposed him to a very dangerous attack.

International: His best defense now was 15.Bf1, whereupon Black would, of course, have proceeded with 15...g5. But, as we believe, Black's sacrifice of the knight which now follows was very dangerous for White in actual play and ought to have been avoided.

15...Ng2+ 16.Kf1 Nxe3+

Mackenzie: A beautiful sacrifice, which forces the game.

Monthly: The sacrifice seems to have been contemplated when Black executed his manoeuvre with the knight. Two pawns, White's exposed king's position, and the prospects of a formidable attack, are more than equivalent for a piece.

17.fxe3 Bxg3 18.Kg2 Bc7 19.Qg1

Monthly: Weak; involving great loss of time. The correct move is 19.Qf1, and if 19...Qd7, then 20.Kf2, with chances of bringing the king into safety.

International: If 19.Qf1 Qd7, followed by 20...Rh6, etc. But 19.Nf1 was his best defense and made it more difficult for the opponent to win, though, after Black's attack ought to have made its impression by judicious play, and the game might have proceeded thus: 19...Rh6 20.Rg1 (or 20.Kf2 Qd7 21.h4 Bh3 22.Ke1 Bg2 23.Rg1 Qh3 24.Kd2 Ng4 25.Qe1 Rf6, with an excellent game, for it White defend by 26.Nd1, then follows 26...Bxf1 27.Bxf1 Qh2+ 28.Rg2 Qh1, followed by 29...Nh2) 20...Rg6+ 21.Kh1 Rxcg1+ 22.Kxcg1 Bxh3, with three pawns for the piece, as White can hardly venture on 23.Bxh5, on account of the reply 23...Ng4, followed by 24...Qg5 if 24.Bxg4, with an excellent game.

19...Rh6 [?:?-1:00]

Mackenzie: The importance of Black's eleventh move is now very apparent. The rook comes at once into action, threatening a fatal check at g6.

20.Kf1 Rg6 21.Qf2 [1:00-?:??] 21...Qd7 22.bxc6

Mackenzie: Only a temporary diversion.

22...bxc6 23.Rg1

Monthly: Obviously necessary, to prevent the loss of the queen. After 23...Bxh3+, with 24...Bg3.

International: Nothing better, for Black threatens to win the queen by 24...Bg3, after 23...Bxh3+.

23...Bxh3+ 24.Ke1 Ng4 25.Bxg4

Mackenzie: If 25.Qh4 Nxe3 26.Rxcg6 fxcg6 27.Qg5 Ng2+ (better than 27...Nc2+) 28.Kd1 Nf4, and preserves three passed pawns with an extra pawn in the centre for the piece.

25...Bxg4 26.Ne2 Qe7

Mackenzie: Having in view the advance of the h-pawn.

27.Nf4 Rh6

Mackenzie: Decidedly better than the more obvious move of 27...Rf6, which had many advocates among the lookers on.

International: 27...Rf6 looks stronger, but, we believe, on examination it will not be found as sure as the move in the text, for although Black might have thereby won the exchange and an additional pawn, his game afterward will not appear very satisfactory and seems to leave to the opponent of good attack with some chances of drawing and even winning, e.g. 27...Rf6 28.Rxcg4 hxcg4 29.Qh4 Bxf4 30.exf4 Rxf4 31.Qh8+ Qf8 32.Qh5 (threatening 33.Qe5+) 32...Kd7 33.Qg5 Rf6 34.Nf1, followed by 35.Ne3, with a good game.

28.Bc3

Monthly: 28.Qh2 would have temporarily prevented 28...g5, on account of the threat, 29.Rxcg4, etc.

28...g5 29.Ne2 Rf6 30.Qg2 Rf3

Mackenzie: A capital stroke of play, reducing White's most important piece to a state of masterly inactivity.

31.Nf1

International: Obviously his best, for he could not defend the pawn otherwise, and if

31.Nxf3, he would lose a piece by the answer 31...exf3.

31...Rb8 [?:?-2:00]

Mackenzie: 31...Bh3 looks very strong as it forces White's queen to h1, (he cannot play, 32.Qxg5 on account of the reply, 32...Rxf1+), but Mr. Steinitz sees he can wait, and seizes meanwhile the open file with his hitherto inactive rook.

Monthly: 31...Bh3 was perhaps stronger.

International: 31...Bh3 seems good enough, but, we believe, Black's winning could at least have been made very difficult and much delayed if White had then elected to sacrifice his extra piece, i.e. 31...Bh3 32.Qxg5 Rxf1+ 33.Kd2 Qxg5 34.Rxg5 Rxa1 35.Bxa1 Ke7 36.Rxh5, with a defensible game.

32.Kd2 (Adjourned) 32...f5 (Sealed) 33.a5 [2:00-?:??]

Monthly: Zukertort informs us that "this was the first move after the adjournment, and a very bad one." 33.Rh1, to enable White to attack the adverse rook with 34.Ng1, was preferable. 33.Nh2 with the same object in view is impracticable on account of 33...Bh3, etc.

International: Rather weak; but it is difficult to suggest a good move. 33.Nh2 might have led to the following variation: 33.Nh2 Rh3 34.Nxg4 hxg4 35.Rh1 Qh7 36.Rag1 Kf7 37.Rxh3 gxh3, and if 38.Qxg5, then follows 38...h2 and 39...Rg8, winning the queen.

33...f4 34.Rh1 Qf7

International: The decisive preparation in support of the rook before opening the f-file.

35.Re1

Mackenzie: The only move to save the loss of a piece which was threatened by 35...fxe3+, and 36...Rf2.

35...fxe3+ 36.Nxe3 Rf2

Monthly: Immediately after the conclusion of the game Zukertort pointed out the following continuation: 36...Rxe3 37.Kxe3 Bf4+ 38.Kf2 Rb3, and forces the game against any play.

International: Quite good enough and perhaps leading to a speedier decision than the tempting 36...Rxe3 37.Kxe3 Bf4+ 38.Kf2 (best) Rb3 39.Rhf1 Bxe2 40.Rxe2 Rxc3 41.Kg1, and if Black 41...Rg3, White would answer 42.Qxg3

37.Qxf2

Mackenzie: If 37.Qg1 then follows 37...Qf3 38.Nxg4 Qd3+ 39.Kc1 Rb1#.

Monthly: Forced. If 37.Qg1 then 37...Qf3, etc.

International: The sacrifice of the queen was forced on this move; if 37.Qg1 Qf3 38.Nxg4 Bf4+, followed by 39...Qd3+, and mates next move.

37...Qxf2 38.Nxg4

Mackenzie: Dr. Zukertort remarked afterward that he ought now to have played 38.Rhf1 attacking the adverse queen.

