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Wellesley College

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Second Lecture by Frau Amalie von Ende.

On Tuesday evening, in College Hall Chapel, Frau von Ende lectured to the German Department on "Zzeitgenössische deutsche Dichterehr" and said that, just as the "Lied" is the expression of the heart of the common folk, so the "Lyrik" gives us a picture of the spirit of its time; it shows us, too, more intimately than can the epic or drama, the personality of the poet.

Nietzsche is the poet who is most representative of modern German poetry. Doing away with all superfluous material, and overthrowing the old, useless traditions, he emphasizes the "Ego" in his teachings to the new generation. In "Zarathustra" Nietzsche, in fact, gives the trend to the poetry of his time, so it is no mere chance that the poetic revolution of Germany came during his most productive years, and that 1883, the "Zarathustra" year marks the beginning of a new poetic era. This beginning was made by the "Gesellschaft," a paper founded by Michael Georg Conrad, the champion of the new generation. Even the furor over its being being waged, and it was this strife, as is shown by the challenging preface in the first number of the "Gesellschaft." But the worst of it was that not they understood how to create, as well as to fight, is shown by the book, "Moderne Dichtercharaktere," which appeared at the same time. The purpose of that book is to correct the wrongs of his times; to destroy the traditions, and to dominate the new German spirit and character. The poets should be comforters, leaders, doctors and priests, whose work should be a song which arouses and refreshes the weary.

The leader of these youthful "Stürmer und Dränger" is Karl Heineck. He is much moved by the spirit of his times; the idea of wrongs troubles him; he becomes a valiant fighter for the common people and their sufferings. His songs are strong and full of rhythm; his "Nachtlal" is full of the joy of life.

What does it matter if, in these products of young German poetry, there is found much that is crude and unfinished? The voice of the people, with its varied seriousness and youthfulness, is faithfully reproduced. Many young poets who, in "Moderne Dichtercharaktere," wrote poetry for the first time, are reckoned to-day among the best poets of Germany; others have been entirely forgotten.

A second school is represented by Hermann Conradi, who went through a great period of doubt, with regard to the question, whether to believe Nietzsche or Christ. He is a typical example of that class of men who saw with uncanny clearness the limitations which were placed on their generation. They felt that they could never fully carry out their ideals, but in spite of this, they had a sympathy for humanity, and could throw themselves into their work, although realizing the limitations of their time.

An expression of this desire to accomplish, we find in Heinrich Hart's "Lied der Menschenheit," a gigantic production in twenty-four volumes, the origin and development of humanity in symbolic pictures. The foundation of this new poetry is "Knowledge of self, in spite of consciousness of self."

This younger school differs from the preceding one. Its members are not inclined to sentimental revellings in romantic poetry; they preach no false display of patriotism. Instead of singing about the common people they sing of the "Welt," in spite of this, they are thoroughly German. But they see with keenness of vision beyond the national boundaries, and dream of higher ideals, as is seen in Hart's hymn, "Volk das ich liebe—Volk an das ich glaubte." The influence upon the people of the time shows that the struggles of these poets were not in vain. They left two principles to our contemporary poets; first, the deep understanding of the heart and needs of the common folk, and second, the penetration into nature, which, through a new relationship, "sense of oneness," shows nature herself in a new light.

Bruno Wille gave strong expression to this pantheistic feeling, for, in his intense love for nature, he has chosen to his hand in hand with this identification with nature went the desire to bring into life again the last mythical world of the ancients. As Paul Borch's writings, so Carl Buse's "Meerdylle" and Hugo Salus' "Brunnengruppe" make real to the modern world, the gods and goddesses of former times.

Two poets took Walter von der Hagen as model. Johannes Schlaf gives the new generation's characteristic view-point of life very vividly, and Arno Hols almost startlingly with his quick impressionistic pictures of the world. A more experienced member of this school of poets is Detlev von Lillencron. He believes in self-discipline so firmly that he never loses control of himself. He is an artist from instinct, not reflection. Sometimes he is realistic, sometimes symbolic; but he is always artistic. He is fond of presenting the contrasts of life, its greatest heights with its lowest depths. "In Memoriam" pictures touchingly the horrors of war, and "Die Musik" sounds the delights of soldier life during peace. His heart beat for the freedom of humanity, but it was for the freedom of self-discipline. "Work, and a happy heart," calls his philosophy of life. He learns of all, but follows none.

It is useless to question whether Lillencron or Richard Dehmel was the greater genius. Each is great in his own way. It is not to be denied that Dehmel, in his poetry, gives us the most inclusive picture of modern mode of thought and modern tendencies. His motto of life is, "Gib' dir den Andent hin, mit eigenem Sinn." As Heine was the child of the dying school of romanticism, so Dehmel, in his many-sidedness, is the child of to-day. Touching child songs, and philosophic rhapsodies; strong pictures of crunched cities, and dreamy views of nature—of all these does the poet write. Dehmel's ethics are the ethics of modern Germany, the tendency toward truth and beauty.

