



HARVARD WINS TOURNAMENT.

Yale's Play Shows Improvement Over Former Years.

Harvard won the sixth annual Inter-collegiate Chess Tournament with a considerable margin to spare; Columbia was second; Yale was third, and Princeton fourth. The Tournament was held at the Columbia Grammar School in New York City from Dec. 27th to Jan. 1st inclusive and was a very successful one in all ways. It was under the management of E. A. Caswell, '66.

The colleges were represented by the following players: Columbia: Arthur S. Meyer, 1901, George O. Seward, '98 S.; substitutes, K. G. Falk, 1901 S., G. R. Jacobus, '98; Princeton: David T. Dana, 1901, William W. Young, '99; substitutes, E. D. Carter, 1900, C. H. Hale, '98; Harvard: James Hewins, Jr., '98, Elmer E. Southard, Med.; substitutes, P. W. Long, '98, F. E. Thayer, '99; Yale: Louis A. Cook, 1900, Wm. M. Murdoch, '98 S.; substitutes, H. Logan, 1900, J. C. Pickett, 1900.

INTERESTING STRUGGLES.

An interesting game was that on Tuesday between Murdoch of Yale and Young of Princeton. Young adopted the French Defense against Murdoch and the game proceeded pretty evenly. White's game, perhaps, was slightly the better one, because he had both his bishops ready for action against his opponent's citadel. By reason of this superiority in position, white won a pawn at the fifteenth move. He could not, however, find the correct continuation, and at his twenty-eighth move he initiated a combination by means of which he sacrificed the queen for two rooks. But, as he had also to lose some pawns, his game became rather weak. Eventually Young won a pawn, later on another, and finally Murdoch had to give up a rook in order to save the mate. After his opponent had won that piece Murdoch resigned. Forty-three moves were made.

On Friday Cook and Seward entertained each other with the Dutch Opening. In spite of the fact that this is rarely played, and owing to the difficulty in treating the variation, the players made the early moves in faultless style. In the middle game Cook shifted his line of attack from the center to the queen's side of the board, and supported by his queen and both his rooks he began a combination, intending to grab pawns. Meanwhile, Seward had looked quietly at the manoeuvring of his adversary's forces. He advanced his king's pawn to his fifth square and hampered Cook's further aggressive movements. After thirty-six moves the game was adjourned in an even position. In the evening session Cook played a fine end game and won after forty-nine moves.

AN EXPERT'S ANALYSIS.

The tournament has again shown Harvard to be superior, but the contest was not without benefit to Yale. It is unquestionable that the quality of chess in these tournaments improves steadily, and that it requires a very much better man to win to-day than it did five years ago. If Yale had sent down their present team in the third or fourth year, her showing would have been very much better. In Southard, Harvard has a player of exceptional strength. He belongs essentially to the mathematical school. He takes no chances whatever, but plays a cautious, resistless game. He gradually creeps down

on his opponent, always well guarded in the rear, with an impregnable front, and watches for a weak spot in his opponent's array. After he has once gained an advantage, he pounds on it religiously to a win. His partner, Hewins, has perhaps more imagination, and is brilliant in dash and attack. Occasionally he pushes ahead with too light a force, and gets caught, but his play is always interesting, and his ingenuity frequently comes to his rescue and saves him from a lost game. The Yale players this year were more evenly matched than in any previous tournament. Murdoch had rather bad luck, and appears sometimes to follow out at any cost a preconceived plan, without sufficiently modifying and adapting it to the new situation caused by his opponent's move. For a veteran, he did not show quite as good form as was expected of him. The trouble with the Yale players has been over-confidence when the game was theirs, and chess above any game in the world is never finished till the end comes, for it can always be easily lost through negligence or inadvertence. Harvard has been very free from that accusation, and has rarely failed to win, after a strong advantage had been gained. Cook is looked on by the experts as a very strong coming man, and it is perhaps not too much to say that he played more even and reliable chess than any Yale contestant who has gone down to play. His knowledge of the game seems clear, and his plans direct and logical. He rarely falls into a trap, and appears fully to value his opponent's strength. Meyer, the Columbia Freshman, was rather a surprise. He is a very shifty, quick-witted, and ingenious player, but was perhaps rather over-confident, and, thus far, crude in form. There is no doubt that a year's practice will make him a strong antagonist. Seward of Columbia, and Dana of Princeton, are apparently deficient in good knowledge of the books, and play rather from their own heads, and in an amateur manner, and, as a result, they helped make up the end of the procession. Young of Princeton did good work, and played a careful, conscientious game, with considerable steadiness. He is not the equal of Seymour, who represented Princeton for two years, but may very possibly be ranked along with Roberts as the second best man who has thus far come from Princeton. We learn that Harvard could not have made any very brilliant showing if Southard had not been able to play, so that there is good reason to believe that the fortune of war may yet swing around this way, and bring the cup to Yale next year, or the year after.

The following table shows the number of games won and lost by each player:

	COLUMBIA.	HARVARD.	YALE.	PRINCETON.	Won				
	Meyer	Seward	Hewins	Southard	Cook	Murdoch	Dana	Young
Meyer	0	1	0	0	1/2	1	1	1	4 1/2
Seward	0	1	0	0	1/2	1	1	1	2
Hewins	0	1	1	0	1/2	1	1	1	4
Southard	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Cook	1/2	1	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Murdoch	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 1/2
Dana	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Lost	1 1/2	4	2	0	3	4 1/2	6	3	

The games won by each university in the six tournaments are:

	Harvard.	Columbia.	Yale.	Princeton.
1892	7 1/2	9	5	3 1/2
1893	7	8 1/2	5	3 1/2
1894	9	3	6	6
1895	8 1/2	8	3 1/2	4
1896	10	4 1/2	4	5
1897	10	6 1/2	4 1/2	3
Totals	52	39 1/2	28	25 1/2

YALE'S TAX CASE.