Monthly: 38.Rhf1 presented some slight chances of resistance, whereas the text move proves immediately fatal. Mr. Blackburne found the following pretty continuation in reply to 38.Rhf1, viz., 38...Rb2+ 39.Bxb2 Bxa5+ 40.K-moves Qxe3, and wins.

International: There was no draw by 38.Rhf1, and then by again attacking the queen 39.Rh1, for Black would release his queen by 38...Qh4, and then interposing 39...Bh6.

38...Bf4+ 39.Kc2 hxg4 40.Bd2

International: An ingenious attempt to snatch a draw from the teeth of defeat. For if Black accept the tempting exchange by 40...Bxd2, then White would answer 41.Ref1, and should Black then take the knight, White would draw by perpetual check with the rook from h1, as the black king could never attempt to retreat to d8 or c8 after a check of the rook at h7, on account of the impending mate by ...Rf8. Of course, Black could also avoid the draw by 41...Qxf1, followed by 42...Bxa5, or 42...Bf4, but he naturally preferred to preserve his queen.

40...e3 41.Bc1 Qg2 42.Kc3 Kd7 43.Rh7+ Ke6 44.Rh6+ Kf5 45.Bxe3 Bxe3 46.Rf1+

Mackenzie: A plunge of despair.

International: In the hope that Black might take the rook, whereupon he would win the queen by 47.Ng3+.

46...Bf4

Mackenzie: Of course 46...Qxf1, White wins the queen by 47.Ng3+, etc.
0-1 [2:30-2:45]

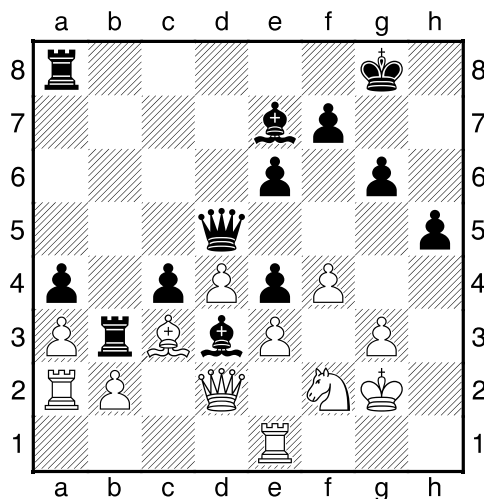
Date: 1886.01.15 **Site:** USA New York, NY (Cartier's Hall)

Event: World Championship (Game 3)

White: Zukertort, JH

Black: Steinitz, W

Opening: [D10] Slav



36.Rh1 Kg7 37.Raa1 Bd8 [?:?-2:00] 38.g4 (Adjourned) 38...hgx4 (Sealed)

Mackenzie: If this be his best move, then Black is in a very bad way. The capture of this pawn brings White's knight and queen at once into active operations.

Monthly: This move Black had recorded at the adjournment. It would have been much better to continue with 38...Ba5. White's best answer was 39.Rac1 as defence.

International: An unhappy move which uselessly subjects him to a powerful attack, and is all the worse as he could have won the game straight off by 38...Ba5 39.gxh5 (if 39.Bxa5, Black retakes 39...Qxa5, and should White exchange queens, his b-pawn must soon fall. Black otherwise could also obtain a very fine game by doubling the rooks on the b-file) 39...Bxc3 40.bxc3 Rab8 41.hxg6 fxg6 42.Qd1 Qf5 followed by 43...Rb2, or 43...Rxc3, with a winning game.

39.Nxg4 Ba5

Monthly: Obviously unconscious of the imminent danger. If 39...f5 40.Ne5 Ba5 41.Rag1 Bxc3 42.bxc3 Rab8 43.Kf2!.

International: His game was no longer as good as before, though he was a pawn ahead. 39...Be7, followed by 40...Rg8 and 41...Kf8, would have given him fair chances of an attack, with at least a draw. The move in the text is a grievous blunder, which loses right off.

40.Rh7+ Kf8

Monthly: If 40...Kxh7 41.Nf6+ Kg7 42.Nxd5 Bxc3 43.Nxc3.

International: If he could have gained two pieces for the queen, it would have been his best resource, but he could not, e.g., 40...Kxh7 41.Nf6+ Kg7 42.Nxd5 and if 42...Bxc3, 43.Nxc3, while if 42...exd5, White answers 43.Bxa5.

41.Rh8+ Kg7

Monthly: If 41...Ke7, then 42.Rxa8 Bxc3 43.Ra7+ and 44.bxc3

International: If 41...Ke7 42.Rxa8 Bxc3 (or 42...Qxa8 43.Bxa5) 43.Ra7+, followed by 44.bxc3, with a rook ahead.

42.Rh7+ Kf8

Monthly: Black offered here a draw.

43.Qf2 [2:00-?:??]

International: A masterly *coup* which decides the game.

43...Bd8

Monthly: If 43...Bxc3, then simply 44.bxc3, threatening of course 45.Qh4. If 43...g5 44.fxg5, threatening immediate mate. If 43...Ke7, then 44.Qh4+ Kd6 45.Rxf7 Bd8 46.Qh7 and 47.Ne5, etc.

International: No better was 43...Bxc3 44.bxc3 g5 45.Ne5, followed by 45...gxf4 or 45...Rxc3.

44.Ne5 Kg8

Monthly: If 44...Rb7, then equally 45.Rah1.

International: If 44...Ra7, the answer 45.Rh8+ was equally fatal.

45.Rah1 Bf6 46.Rxf7

Mackenzie: Conclusive enough, but the more brilliant *coup*, 46.Qh4, was expected by some of the experts who were lookers on.

Monthly: Best. 46.Qg3 would offer some chances after 46...Rab8 or 46...Qb5.

46...Rf8

Monthly: Of course, if 46...Bxe5, then 47.fxg5, threatening 48.Rh8+.

47.Rxf6 1-0 [Time, 3:05]

Mackenzie: Because if 47...Rxf6, 48.Qh4, leaving Black without any satisfactory defence.

Monthly: As, whatever he does, mate follows in a very few moves.

International: Of course White wins by 48.Qh4.

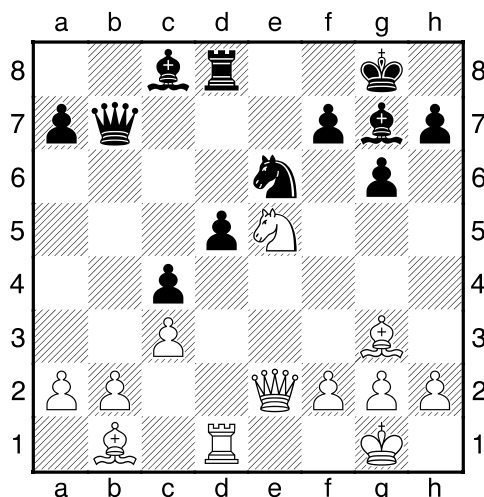
Date: 1886.01.18 **Site:** USA New York, NY (Cartier's Hall)

Event: World Championship (Game 4)

White: Steinitz,W

Black: Zukertort,JH

Opening: [C67] Spanish



35...Bd7 36.Qf3 Be8 37.Nxc4

Mackenzie: An astounding blunder for a player of Mr. Steinitz's calibre to commit.