So modern Germany dreams hopefully of "new" beings; of an education to new and higher ideals of humanity, through the harmonious union of the truth and beauty of the physical with the spiritual, of the sunshine of the Ancients with the halo light of the Christian.
With a sigh of relief, the editor takes her pencil and joyfully begins to write. Because, this time—oh, happy thought—she is not going to preach. For the last two months, Duty, an ugly little imp, with sometimes sarcastic, sometimes a haunting grim, only poorly concealing his Puritanical cast of features, has pervaded the News Office. He has lurked in every pigeon-hole of the editor-in-chief’s desk, peering out with an especially malicious expression from the one set aside for Free Presses; he pops out unexpectedly from odd corners of the room, chuckling deviously at the dismayed faces of the editors. Truly, an obnoxious member of society, this creature! He is especially fond of crouching at the elbow of the conscientious writer of the editorials; with a stern countenance he lays in front of her all the individual and communal sins of the college, and, after a weak protest, totally unavoidable, she gives in, and writes at his dictation a treatise intended for the moral and social edification of the sinner. With an attempt at facetiousness, resembling the sugary pills of childhood, she ad-
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EDITORIAL—Continued.

the wholeheartedness with which we give ourselves to our interests. There are plenty of other conditions which add to our development. There is the contact with people, which rubs off our own rough edges, makes us tolerant and sympathetic; association with wiser and older minds gives us a new outlook on life; friendships, the best part of college life, perhaps more than anything else. In fact (the editor is concluding), it is a charming joke on us all, this huge amount of good which all of us, in spite of ourselves, are deriving from Wellesley.

COLLEGE CALENDAR.
Wednesday, May 11, at 8 P.M., in Mary Hemenway Hall, a demonstration of gymnastics, games and dancing. Admission by invitation.
Friday, May 13, at 8 P.M., in the Agora House, Dr. Helen Dodd Cook, of the Philosophy Department, will address the Philosophy Club. All members of philosophy classes are invited.
Saturday, May 14, at 8 P.M., in Tau Zeta Epsilon House, Tau Zeta Epsilon reception.
At 7 P.M., in the chapel, vespers.
Monday, May 16, in the evening, in Tau Zeta Epsilon House, a repetition of the Tau Zeta Epsilon reception.
At 8 P.M., an informal meeting of the Deutscher Verein.
Tuesday, May 17, at 7:30 P.M., an address before the Social Study Circle by Mr. Graham Wallace, on "The Effect of Civilization upon Happiness."

COLLEGE NOTES.
On Thursday evening, May 5, Mrs. George, Wellesley, and Mrs. Lucas, Smith, '02, spoke at the Agora House before a meeting of the Equal Suffrage Association on anti-suffrage. Mrs. Lucas spoke the first half of the evening. She denied anyone's "right" to vote—voting is a "privilege" granted at the will of the state. She also spoke against the experience of votes for women, arguing that as a non-partisan influence in public opinion, a woman reached her highest social efficiency. Mrs. Lucas spoke of the working girl as a prospective voter and characterized her as being too bitter, prejudiced and ignorant for the vote. Mrs. Lucas believes the best way to help the working girl is through the Consumers' League and other such organizations; by being careful not to buy cheap white goods and other sweatshop products. At the close of the meeting an opportunity was given for asking questions and for discussion.
The subject of the Christian Association meeting in the village last Thursday evening, was taken from the third chapter of Ecclesiastes: "There is a time for every purpose." Alice Paine was the leader.
At the meeting in College Hall chapel, Mr. Brewer Eddy spoke of "The Call of the Church to College Women." Miss Edith Merrill Taylor of the English Composition Department has recently brought out a book, with Miss Elizabeth Wilder, entitled "Self Help and Self Cure." The book, which is on sale at

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the bookstore, has been very highly praised as the "embodiment of the latest scientific thought on mental healing."

Shirt-waists from the factory of model conditions were on sale last Tuesday in the Senior parlor.

Miss Marion Edna Bowker, B. A., University of Idaho, holder of a "diplome" from the Guilde Internationale and "certificat d'Etudes Francaises" from the University of Paris, and who has studied also at the University of Cincinnati, has been appointed instructor in the Department of French.

The Department of Hygiene and Physical Culture announces the following additional appointments from the class of 1910: Geneva Baldwin, public schools, N. J.; Jean Coster, Thompson-Gries School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The recently elected officers of the College Settlement Association are:
   Alice Waughworth, president.
   Dorothy Tausig.

NOTE.
To FRESHMAN COMPETITORS.
It must be understood that all manuscripts submitted should be the work of the competitor herself. Also the board wishes to announce that a condition does not debar from entering the competition, in case there is a certainty of its removal by September, 1910.

