



Acknowledgements to Luke Fildes

TO every home there comes a time when every thought, every hope, every prayer for the future centres on the recovery of one loved one. In that hour of anguish, every means to recovery is sought—the highest medical skill, trained nurses, costly treatment. Does the price matter?

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It may be so great as to stagger the imagination—a sum beyond the possible.

But does anyone ask, “Can we do it?” Money or no money, they do it. And somehow they pay.

It may mean doing without things they think they need. It may mean privations, sacrifices, hardships. They make unbelievable savings, they achieve the impossible, but they get the money to pay.

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To-day in this critical period of our nationhood, there is imperative need for MONEY—vast sums of money. Only one way now remains to obtain it.

The nation must save, every community, every family, every individual Canadian must save.

If anyone says, “I cannot save,” let him consider to what extent he would pinch himself to relieve the sufferings of a loved one at home; and surely he would not pinch less for our fighting brothers in France.

Without suffering actual privations, nearly every family in Canada can reduce its standard of living, can practise reasonable thrift, can make cheerful sacrifice to enrich the life-blood of the nation.

You who read this, get out pencil and paper NOW. Set down the items of your living expense. Surely you will find some items there you can do without.

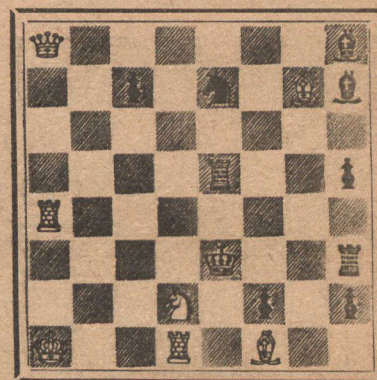
Determine to do without them.

Start TO-DAY. Save your money so that you may be in a position to lend it to your country in its time of need.

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of Canada



PROBLEM No. 196, under motto “Zenith”
First Prize “Tidskrift van den Nederland-
schen Schaakbond” Tourney.
Black.—Ten Pieces.



White.—Seven Pieces.

White to play and mate in two.

Problem No. 197, by Karel Traxler.
Second Prize, Casopis Ceských Šachistů
Tourney.

White: K at Qsq; Q at QB7; R at QB2;
B at QB3; Kt at KKt5; Ps at QR4, Q6 and
K2.

Black: K at Q4; Rs at QR3 and KBsq;
B at KB2; Ps at QR4, QKt2, QKt3, K6,
KB6 and KKt2.

White mates in three.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 794, by B. Prikryl.

1. Q—Bsq, K—Q5; 2. Q—KKtsq, mate.
1....., Q—QB6 or QxKt; 2. Kt—K4,
mate.

1., QxQ or Q—KB6; 2. P—Kt4,
mate.

1., threat; 2. Kt—Kt3, mate.

Problem No. 195, by J. Moravec.

1. R—K3, PxKt; 2. R—B2ch, KxR; 3.
Kt—Ksq, mate.

1., B—Q6 or K2; 2. Kt—K2ch,
KxR; 3. B—Q4, mate.

1., Kt—B3; 2. KxP, any move;
3. Kt—Q5, mate.

1., KxR; 2. Q—K6ch, KxP; 3.
Q—K2, mate.

The threat is 2. Q—K6.

MORRISON AT ROCHESTER.

An interesting game played August 15
in Class A of the General Tournament of
the New York State Chess Association.

Danish Gambit.

White.	Black.
J. S. Morrison.	L. P. Clarke.
1. P—K4	1. P—K4
2. P—Q4	2. Pxp
3. P—QB3	3. Pxp
4. B—QB4	4. Pxp (a)
5. QBxP	5. B—Kt6ch (b)
6. K—Bsq (c)	6. Kt—KB3 (d)
7. P—K5!	7. Kt—Ktsq (e)
8. Kt—KB3 (f)	8. Kt—QB3
9. P—K6 (g)	9. Kt—B3 (h)
10. PxBPch	10. K—Bsq
11. Kt—B3	11. B—K2 (i)
12. Q—Q3	12. P—Q3
13. R—Ksq	13. B—Q2
14. Kt—Q5	14. KtxKt
15. BxKt	15. B—B3 (j)
16. B—R3 (k)	16. P—KKt3
17. P—R4 (l)	17. K—Kt2
18. P—R5	18. R—KBsq
19. Pxp	19. Pxp
20. Q—K3	20. R—Rsq
21. RxR	21. QxR
22. K—K2 (m)	22. Q—R3 (n)
23. QxQch	23. KxQ
24. R—KRsqch	24. K—Kt2
25. B—Bsq	25. P—KKt4
26. KtxP	26. Kt—K4
27. Kt—K4 (o)	27. KtxP (p)
28. BxKt	28. B—Kt4ch
29. K—K3	29. KxB
30. R—R7ch	30. B—Kt2 (q)
31. B—Kt2	31. R—KKtsq
32. BxB	32. RxB
33. Kt—Kt5ch	33. K—Kt3
34. RxRch	34. KxR
35. Kt—K6ch	35. K—B3
36. KtxP	36. B—B3
37. P—Kt4	37. K—K2
38. K—Q4	38. K—Q2
39. Kt—Q5	39. K—K3
40. P—B4 (r)	40. B—Q2
41. P—B5ch	41. K—B2
42. Kt—B3	42. B—B3
43. Kt—K4	43. BxKt
44. KxB	44. P—Kt4
45. K—Q5	45. P—R4
46. KxP	46. P—R5
47. K—B5	Resigns.

(a) Kt—KB3 is better. White's attack, following the third capture is rather too formidable.

(b) This is not good. Better defences are 5. Q—K2 and P—Q3.

(c) A very commendable disruption. It was first played by Misses against Albin, Monte Carlo, 1903.

(d) There is nothing for it but 6. B—Bsq as occurred at Monte Carlo, with the following continuation to white's advantage: 7. Kt—QB3, Kt—KR3; 8. Kt—B3, Kt—B3; 9. Kt—Q5, P—Q3; 10. P—K R3, Kt—R4; 11. B—Q3, P—QB3; 12. Kt—B4, P—B3; 13. Kt—Q4.

(e) If 7. Kt—K5, then 8. Q—Kt4, Kt—Kt4; 9. P—KR4, Kt—K3; 10. BxKt, winning a piece. Or 9. P—Q4; 10. B—Kt3 ch, with a similar result. Consequently the Knight executes a retrograde movement.

(f) 8. Q—Kt4, P—KKt3; 9. BxPch, KxP;