Monthly: An oversight. White probably overlooked that he could not capture the queen, or that after 38...Nxd8, Black's queen is defended.

International: An extraordinary blunder. 37.Bc2 would still have given White the advantage, e.g., 37.Bc2 Qxb2 (if 37...Bxe5 38.Bxe5 Qxb2 39.Qf6, with a very strong attack) 38.Ba4 Bxa4 (or 38...Qb7 39.Bxe8 Rxe8 40.Qxd5, with at least an even game) 39.Qxf7+ Kh8 40.Qxe6, threatening the so-called Philidor's Legacy or smothered mate by 41.Nf7+ followed by 42.Nh6+, 43.Qg8+, and 44.Nf7#.

37...dxc4 38.Rxd8

Mackenzie: If 38.Qxb7 then 38...Rxd1#!

38...Nxd8 39.Qe2 Ne6 0-1 [Time, 3:55]

Mackenzie: Mr. Steinitz could probably have prolonged the contest for several hours, but as ultimate defeat was inevitable, he, with the courtesy characteristic of the great chess-player, preferred a graceful resignation.

International: With a piece behind and no advantage in position, the game is, of course, hopeless.

Date: 1886.02.05

Site: USA St. Louis, MO (Harmonie Club)

Event: World Championship (Game 7)

White: Zukertort,JH

Black: Steinitz,W

Opening: [D40] Queen's Gambit Declined

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6

Mackenzie: Mr. Steinitz in this game, abandons his former method of declining the gambit, by 2...c6, and adopts what, in the chess world, for the last forty odd years has been considered Black's best line of play, namely, 2...e6.

Monthly: Black adopts here the recognized defence of this opening. In the previous games he played, 2...c6, and 3...Bf5.

International: The old classical defense in the time of Labourdonnais and McDonnell was now to capture the c-pawn, followed by 3...e5 in reply to 3.e3. This plan was adopted with the object of liberating the queen's bishop. But we believe that the latter piece has no good aggressive square in that case, and it is much better to dissolve the c-pawn and to keep the queen's bishop for defensive purposes shut up, for a time, as was done in the present game.

3.Nc3 Nf6 4.e3 c5

Monthly: Generally 4...Be7, followed by the queen's fianchetto, is considered the defence here. However, Black prefers, even if he travels the beaten track, an occasional side path.

5.Nf3 Nc6 6.a3

Mackenzie: Whether this advance is necessary is still a mooted question among chess experts of the present day.

Monthly: Giving up the advantage of the first move. Instead of the text move, White could have played 6.dxc5 Bxc5 7.cxd5, leaving Black with an isolated d-pawn; whereas by the course adopted he remains himself with an isolated d-pawn.

International: With the object of playing 7.dxc5, and then, if Black retake with the bishop, to advance 8.b4 and 9.c5. This manoeuvre which establishes the majority of pawns on the queen's wing, while Black's centre also becomes indifferent on account of White being enabled to bring his bishop to b2 at once, was first adopted by Steinitz against Anderssen in the Vienna tournament of 1873.

6...dxc4 7.Bxc4 cxd4 8.exd4

Mackenzie: White has now an isolated pawn, which in all probability, sooner or later, will prove an element of weakness in his game.

8...Be7

International: As it would be useless to attempt to break through by 8...e5 or to exchange any hostile minor piece that might be posted in the king's centre, the post at e7 is the best for defensive purposes in the present situation.

9.0-0 0-0 10.Be3 Bd7 11.Qd3

Monthly: 11.d5 exd5 12.Nxd5 Nxd5 13.Bxd5 would have yielded quite an even game.

11...Rc8 12.Rac1 Qa5

International: The queen occupies here a strong position, with the view of coming to the succor of the king's side if necessary and also to check the advance of the centre pawns or

those of the queen's wing.

13.Ba2

Monthly: White could still play 13.d5.

13...Rfd8

Mackenzie: Already aiming at the weak spot in White's position.

14.Rfe1

Monthly: 14.Rfd1 seems better. The rook has less scope on the e-file.

14...Be8

International: This makes the king's side impregnable and opens the long prepared attack against the d-pawn. Up to this White might have at any time dissolved the centre pawn by advancing it, but he would have obtained at the utmost an even game, and on account of his a-pawn having been previously advanced to a3, we believe that his queen's wing would have remained a shade weaker.

15.Bb1

Monthly: Also unnecessary. It is quite transparent that Black would concentrate his forces on the d-pawn. The text move facilitates that design, inasmuch as Black can carry it out simultaneously with his defence.

15...g6 16.Qe2 Bf8 17.Red1 Bg7 [?:?-1:00]

Monthly: We should certainly prefer Black's game now.

18.Ba2 Ne7

International: Holding the d-pawn tight.

19.Qd2 Qa6

Mackenzie: An excellent move, preventing a series of exchanges which, had the black queen remained at a5, White might have compelled by 20.Ne4.

International: Of course the queen had to retreat or be defended, as White threatened 20.Nd5 and then to take one of the knights with check. It was only a question whether the queen should manoeuvre to the king's side or remain on her present wing where the post selected was the best, for at b6 she would subsequently have been subject to attack, as will be seen.

20.Bg5 [1:00-?:??]

Monthly: White, labouring under the disadvantage of the weak d-pawn, ought not to weak it more by removing a defending piece.

20...Nf5 21.g4

Mackenzie: It is difficult to account for such a reckless move as this is, in an important match game. Dr. Zukertort must have altogether failed to take into account the telling counter stroke of his adversary.

International: A weak move which makes Black's plan of attack still more effective, as it also loosens the king's side.

21...Nxd4

Monthly: A well-timed sacrifice, which apparently equalises the position, but nevertheless leaves Black with a margin of advantage sufficient to turn the scale.

22.Nxd4 e5 23.Nd5

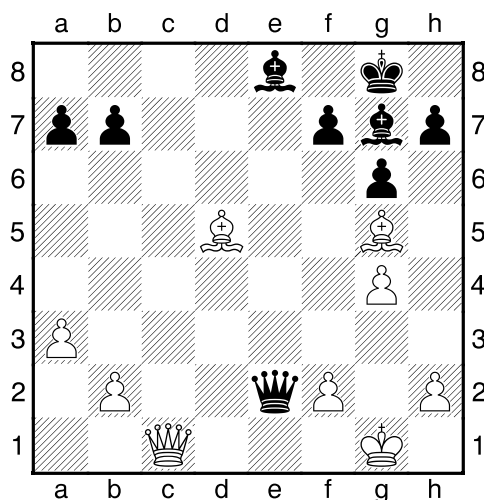
International: Owing to Black's 19th move the double attack on the knight is now harmless, as the queen protects the rook. It will now be seen that the queen would have been badly placed at b6.