NOTE.
$75.00 for the Season.
TO LET,—A little house on the Maine coast, with beautiful view of the Mount Desert mountains. Fitted for housekeeping, but within easy walk of boarding houses.
Address Mrs. Timothy Pettie, North Brooklin, Maine.
Miss Batch will be glad to give information.

THEATER NOTES.
TREMONT: "The Girl in the Taxi."
SHUBERT: William Faversham in "Herod."
HOLLIN-STREET: Ethel Barrymore in "Mid-Channel."
COLONIAL: Robert Edison in "Where the Trail Divides."
PARK: William Hodge in "The Man from Home."
BOSTON: "Three Twins."
CASTLE SQUARE: "The County Fair."
MAJESTIC: James K. Hackett in "Monsieur Beaucaire."

ART NOTES.
MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS: Exhibition of New Prints.
DOLL & RICHARDS: Miss Curtis' Paintings.
COPELEY GALLERY: Sculptures by Mrs. Laid, Arts and Crafts: Exhibition of Silverware.
YOE'S GALLERY: Painting by Benjamin West.

A Fussy Package

N. CLARK CLEMENT
Sole Agent for Whitney
It seems to me the question is right here. When a girl has a 9.00 period in which she must use library books, a 9.55 class in College Hall, a 10.50 class in the Art Building, and a 11.45 in College Hall again (and this has actually happened this year in the case of a Junior), with two other classes and gymnasium practice in the afternoon, is she going to do the sort of work which, as a Junior interested in her work in a normal "B. A." fashion, she longs to do? to make her college course satisfactory to herself and to the world? is she going to do the kind of work which she could do if two, three or four of those hours were spent on one subject, even if there were a variety in the kind of work on that subject; for instance, one hour theory and another practice? This same Junior had another day in her week with six classes and gymnasium practice! The first four were all on one subject, treated theoretically and practically. In spite of the seven appointments that day, she always looked forward to it, and it was because she felt the change and benefit of the latter that she was moved to tell about it. This is, perhaps, an extreme case, but it is a perfectly possible and real one, nevertheless, and is justly, I believe, a cause of discontent.

What sort of assimilative minds can be developed, or what sort of thoughtful, sympathetic work can result from such a schedule? She "takes notes" in these lectures, each one rich in food for real thought; she leaves the class enthusiastic, deeply interested, a little impatient that she cannot read the suggested book, or think out this or that question raised in class. What does she do? Rushes to her next lecture to do the same thing! The evenings and other "free" times can well be used in the regular preparation; but if not, what girl could feel inclined to get back to each of those interesting subjects of the day and think on them after that day? We do not need "deep specialization" to get the real worth out of our B. A. course in college; but we do need something which is more than "bread and general," if this is it.

IV.

I was one of those that did it! But now I have heard myself—and you—referred to as a 'mad horse,' and I have become properly repentant. This madness of ours happened on May Day morning, when some of us were so anxious to make 1910's numerals, and others of us so eager to see the fun, that we recklessly stampeded over the seed grass by the library. Of course, we almost ruined the poor potential grass there, but we did worse than that—we showed that we have not yet even approximately gained that self-control and ability to think under stress of excitement, which is one of the most important aims of a college education. I hope that you are properly repentant, too, now!
New "Royal" Line to Europe
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The twin ships, the "Royal Edward" and the "Royal George" are the fastest triple screw turbine boats in the Canadian service. The British port is Bristol (two hours nearer than Liverpool). Special Royal Trains within 110 minutes of London. The steamers are driven by the newest type of turbine engines, insuring a maximum of speed and minimum of vibration. Their equipment is the finest ever seen in the St. Lawrence—large state rooms, spacious social apartments, sheltered promenade decks, artistic furnishings, perfect service, and ventilation by thermos-tank system, the fresh air being warmed or cooled as required.

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is also due to Agnes Gibson, who coached and managed marvelously well on the inadequate stage, and to the help and criticism of Mr. MacDougall.

For the mechanical success of the play, more than ever important in such a performance, great credit must fall to the committee, who were:

Fanny Loos, Chairman
Helen Bennett, Pianist
Marian McKinlay
Ina Babbitt
Ernestine Rhea
Euphemia Cowan
Delia Smith
Barbara Hahn

The scenery, which was quite artistic as well as suitable, was painted by Ellis Simons, Lois Mossman, Marie Kasten.
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For such as these the voyage from Montreal via Quebec to Bristol affords not merely a minimum of discomfort but a maximum of real rest and pleasure.

Beginning with the thousand-mile scenic trip down the majestic and historic St. Lawrence and terminating on the classic Avon, right at the main street of Bristol town, the voyage is utterly unique in character from beginning to end.

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It is worth noting that the second and third-class appointments are, in their excellence and comfort, as luxurious, relatively, as the first-class accommodations.

