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HARVARD WINS CHESS AGAIN.

Eighth Annual Tournament Close—Record to Date—Better Work.

The annual Chess Tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, which was played this year again at Columbia Grammar School in New York City, was won by Harvard. This makes six victories for Harvard, out of eight tournaments.

All the contestants first named played right through and the pairing, as scheduled before the games began, was strictly adhered to. The contestants and the drawings were as follows:

CONTESTANTS.

Columbia—Kaufman G. Falk, 1901 S.; Frank H. Sewall, 1902 C. Substitutes: H. A. Boehm, 1900 S.; R. T. C. Schroeder, Sp.

Harvard—Claude T. Rice, 1901; Everett R. Perry, 1903. Substitutes: W. Catchings, 1901; F. E. Thayer, 1900.

Yale—Louis A. Cook, 1900; Joseph M. Morgan, 1902 S. Substitutes: E. B. Adams, 1901; A. Austell, L.

Princeton—John C. Henley, Jr., 1902; James B. Hunt, 1902. Substitutes: G. W. Scott, 1902; A. S. Weston, Post Grad.

SCHEDULE OF GAMES.

Monday, December 25th.

- TABLE.
1. Falk, C. vs. Perry, H.
2. Cook, Y. vs. Henley, P.

3. Sewall, C. vs. Hunt, P.
4. Morgan, Y. vs. Rice, H.

Tuesday, December 26th.

1. Falk, C. vs. Cook, Y.
2. Henley, P. vs. Perry, H.
3. Sewall, C. vs. Rice, H.
4. Morgan, Y. vs. Hunt, P.

Wednesday, December 27th.

1. Falk, C. vs. Henley, P.
2. Cook, Y. vs. Perry, H.
3. Sewall, C. vs. Morgan, Y.
4. Hunt, P. vs. Rice, H.

Thursday, December 28th.

1. Rice, H. vs. Falk, C.
2. Perry, H. vs. Sewall, C.
3. Hunt, P. vs. Cook, Y.
4. Henley, P. vs. Morgan, Y.

Friday, December 29th.

1. Morgan, Y. vs. Falk, C.
2. Perry, H. vs. Hunt, P.
3. Cook, Y. vs. Sewall, C.
4. Rice, H. vs. Henley, P.

Saturday, December 30th.

1. Hunt, P. vs. Falk, C.
2. Perry, H. vs. Morgan, Y.
3. Rice, H. vs. Cook, Y.
4. Henley, P. vs. Sewall, C.

SCORES.

The results were:

Falk	4	Perry	5	Cook	4	Henley	1
Sewall	4½	Rice	4	Morgan	1	Hunt	0½
Columbia	8½	Harvard	9	Yale	5	Princeton	1½

THE RECORD.

The full record up to date, which probably closes the present style of tournament, is as follows:

COLUMBIA.	HARVARD.	YALE.	PRINCETON.
1892. Hymes.....6 Libaire.....3 — 9	Ballou.....5 Wilson.....2½ — 7½	Bumstead.....3 Skinner.....2 — 5	Dickey.....0 Ewing.....2½ — 2½
1893. Hymes.....5½ Libaire.....3 — 8½	Hewins.....5 Spalding.....2 — 7	Ross.....2 Skinner.....3 — 5	Ewing.....1 Roberts.....2½ — 3½
1894. Binion.....1½ Price.....1½ — 3	Ballou.....4½ Van Kleeck.....4½ — 9	Bumstead.....2 Ross.....4 — 6	Belden.....2½ Seymour.....3½ — 6
1895. Price.....3 I. Ross.....5 — 8	Ryder.....4½ Southard.....4 — 8½	Arnstein.....1½ Murdoch.....2 — 3½	Elmer.....0 Seymour.....4 — 4
1896. Parker.....1 Price.....3½ — 4½	Ryder.....4 Southard.....6 — 10	Lehbach.....1½ Murdoch.....2½ — 4	Seymour.....3 Young.....2½ — 5½
1897. Meyer.....4½ Seward.....2 — 6½	Hewins.....4 Southard.....6 — 10	Cook.....3 Murdoch.....1½ — 4½	Dana.....0 Young.....3 — 3
1898. Falk.....4½ Meyer.....4 — 8½	Arensberg.....4 Southard.....6 — 10	Cook.....1 Webb.....1½	Ely.....1 Wes on.....2 — 3
1899. Falk.....4 Sewall.....4½ — 8½	Perry.....5 Rice.....4 — 9	Cook.....4 Morgan.....1 — 5	Henley.....1 Hunt.....½ — 1½
TOTAL.....	56½	71	35½
			29

The tournament has never before been so very even, with the result really in question up to the last hour, nor have there ever before been so many drawn games, and so few strict blunders or oversights. As a whole it is evident that the contestants from year to year play steadier chess, on more conservative lines, and in accordance with the best traditions of the game. There is greater evidence of good analysis and a better knowledge of the broad principles underlying the science of the game. All this has supplanted the individual vagaries of the earlier years and shows clearly that the noble game is making true progress among the students. The strong influence of that superb player, Southard (who has won 22 games out of Harvard's total of 71), on his college mates is very palpable, and if such a leader could arise at Yale the effect would be felt for a term of years.