23...Rxc1 24.Qxc1 exd4 25.Rxd4 Nxd5 26.Rxd5

International: Of course if 26.Bxd8 Bxd4 27.Bxd5 Qd6, winning a piece.

26...Rxd5 27.Bxd5 Qe2

Mackenzie: The series of exchanges resulting from Black's 21st move tells altogether in favor of Mr. Steinitz, whose queen now occupies a very aggressive post.



28.h3 h6

International: It was of importance to make room for the king in many contingencies, especially against the sally of 29.Qc8, which White might have resorted to in answer to 28...Bxb2 at once, e.g., 28...Bxb2 29.Qc8 Qd1+ 30.Kh2 Qxd5 (30...Be5+ is even worse, for White interposes the f-pawn and then moves 32.Kg3 in reply to 31...Qd2+) 31.Qxe8+ Kg7 32.Be7 Be5+ 33.Kg1, and Black can hardly do more than draw. Black intended to capture the pawn next move and to force the first part of the above line of play, with the difference in his favor that his king would have stood more secure at h2.

29.Bc4

Mackenzie: Surely 29.Be3 was preferable to this almost suicidal move, which permits the black queen and bishop to be brought to bear with deadly effect against the white king.

Monthly: If 29.Qd2, then probably 29...Qxd2, followed by 30...Bxb2 and Black's a-pawn, would probably cost a piece.

International: An error which gives Black facilities for instituting a decisive attack against the king at once. But his game was inferior. If 29.Qd2 Qb5, followed by 30...Bxb2, with a pawn ahead and a safe game. Or 29.Be3 Bxb2 30.Qb1 (if 30.Qc8 Qd1+, followed by 31...Qxd5) 30...Kh7 31.Bxb7 Bb5, followed by 32...Bd3, with an excellent game.

29...Qf3 30.Qe3 Qd1+ 31.Kh2 Bc6 32.Be7 (Adjourned) [2:00-?:??]

Mackenzie: If 32.Bxh6, Black wins by: 32...Bxh6 33.Qxh6 Qh1+ 34.Kg3 Qf3+ 35.Kh4 Qxf2+ 36.Kg5 Qe3+ winning the queen.

Monthly: White has really no satisfactory move. If 32.Bxh6, then 32...Bxh6, and wins.

32...Be5+ (Sealed) [?:??-2:00]

International: This was the move sealed at the adjournment.

33.f4

Mackenzie: Should queen take 33.Qxe5 then follows: 33...Qh1+ 34.Kg3 Qf3+ 35.Kh4 Qxf2+ 36.Qg3 g5+ 37.Bxg5 hxg5+ winning the queen.

Monthly: Mr. Steinitz played the ending with great judgment and precision.

International: If 33.Qxe5 Qh1+ 34.Kg3 Qg2+ 35.Kh4 Qxf2+ 36.Qg3 g5+ and wins the queen.

33...Bxf4+ 34.Qxf4 Qh1+ 35.Kg3 Qg1+ 0-1 [2:05-2:10]

Mackenzie: Because queen must interpose, whereupon Black wins as before by 37...g5+, etc.

Monthly: The position is singularly instructive. If the bishop be taken the loss of the queen follows forthwith.

International: Black wins now the queen by 36...Qe1+, followed by 37...g5+.

Date: 1886.02.08
Site: USA St. Louis, MO (Harmonie Club)
Event: World Championship (Game 8)
White: Steinitz, W
Black: Zukertort, JH
Opening: [C67] Spanish

16...Bd7 17.Rxa8 Rxa8 18.Nd1

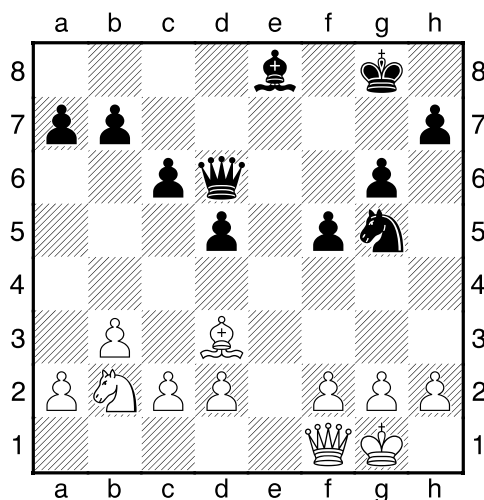
Monthly: White proposed here a draw.

International: 18.Na4, in order to retreat Qd1, was probably better. At this point Mr. Steinitz intimated that he would accept a draw, but Mr. Zukertort wished to play a few more moves before deciding the matter. His game, no doubt, looks a little the better of the two.

18...Ng5 19.Qe2 Re8 20.Qf1 Bxb2 21.Rxe8+ Bxe8 22.Nxb2 ½-½ [1:15-0:20]

Mackenzie: Black, it seems to us, has as shade the best of it, but the advantage—if any—is so slight that Dr. Zukertort probably acted wisely, and saved himself some severe mental labor in agreeing to call the game a draw.

International: It would have been waste of time to go on with the game. Against 22...Qa3, White might reply 23.Qb1, and if, at any time, Black enter with his knight at e4, White would exchange and remain with a knight against the bishop, which would give him good winning chances in the ending, especially as Black's pawns on the king's side are far advanced. And Black proposed a draw which White accepted.



½-½

Date: 1886.03.01
Site: USA New Orleans, LA (New Orleans Chess, Checkers and Whist Club)
Event: World Championship (Game 11)
White: Zukertort, JH
Black: Steinitz, W
Opening: [C49] Four Knights

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 Nf6

International: 3...g6 is also a favorite defense of the Editor in this opening and ought, we believe, to lead to an even game with the best continuation on each side, which, we think, is

comprised in the following variation: 3...g6 4.d4 exd4 5.Nxd4 Bg7 6.Be3 Nf6 7.Be2 0-0 8.0-0, etc.

4.Bb5 Bb4

Mackenzie: This opening, known as the "Double Ruy Lopez," first came into prominence during the famous Paris International Chess Tournament of 1878.

5.0-0

International: 5.Nd5 for the attack is much in vogue with some first-class practitioners before castling. The principle of the defense adopted in this game later on may, we believe, also be applied in that cast in modified form, e.g. 5.Nd5 Nxd5 6.exd5 e4 7.dxc6 dxc6 and whether White now play 8.Bxc6+ or 8.Be2 Black ought to obtain at least an even game.