Her Counsel Shows Reasons Against Taxation—The Property.

Following are the reasons of appeal filed by ex-Governor Ingersoll and Bristol, Stoddard & Bristol, counsel for Yale University in the case of "Yale University vs. the Town of New Haven." The appeal is from the decision of the Board of Relief that Yale University must pay taxes on property which has hitherto been exempt:

FIRST.

"The Governor in Council and Representatives of the Colony of Connecticut, in General Court assembled, on the 9th of October, 1701, by an act entitled 'An Act for liberty to erect a collegiate school,' granted to the persons therein named, and their successors, 'full liberty, right and privilege to erect, form, direct, order, establish, improve, and at all times, in all suitable ways, for the future, to encourage the said school, in such convenient place or places, and in such form and manner, and under such order and rules as to them should seem meet and most conducive to the aforesaid end thereof.

"Pursuant to the liberty and privilege granted by the act aforesaid, to the trustees therein named for that purpose, said collegiate school was, in the year 1717, erected in the town of New Haven, consisting of a building containing a hall, a kitchen, a library, and fifty studies or living rooms, for the accommodation of students and their better discipline and management; for which each student was charged in his term bill a fixed sum in addition to the regular charge for tuition; which building was named, known and designated as 'Yale College.'

"The Governor and Company of the Colony of Connecticut, in General Court assembled, on the 9th day of May, 1745, did incorporate said trustees as a body politic and corporate, and charter the appellant, by the name of The President and Fellows of Yale College in New Haven, with authority 'to appoint a scribe or registrar, a treasurer, tutors, professors, a steward, and all such other officers and servants usually appointed in colleges or universities as they should find necessary and think fit to appoint for the promoting good literature and the well ordering and managing the affairs of said college.'"

YALE'S STAND AUTHORIZED.

"For a period of over one hundred and fifty years, from and after the date of the passage of said last mentioned act down to the present time, this appellant, under its said corporate name of 'The President and Fellows of Yale College in New Haven,' has been and still is actively engaged in the work of public education authorized by said acts of 1701 and 1745, and has from time to time enlarged and increased its educational facilities and the means used for carrying into effect the objects and purposes of said acts, and to that end and for that purpose has received from the Colony, State and divers benevolent and charitable persons, sundry gifts, grants, donations and contributions, and has applied the same to founding, endowing and administering an institution of learning, wherein all such persons of good moral character as desire to avail themselves of its advan-

tages, irrespective of nationality, domicile, color, creed or religious belief, are, at a moderate cost, to the number of about 2,500 annually, instructed in the arts and sciences and fitted for the practice of the learned professions and for public employment in the State, by professors, tutors and instructors employed by this appellant for that purpose, and where all good literature is promoted, within the true intent and meaning of said acts of incorporation."

NON-REVENUE HALLS.

"At the session of the General Assembly of this State in October, 1791, a committee was appointed to confer with the President and Fellows of Yale College, to ascertain as to the state and circumstances of said college, and at the next May session of the Assembly said committee made a report which closed by enumerating as the most pressing want of the college, 'another building to accommodate and receive the students, about one-half of whom are obliged to furnish themselves with lodgings in the town from want of room in the college: this has a tendency to introduce an unsteady, disorderly spirit, takes off the attention of the student from the proper object of his pursuit, and leads him to form unprofitable, idle and vicious connections.' Thereupon, by an act of the General Assembly, passed in May, 1792, and approved and accepted by this appellant on June 26, 1792, certain funds were appropriated to and for the use and benefit of Yale College in New Haven. In accordance with the provisions of said act, and to carry into effect the intention therein expressed, the funds thus provided were immediately applied to the erection of another college building, which was completed in 1794, then called 'Union Hall,' but commonly distinguished and known as 'South College,' and divided into rooms which were occupied by said students as study and living rooms, under the supervision of the appellant's officers; for the service and accommodation afforded by which rooms a regular charge was made to the students occupying the same, in addition to the sum charged for tuition, as in the case of the two buildings previously mentioned.

"In the year 1893, with a view to further extending its educational facilities and for the better accommodation of a large number of students, the building known as 'White Hall,' being, with 'Berkeley Hall' hereinafter mentioned, one of the items added, by the board of assessors for the town of New Haven, to the tax list of your appellant, as stated in its appeal, and assessed by said assessors, with said 'Berkeley Hall,' at the gross sum of \$147,150 for both halls, was erected by your appellant, pursuant to the terms of an agreement with one A. J. White, at a cost in all of about \$167,000.

"Said White Hall is a brick building, four stories high and about 190 feet in length, and consists of and is divided into 44 double rooms and 8 single rooms, affording accommodation for 96 persons, with the necessary entrances, stairways and entries affording access thereto; which rooms, except as hereinafter stated, are occupied exclusively by students in the academical department of your appellant as living, study and sleeping rooms, while pursuing their studies under the care, management and direction of the college authorities, and said building is used and occupied in no other way.

"The only rooms in said White Hall not occupied by said students are two which are occupied by college officers, as proctors, for the purpose of main-

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