PARLIAMENT OF FOOLS.

Bla-bla, Bla-bla—
Free floats my facile jaw,
I make a feeble tee-hee-hee,
A ladylike guffaw.

Ah-ah, tra-la,
I'm learning how to be
The melancholy Hamlet
In Elocution three.

I go to church on Sunday,
Sing hymns onto the Lord;
With rigorous theology
My soul is in accord.

I go to class on weekdays—
Oh where's my piety?
Prime Movers, Causes run the All
In my philosophy.
PARLIAMENT OF FOOLS—Continued.

I sit behind the ballot box
Every day,
I see the fame of those who hoped
Fade away.
I also see my German quiz
Very near;
But till elections shall be past
I'll be here.
I'm working for the public
Selflessly—
There is no glory coming late
Unto me.
I wish there was a ballad
On the one
Who, behind this stupid box
Sees them run;
While our credit slips away
Faithlessly—
Slips away in benefit-
ing society.
But there, I'm glad I'm doomed to so-
Civil oblivion
When I sit and see the herd
Madly run!
To be a social cipher
I'm content,
I'm glad my coffin isn't marked
President!

A FRESHMAN ASPIRATION.

I wish I were a Senior,
And wore a cap and gown,
And withered little Freshmen,
With my portentous frown.
The president of something,
With a democratic smile;
A room in brown and yellow
In dim artistic style.
I want to talk of Nietzsche.
Quote epigrams from Shaw,
Turn up my nose at Milton,
Be to myself a law.
The hero in Barnswallow,
Perhaps a Senior play;
My room all full of roses,
From Freshman crush—Oh, say!
I'm tired of being nothing:
Of doing math, all day;
Of sitting in this tiresome vill,
Hiding my life away.
WOMEN’S SHOES
This is a Tan Season and We are Well Supplied with Them

The Women’s Shoe Section now occupies a large and spacious part of our Third Floor, Main Building. It is the finest appointed shoe section east of Chicago, containing all the newest features pertaining to the correct choosing and fitting of footwear with the least inconvenience. A special feature of this section is its secludedness, occupying as it does, a space separate from the main selling floor where women customers are enabled to make their selection in perfect comfort, without intrusion of any sort.

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ALUMNÆ NOTES.

In addition to notes concerning graduates, the Alumnae column will contain items of interest about members of the Faculty, past and present, and former students.

Miss Helen P. Wood, 1907, is teaching English and German in the Middletboro (Mass.) High School.

Miss Rebecca Ellis, 1909, has been teaching in the High School at Guilford, Maine, and has organized a girls’ club in connection with the school and the Young Woman’s Christian Association.

Miss Emily Ellsworth, 1908, is working in the Manuscript Department of the Century Company.

Miss Ethel Damon, 1909, is planning to take a teacher’s course in German in Berlin next winter. She is now studying at Jena.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Miss Florence Cantieny, 1905, to Mr. H. Wood Palmer of Watertown, South Dakota.

Miss Helen Rollins, 1904, to Mr. William Dulles of Englewood, New Jersey.

Miss Gertrude Louise Mann, Wellesley, 1908, to Mr. Grandville Reynard Jones, M. I. T., 1907, of Washington, D. C.

Miss Frances Boylles White, 1907, to Mr. John Knox, Jr., of Hartford, Connecticut.

MARRIAGES.

IRVINE—GORDON. April 30, 1910, in Sioux City, Iowa, Miss Elizabeth Gordon, 1908, to Mr. John Kilgour Irvine.

CAMPBELL—CLAUSE. April 3, 1910, in Sewickley, Pennsylvania, Miss Alice Elizabeth Clause, 1903, to Mr. Wilson Alexander Campbell.

CHASE—CLARK. April 11, 1910, in Auburndale, Massachusetts, Miss Maude Williston Clark, 1899, to Mr. William Francis Chase. At home after June 1, 34 Temple Street, West Newton, Massachusetts.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Miss Clara H. Shaw, 1897, 28 Devon Road, Chestnut Hill, Boston. (Temporary address.)

Adela Gray Keating, 1908, 718 West Adams Street, Los Angeles, California.

NOTICE.

The following from a member of a recent class, may be of use to someone who is considering whether it is better to borrow money for the completion of her course, or to seek remunerative employment:

Aside from the scholarship I received I borrowed all my money with interest from a relative, and still have a great deal to pay back. I have often wished that I had gone two years and then stayed out to earn the money for the remaining years, as I could thus have learned the value of money and have gained the knowledge of my own working ability. As I have looked back over the situation I have wondered if my experience would not help you to advise some student in the same position. Much is lost, I know, but I think that more is gained by this method. Self-reliance and independence are gained, and there is not the handicap of starting out with a discouraging amount to pay back.

NOTICE.

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