5...0-0 6.Nd5 Nxd5

Mackenzie: The "book" move, we believe is 6...Be7, but Mr. Steinitz, whose theories (as is well known), differ very often and very materially from those of the recognized chess authorities, here introduces a new line of play, which possibly, after being thoroughly analyzed, may turn out to be superior to the usual continuation.

International: Quite good enough, we believe, in conjunction with the novelty which follows, but otherwise it generally leaves the defense with a slightly inferior position.

7.exd5 e4

Monthly: Played the first time by Mr. Gunsberg in the Vizayanagaram Tournament, 1883. The move is of considerable merit, and appears to provide Black with at least an even game.

International: A novel departure from the usual practice which prevailed among the best masters in matches and tournaments for a great many years and either 7...Nd4 or 7...Ne7 were the authorized moves at this juncture.

8.dxc6

Mackenzie: There seems to be nothing better; 8.Ne1, the only other plausible move, would hamper his game too much.

International: This seems to be best. If 8.Ne1 Ne7 9.Bc4 c6 10.dxc6 bxc6, followed by 11...d5 with an excellent game.

8...exf3 9.Qxf3

International: If 9.cxd7 then Black obviously answers 9...fxg2 threatening to take the rook with a check, and if 9.cxb7 Bxb7 with a powerful attack, for White can not get rid of the f-pawn as he would lose the bishop by 10...Qg5+, should he play 10.gxf3.

9...dxc6 10.Bd3

Monthly: White's best course would be 10.Be2, followed up by 11.c3.

International: Though he now threatens to win a piece by 11.Qe4, the retreat of 10...Bd6 was unadvisable in this position, and 10...Be7 appears preferable.

10...Bd6 11.b3

International: Black's reply proves the futility of this move. It was much better to advance 11.c3 with the object of retreating 12.Bc2, followed by 13.d4.

11...Qg5

Mackenzie: The queen occupies a very threatening position here, and we doubt whether White had any better resource than the reply of 12.Bb2, although it does give up a pawn.

International: Stronger in our opinion than 11...Qh4, in which case White would have answered 12.h3.

12.Bb2

Monthly: Black threatens 12...Qe5. There is hardly any quite satisfactory continuation.

International: Otherwise his development would have been too much delayed. Black threatened to win a rook by 12...Qe4, and 12.c3 was almost the only other feasible reply, whereupon Black could proceed with the attack by 12...f5 or 12...Bd7.

12...Qxd2 13.Bc1

Mackenzie: At first blush, it would seem that the bishop was excellently posted at b2, but White evidently did not wish to permit Black's queen to go to h6, threatening mate, and

successfully parrying any attack that White might institute against the black king.

Monthly: To avoid an early exchange of queens. If 13.Qh5, then 13...g6 14.Qh4 Qf4(!).

International: He could gain nothing by 13.Qh5 g6 14.Qh4 Qf4, etc., and there was hardly any other more promising line of attack, while Black, if not driven from that diagonal, would mostly retreat ...Qh6, into a more commanding position than she obtained at the post she is driven to by the move in the text.

13...Qa5

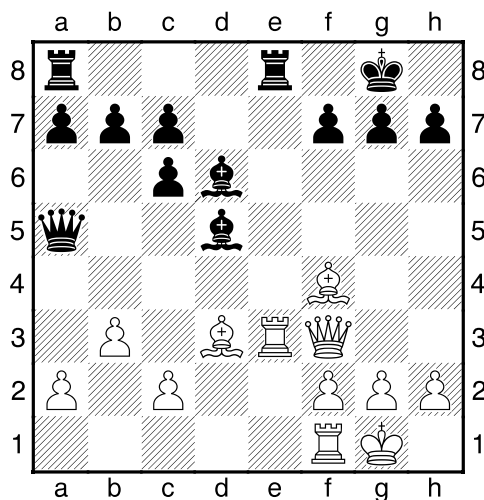
Mackenzie: Of course, not 13...Qc3, on account of 14.Bxh7+, etc.

14.Bf4 Be6 15.Rae1 Rfe8

International: It would have been dangerous to play 15...Qxa2, on account of 16.Bd2 threatening 17.Ra1, followed by 18.Bc3, winning the queen, since, if 18...Qxc3, her loss is effected by 19.Bxh7+. Therefore Black would have no better replay than either 16...Qa3 or 16...Kh8. In the former case White would still keep the queen confined by 17.b4, followed mostly by 18.Qe4 and then 19.Qd4, and against the latter move he would obtain a powerful attack by 17.Qh5.

16.Re3 Bd5

International: This involves some trouble for Black, and though he emerges therefrom with a winning superiority, the simpler and therefore the better reply would have been, we think, to capture the a-pawn now, which seems to us quite safe, e.g., 16...Qxa2 17.Bxd6 (we see nothing better, if 17.Rfe1 Qb2, etc.) 17...cxd6 18.Qe4 g6 19.Qd4 Qa3 20.b4 a5 and we think Black ought to win.



17.Bxh7+

Mackenzie: In an off-hand game a sacrifice like this might be pardoned, but occurring in a match game for the championship of the world, it is altogether inexcusable, more especially, as when White has the chance of winning back the piece, he neglects to avail himself of it.

Monthly: It is obvious that White can recover the piece.

International: Black would otherwise have obtained a plainly superior position by a series of exchanges, and the sacrifice afforded the best chance of perhaps complicating matters in White's favor.

17...Kxh7 18.Qh5+ Kg8 [?:?-1:00] 19.Rh3 f6 20.Qh7+

Monthly: Unsound. White should continue with 20.Bxd6 cxd6 21.c4.

International: He could have recovered his piece now by 20.Bxd6 cxd6 21.c4, but Black could then simplify the game with the superior position by 21...Qd2 22.cxd5 Re1, threatening to place the other rook to e8, and of course, White dare not check 23.Qh8+ and take 24.Qxa8, as he would afterward be mated by 24...Rxf1+, followed by 25...Qd1#.

20...Kf7

Monthly: Overlooking the straight-forward road to victory with: 20...Kf8 21.Qh8+ (or 21.Rg3) 21...Bg8 22.Rg3 Re7 23.Rxg7 Rxg7 24.Bh6 Ke7(!).

21.Qh5+ Kf8

Monthly: Five full repetitions: gaining 10(!) moves. Keeping the letter but not the spirit of the law.

22.Qh8+

Mackenzie: 22.Bxd6+, followed by 23.c4, wins the bishop, and certainly was preferable to the course actually adopted.