The individual play this year was

divided up very much as it was last year. Perry was a trifle the best player, with Falk, Sewall, Cook and Rice, about even and close up, while Morgan, Hunt and Henley "also ran" and made up "a field" by themselves at a respectful distance behind; where Perry was strong, even, and steady, Rice was a trifle erratic and very nervous. Sewall displayed unexpected strength and has the making in him of a vigorous and careful player. He will grow, while Falk appears to be standing on the same plane as before, always cool, strong in defence, but without great versatility or brilliancy of attack.

Cook is given the highest praise for his pluck in going down to battle for Yale in the face of illness which would have kept a man of less nerve at home. He played the best chess by far, that he has thus far shown. His analysis, attack and defence were all excellent, and he came perilously close to beating

Rice, which would have thrown the cup over to Columbia. This is probably his last year and he goes out with the proud record of never having been beaten by any Harvard man except Southard.

At the annual meeting changes of plan were discussed and it seems eminently probable that future tournaments will be fought out in three days with teams of four from each college, with the most games making a win and the pairing arranged on the grades of strength.

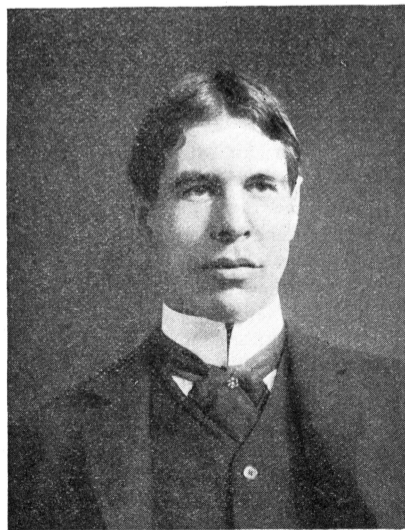
HENRY CROSBY EMERY.

The Appointment to the Vacant Political Economy Professorship.

It is possible to make in this issue the announcement that Henry Crosby Emery has been appointed by the Yale Corporation to fill the Professorship in Political Economy made vacant by the advancement of President A. T. Hadley to the head of the institution.

Prof. Emery is the son of the Hon. L. A. Emery, Associate Judge of the Maine Supreme Court. He was born in 1872, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1892. He pursued graduate studies at Harvard University during the following year, and at Columbia University during 1893-94; at the latter he received his degree of Ph.D. After holding an instructorship in political economy at Bowdoin College during two years, he completed his studies at Berlin, and was advanced to a professorship at Bowdoin in 1897. His appointment to a similar professorship in political economy at Yale takes effect at the beginning of the next Academic year.

Professor Emery's studies have been specially directed at modern methods of speculative business, his doctor's thesis covering in detail the subject of speculation on the stock and produce exchanges of the United States. He has contributed articles to the various economic journals upon this and kindred topics. At the convention of the Amer-



PROFESSOR HENRY CROSBY EMERY.

ican Economic Association at Ithaca in December, 1899, the subject of his address was "The Place of the Speculator in Distribution." Professor Emery will share with Professor Schwab the work of teaching the Junior classes elementary economics, and the Senior classes advanced economics. In addition, he will give advanced courses to Seniors and graduates along the lines to which he has specially devoted himself.

Professor Emery will begin his duties at Yale August 1, 1900.

TEN SCIENTIFIC BODIES.

A Mass of Fresh Literature From Notable Investigators.

Without a doubt more scientific facts and theories were presented and discussed at Yale during the three days of last week, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, than during any other three days of the University's existence. Indeed, it would be a difficult task for any university or convention of any kind, in this country, to rival the assembly of eminent, learned and active scientists who constituted the ten national societies which met in New Haven, Dec. 27-29. They were the American Physiological Association, the American Psychological Association, the Association of American Anatomists, the American Morphological Society, the Society for Plant Morphology and Physiology, the American Folk-Lore Society and the Society of American Bacteriologists. These seven societies have grown out as departments of, or have successively affiliated themselves with, the American Society of Naturalists, an organization founded eighteen years ago. Meeting at the same time were the American Chemical Society, the Archaeological Institute of America, and the Anthropological Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. For all these, Yale University acted as host, tendering the use of its buildings for the holding of the meetings, and giving a reception on the first evening in Alumni Hall.

Four hundred scientists, professors in every one of the large universities of the country, investigators in the government employ, the consulting experts of large manufacturers, and antiquarians unearthing the ruins of the past, came together to announce the results of their researches and to discuss the latest advances of science. Just a reading of the full programs of each society would reveal to any one the large number of patient workers, known and unknown, who are plodding away to learn the hidden secrets of nature, to devise new methods of utilizing her powers and to read the records of the past. Most of the papers were technical and practically unintelligible to the lay reader. Nevertheless in almost every association some facts of general interest were brought out.

PHYSIOLOGICAL DISCUSSIONS—ALCOHOL AS FOOD.

Before the American Physiological Association, which met in the Sheffield Biological Laboratory and the Medical School, Prof. W. O. Atwater of Wesleyan University, who has already published some preliminary results in *The Outlook*, gave further results of his experiments, "On the Nutritive Action of Alcohol." He had kept a man in a tight box, given him certain amounts of alcohol, along with his food, watched carefully his temperature, excretions and pulse, weighed very minutely everything introduced and removed and finally calculated the exact result of the alcohol on the man. He concludes that in small quantities alcohol has a definite nutritive value; that it can do the same work as solid food in replacing worn-out tissue, and that a short use of it seems to leave no harmful results. It is not, however, a profitable food even on purely physiological grounds, since it is not as easily convertible into energy as other foods are, and since in the long run it tends to disturb the nervous system.