22...Kf7 23.Qh5+ Kf8 24.Qh8+ Kf7 25.Qh5+ Kf8 26.Qh8+ Kf7 27.Qh5+ Kf8 28.Qh8+ Kf7 29.Qh5+

Mackenzie: Another wearisome succession of checks, for the purpose of gaining time. In the tournaments of the German Chess Association, the rule is, that whenever a player gives the same check three times in succession, the adversary may claim a draw. It is a pity that such a rule was not adopted in the present contest.

29...Kf8 30.Qh8+ Kf7 [?:??-2:00] 31.Qh5+ Ke7

Monthly: Of course he still had an easy win with 31...Kf8, etc.

32.Re3+

International: He could, of course, also recover the piece here by 32.Bxd6+ Kxd6 33.c4, but his position would have become still inferior to the one he might have obtained before, on account of 33...Rh8, followed by 34...Rxh3.

32...Kf8 33.Qh8+

Monthly: The last chance to recover the sacrificed piece with 33.Bxd6+ and 34.c4.

33...Bg8 34.Bh6

International: Ingenious, but unavailing against best play. 34.Rg3 would have led to exactly the same position as was brought about by the play in the text, e.g., 34.Rg3 Re7 35.Rxg7 Rxg7 36.Bh6 Ke7, etc.

34...Re7

Mackenzie: If 34...gxh6, White can at least draw the game by 35.Qxf6+, etc.

International: The only move and good enough to win. But had he taken the bishop, he would have been two pieces ahead. Supposing 34...gxh6 35.Qxf6+ Bf7 36.Qxh6+ Kg8 37.Rh3, and now if 37...Be6 or 37...Bd5, White checks with the queen twice at g6 and f6, followed by 40.Rh8#, and if 37...Qe5, the of course 38.Rg3+ wins the queen. Again, if 37...Be5, then follows 38.Qg5+ Kf8 39.Rh8+ Bxh8 40.Qxa5, and wins.

35.Rxe7 [1:00-?:??] 35...Kxe7 36.Bxg7

International: If 36.Qxg7+, then of course the bishop would have interposed, threatening 37...Rg1.

36...Qf5

Mackenzie: The *coup de grace*. Black now forces the exchange of queens, and with a piece *plus* must win easily.

International: Protecting the f-pawn effectually and preparing for an exchange of queens, which cannot be avoided.

37.Re1+ Kf7 38.Bh6 Qh7 39.Qxh7+ Bxh7 40.c4 a5

International: The straight road to victory, for if he break open the a-file, or compel the adverse a-pawn to advance, he wins easily, in the latter case by ...Bc2, winning the b-pawn, whereupon all the other pawns on the queen's side will speedily fall.

41.Be3 c5 42.Rd1 a4 0-1 [1:25-2:39]

Date: 1886.03.03

Site: USA New Orleans, LA (New Orleans Chess, Checkers and Whist Club)

Event: World Championship (Game 12)

White: Steinitz,W

Black: Zukertort,JH

Opening: [C67] Spanish

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Nf6 4.0-0 Nxe4 5.Re1 Nd6 6.Nxe5 Be7 7.Bxc6

Mackenzie: In accordance with the theory that two bishops are stronger than two knights, Mr. Steinitz, as a rule, is generally averse to exchanging a bishop for a knight, especially so early in the game. His next move, however, which prevents Black from castling, may perhaps account in this instance for the capture of the knight.

Monthly: A deviation from Mr. Steinitz's innovation of 7.Bd3, invariably played in the previous Lopez, during this match.

International: The ordinary continuation in this form of the opening. It gives Black a doubled pawn for which disadvantage he is compensated by the strong combination of two bishops.

7...dxc6 8.Qe2

Monthly: This does not strike one as very formidable either.

International: Which prevents Black's castling at once on pain of his losing a pawn by 9.Nxc6 and 10.Qxe7.

8...Be6

Mackenzie: Had black now castled, White by playing 9.Nxc6 would not only have won a valuable pawn, but would have completely broken up the pawns on the adversary's queen's side.

9.d3

International: White's plan is to delay the advance of pawn to d4, in order not to give the opponent too early an opportunity of dissolving his doubled pawn by ...c5 after removing his knight, in which case he would have the best of the game with his two bishops.

9...Nf5

Mackenzie: Had he castled on this move, White would have replied with 10.Nxf7.

Monthly: The text move not being followed by 10...Nd4, it seems an unnecessary manoeuvre, except perhaps to allow a sortie for the queen, which, however, proves a delicate task in the midst of the white forces.

International: He still could not venture to castle, on account of the reply 10.Nxf7.

10.Nd2

Mackenzie: 10.Nc3 seems a more natural development, but possibly White wished to retain the power of playing pawn to c3, in the event of Black's planting his knight at d4.

10...0-0

Mackenzie: If 10...Nd4, White retires 11.Qd1, and when the opportunity arrives, drives the knight back by pawn to c3.

11.c3 Re8

International: A good move. Though its effectiveness is masked by two pieces at present, it exercises a strong influence on Black's future development.

12.Ne4 Qd5 13.Bf4 Rad8 14.d4

International: The advance of this pawn is now advantageous, and Black in reply can not attempt to get rid of his doubled pawn by 14...c5 on account of the rejoinder 15.dxc5, followed if Black retake, by 16.Red1, winning.

14...Nd6

Mackenzie: He cannot try to get rid of his doubled pawn by playing 14...c5, for White would simply take 15.dxc5, and Black cannot retake with 15...Bxc5 on account of White's reply, 16.Red1.

Monthly: By a transposition of the moves Black could have brought about at least a perfectly even position and a favourable development, without exchanging queens, thus: 14...f6 15.Nd3 Nd6 16.Nec5 Bc8 17.Nb4 Qf7, etc. If 16.Nb4, then 16...Qc4, etc.

International: It was best for him to block the action of the hostile bishop, in order not to be threatened by the removal of the e5-knight, and he could not as well play 14...Bd6, on account of the reply 15.Ng4, threatening knight to f6 check.

15.Nc5 Bc8

International: Best.

16.Ncd3 [1:00-?:??]

International: At first sight it would seem that White could have made more out of the confined position of the opponent's queen. But on examination, we believe, it will be found that Zukertort's judgment was very fine, when he placed his queen in the centre and that in reality the grouping of his forces is an aggressive one and compels White's retreat. Had the latter, for instance, attempted an attack by 16.Be3 then might have followed 16...Nf5 17.c4 Nxd4 18.cxd5 Nxe2+ 19.Rxe2 Bxc5 20.Bxc5 Rxd5 21.Rae1 f6, etc. In fact, Black's reply 16...Nf5, threatening 17...Bxc5, was so menacing against almost any other line of play which White could adopt, that we think the retreat of 16.Ncd3, as in the text, was the best plan.

16...f6 17.Nb4 Qb5 18.Qxb5 Nxb5 19.Ned3 Bf5 [?:??-1:00]

Monthly: 19...a5, followed by the text move, might be considered here.

International: We should have preferred first 19...a5 driving the knight to c2, whereupon the attack by 20...Bf5 became stronger, for White's best answer was then 21.Red1.

20.a4 Nd6

International: After this, we think, White obtains some advantage. Black could, we believe, have forced a draw at this juncture by 20...a5 21.axb5 axb4 and White has nothing better than to retake 22.Nxb4. The two parties, by the answer 22...Bxb4, would remain with bishops of opposite colors, and a draw would be most probable. We may remark that, should White attempt to sacrifice a piece for two pawns instead of retaking 22.Nxb4, he would fail in the venture, e.g.: 22.bxc6 Bxd3 23.cxb7 Rb8 24.Ra8 Kf7, and wins.

21.a5

Mackenzie: An excellent move, preventing the adversary from driving the knight by 21...a5, and also threatening to break up the adverse pawns by pawn to 22.a6.

International: The mutual support of the two knights is now established, and especially the knight at b4 is well posted for the attack.

21...Nb5

Monthly: Perhaps the pawn should have been stopped from advancing, because afterwards the pawn at c6 became weak, as well as the pawn at c7, which latter gave Black a great deal of trouble to defend. If 21.Nc5, then 21...Bc8, etc.

International: If 21...a6, White would have obtained a powerful attack by 22.Nc5.

22.a6 Bxd3 23.Nxd3 b6 24.Re3

Mackenzie: An effectual bar to Black's intended advance of 24...c5.

24...Kf7 25.Rae1 Rd7

Mackenzie: To this move, in our opinion, may be ascribed the loss of the game. It keeps the black bishop "pinned," and permits the white knight to occupy the important square at b4.

Monthly: It appears that the obvious move would have been 25...Bf8, so as to keep the adverse knight from advancing to b4. With the text move Black presents his opponent with the game, which might after all have resulted in a draw.

International: His game was a little inferior anyway, but this makes matters much worse. 25...Bd6 would have given him much better prospects of fighting for a draw.

26.Nb4 g5

Monthly: A lesser evil might have been to abandon the exchange, and to try for a draw, viz.: 26...Bxb4 27.Rxe8 Be7 28.Ra8 Rd8 29.Rxd8 Bxd8, and there is a fair amount of resistance left in Black's game.

27.Bg3 f5

Mackenzie: The tempestuous onslaught of these pawns does not appear to have disturbed White's equanimity in the slightest degree. On the contrary, he probably regarded it as a last

expiring effort of the enemy.

28.f4

International: White was here laboring under pressure of time limit, and had to select the simplest move to retain his advantage. But on examination we find that he could have won in a more elegant and forcible manner by 28.Nxc6 f4 29.Ne5+ Ke6 30.Bxf4 (not 30.Nxd7+, as Black would answer 30...Kxd7) 30...gxf4 31.Rh3, with an irresistible attack, as he is sure to recover the exchange and is already three pawns to the good.

28...c5 29.Nc6 cxd4 30.cxd4 Kf8

Mackenzie: If 30...Nxd4 then comes 31.Ne5+, etc.

31.Re5 Nxd4 32.Nxd4

International: Much better than 32.Rxe7 Rdx7 33.Rxe7 Rxe7 (best) 34.Nxd4 gxf4 35.Bxf4 Re4 36.Bh6+ Ke7 37.Nb5 Ra4 38.Nxc7 Kd7, etc.

32...Rxd4 33.Rxf5+ Kg7

International: 33...Kg8 was no better, for White could then take 34.Rxg5+, and if 34...Bxg5, then White would capture 35.Rxe8+, followed by 36.Rc8 or 36.Ra8; whereas now, if White play 34.Rxg5+ Bxg5 and, in reply to 35.Rxe8, would gain time for 35...Bxf4, which though in White's favor would make a long and tedious affair of it.

34.fxg5 Bc5

Mackenzie: The ingenuity of despair. Should White incautiously seize the proffered rook, then follows 35...Rd1#.

International: This looks well, for evidently White can not take the rook without being mated by a double check, but it accelerates defeat. He had, however, hardly a good defense. If 34...Rd2 35.h4 Kg6 (35...Bc5+ 36.Rxc5, etc.) 36.Rfe5 Kf7 37.h5 Bc5+ 38.Rxc5 bxc5 39.g6+ hxg6 40.hxg6+ Kf8 41.g7+, followed by 42.Rxe8, and wins.

35.Rxc5 Rxe1+ 36.Bxe1 bxc5 37.Bc3 Kg6 38.Bxd4 cxd4 39.h4 Kf5 40.Kf2 Ke4

International: If now or later 40...Kg4, White simply defends by 41.g3, and Black can not capture the pawn, on account of pawn to h5 and pawn to g6.

41.Ke2 c5 42.b3 Ke5 43.Kd3 Kf4 44.b4 1-0 [2:39-1:35]

Mackenzie: Because if 35...cxb4, White replies with 45.Kxd4, and afterward captures the b-pawn winning easily. It may be remarked that Black cannot take any of White's pawns on the king's side without losing immediately, for if he play 44...Kg4, White replies with 45.g3, and should king take 45...Kxg3, White will queen one of his pawns by advancing 46.h5.

Date: 1886.03.29

Site: USA New Orleans, LA (New Orleans Chess, Checkers and Whist Club)

Event: World Championship (Game 20)

White: Steinitz, W

Black: Zukertort, JH

Opening: [C25] Vienna

1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.f4 exf4 4.d4

Mackenzie: An invention of Mr. Steinitz, and first introduced by him in the Chess Congress held at Dundee, Scotland, in 1867. Its object is, should Black check 4...Qh4+, to move 5.Ke2, so that when the end game comes he may be able to utilize the king, either on the king's or queen's side of the board, according to the necessities of the position.

4...d5

Mackenzie: A departure from the recognized line of play which is 4...Qh4+.

International: Usually 4...Qh4+ is here played at once and then, followed by 5...d5, which is a mere transposition of the two moves.

5.exd5

Mackenzie: He might also have taken 5.Bxf4, but as the next move leads into the usual variations of the gambit, with which Mr. Steinitz is thoroughly conversant, he no doubt exercised sound judgment in preferring it.

5...Qh4+ 6.Ke2 Qe7+

International: In our first volume, January number, p. 19, will be found an excellent example of the attacks and counter-attacks, with some analysis, by 6...Bg4+, at this point, in a game between Messrs. R. Steel and R. M. Ross, of Calcutta. The move in the text was first suggested by the Rev. G. A. McDonnell, of London, and is made with the view of checking alternately at h4 and e7, and to draw by perpetual check.

7.Kf2 Qh4+ 8.g3

Mackenzie: In one of a series of games played between Messrs. Steinitz and Mackenzie, in New-York, in February, 1883, the former was content to accept the draw brought about by 7...Qh4+ and 8...Qe7+.

8...fxg3+ 9.Kg2

Mackenzie: But since then, we believe, he has analyzed the opening more carefully, and is now of the opinion that the interposition of the pawn can be ventured upon not only with safety but with advantage. The position is a remarkable one, full of interesting possibilities, and it will be regretted by the chess-playing public that Mr. Steinitz did not give his pet opening a trial somewhat earlier in the match.

9...Nxd4

Mackenzie: We look upon this as an error, and the primary cause of Black's losing the game. 9...Bd6 was successfully played against Mr. Steinitz by both Messrs. Englisch and Chigorin in the great London Tournament of 1883, and appears to be the only move by which Black can hold his own against the attack with which he is menaced. It in answer to 9...Bd6 White captures 10.dxc6 Black replies with 10...gxh2 threatening mate winning back his piece.

Monthly: The text move was recommended in the Chess-Monthly, Vol. IV., p. 243, in the notes to a game between Steinitz v. Mackenzie. In the late London International Tournament both Englisch and Chigorin played successfully against Steinitz 9...Bd6. Whether the text move is superior remains an open question at present. The balance of favour seems to rest with 9...Bd6, and as a matter of fact Steinitz never played his gambit again in the tournament mentioned. However, Mr. R. Steel, of Calcutta, no mean authority on the subject, believes the gambit do be sound, and illustrates it as follows (*Book of the Tournament*, p. 61): 9...Bd6 10.Qe1+ Nce7 11.hxg3 Qxd4 12.Nf3 Qb6 13.Be3 Qxb2 14.Bd3 Bb4 15.Bd4 f6 16.Rb1 Bxc3 17.Bxc3 Qxa2 18.Rb5, with a strong attack.

International: In the London Tournament of 1883, Chigorin played here against the Editor, 9...Bd6, and the game proceeded with 10.Qe1+ Nce7 11.hxg3 Qxd4 12.Rh4, and White ultimately lost the game, which, however, he could have drawn easily at an intermediate stage. Mr. R. Steel, of Calcutta, has, however, pointed out a much stronger line of attack in lieu of 12.Rh4, which according to the analysis of that gentleman, would lead to the following continuation: 12.Nf3 Qb6 13.Be3 Qxb2 14.Bd3 Bb4 15.Bd4 f6 16.Rb1 Bxc3 17.Bxc3 Qxa2 18.Rb5, with a strong attack.

10.hxg3

International: It would be bad now to check with queen at e1 for, if afterward White proceed by 11.hxg3, Black might reply 11...Nxc2, attacking the queen.

10...Qg4 11.Qe1+ Be7 12.Bd3

Monthly: Preparatory to 13.Rh4, which cannot be played at the present juncture because of 12...Nxc2 13.Qf2 Qg6, etc.

International: A necessary precaution. If 12.Rh4 Nxc2 13.Qe5 Qg6 14.Rb1 (there seems nothing better) 14...Qf6 15.Bb5+ (or 15.Qxc7 Ne1+, followed by 16...Qxf1) 15...Kd8, etc.

12...Nf5

Mackenzie: Something of this sort had to be done in order to avoid the fatal advance of White's rook to h4.

Monthly: The text move hopelessly compromises Black's game. Zukertort plays here 12...Kd8, but strange as it may appear "he completely overlooked it," so he stated after the conclusion of the game.

International: He had to guard against the loss of a piece by 13.Rh4, and if 12...Kd8, White would continue the attack by 13.Ne4.

13.Nf3 Bd7

Monthly: With the intention of 14...0-0-0, and also to prevent 14.Nb5. But clearly White would not allow such a peaceful retreat, with the adverse queen in such an embarrassing position. The question, however, is whether Black has a saving move.

International: To induce White to the attack by 14.Ne5, in which case he would proceed by 14...Qxg3+ 15.Qxg3 Nxc3 16.Nxd7 (if 16.Kxg3 Bd6 17.Bf4 g5, recovering his piece with a pawn ahead) 16...Nxc3 17.Ne5 f6 18.Bb5+ Kf8, and Black has three passed pawns on the king's side, and altogether six pawns against four, which is more than a sufficient compensation for the eventual loss of two minor pieces for the rook.

14.Bf4

Mackenzie: Contrast the freedom of the white forces with the miserable development on the other side.

Monthly: Threatening with 15.Ne4 to win the queen.

14...f6

Mackenzie: A pitiable resource to be driven to, but 15.Ne5 had to be prevented at all hazards.

International: This was forced now, for he was bound to provide against 15.Ne5.

15.Ne4

Monthly: Intending 16.Nf2 Qg6 17.g4 h5 18.Bxf5 Bxf5 19.Nh4, winning a piece.

International: Threatening to win a piece in the following manner by 16.Nf2 Qg6 17.g4 h5 (pr 17...Ngh6 18.Bxc6, etc.) 18.Bxf5 Bxf5 19.Nh4, and wins.

15...Ngh6

Mackenzie: Losing a clear piece and as a matter of course, the game, but his position is so deplorable, that we doubt whether any skill could avert his ultimate defeat.

Monthly: And the game and the match are over. Comment is needless. Whatever the reason may be, Zukertort did not see a combination two moves deep in the whole game. 15...h5 would have secured a retreat for the queen.

International: Fatal at once; but we don't think there was any salvation for his game. If 15...0-0-0, the reply 16.Qa5 would in a few moves, and if 15...h5, for the purpose of avoiding the loss of a piece, as indicated in our last note, then 16.Nh4 (threatening to win the queen by 17.Nf2) 16...Bc8 (if 16...Nd6 17.Nxd6+ cxd6 18.Ng6, threatening 19.Rh4, winning) 17.d6 Nxd6 (or 17...cxd6 18.Nxf5, and wins) 18.Bxd6 cxd6 19.Nxd6+ Kd8 (best; for if 19...Kf8 20.Ng6+ follows, and if 19...Kd7, he also loses his queen by 20.Bf5+) 20.Nf7+, and wins.

16.Bxc6 Nxc6 17.Rxc6 gxc6

International: Certainly superfluous, but it will be found that he could only save the queen at the expense of another piece. 18.Rh4, followed by 19.Nd6+, was threatened and there seems no better defense than 17...Bc8; whereupon might follow 18.Rh4 Qd7 19.d6 cxd6 20.Bb5 Qxb5 21.Nxd6+, winning the queen. If, however, 17...Kd8; at least a piece is lost by 18.Nf2 Qa4 (the only move) 19.Rh4 Bb4 (the only move) 20.Rxb4, etc.

18.Nxf6+ Kf7 19.Nxc6 1-0 [0:30-0:30]

Mackenzie: Because White now wins the queen.